

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies :

CONTAINING

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has nothing to do, as I imagine, with the peopling of China. China was not peopled from beyond the seas, any more than from the banks of the Ganges. M. de Pauw is surely right, when he conjectures it to have derived its earliest, as well as its latest conquerors from Tartary or Scythia. China, in short, is a part of Tartary or Scythia; and, whether the first Chinese were natives of its western parts, or whether they invaded those parts from parts more western still, all that belongs to it, and to its people, is Scythian nor Tartaric.

It argues nothing against this supposition, that there are broad differences, and even national antipathies, subsisting between the Chinese and Tartars. The same may be said of the several nations of Europe, all of which are, nevertheless, European. In our island, too, the English people are a people of German original; yet they are not Germans; and were a fresh army of Germans to effect or attempt a conquest over the descendants of their common fathers, the two nations would appear as foreign to each other, and the national antipathies would be as strong, as between Tartar and Chinese.

China, then, has been invaded, peopled, governed, and is still governed by successive Tartaric bands. The readiness with which, after all, the conquerors and conquered unite, is a testimony in favour of this belief, and the variation in costume, and other evanescent particulars, make but little against it. Mr. Davis has told us of the Tartaric costume which, according to his view, the Tartars have forced upon the Chinese. Mr. D. feels the difficulty of such an enforcement, and observes that, "it can never be submitted to, except by a people who are thoroughly subdued; nor ever imposed, except by a government that feels itself well able to enforce a measure, which is, perhaps, resorted to for no other purpose than to try to break the spirit of the vanquished." But why suppose this enforcement, and where is its consistence with the mild and almost suppliant tone of the Tartar government of China, incessantly bent, as is obvious, to conciliate public opinion? The Chinese may have changed their costume through imitation of their conquerors, or through an obsequious desire to please. But is it not still more probable that they have changed it through the continual closeness, in all ages, of their connexion with the Tartaric nations? Mr. D. speaks of the costume of the Chinese under the dynasty of Han; but what various revolutions have they not undergone since that day! Is Mr. D. sure that the costume which he describes is not, or was not, the costume of one Tartaric people or other; and, most of all, will he advance, that while not Tartaric, it is Hindoo?

The whole, then, as, for further inquiry, I presume to suggest, is this, that the Chinese are of Tartaric original, and that their empire is on record during a period of at least 3,000 years, and has remained vast and united, under one head, from the year of Christ 585 to the present day. Curiosity, it may be added, is reasonably indulged concerning a country which numbers, at the lowest computation, 150,000,000 of people; which, though deficient, as Mr. D. reminds us, in science, is, according to the same gentleman, eminent in arts, that is, mechanic arts, which, "has been the theatre of as bloody and continued wars as have ravaged most of the other countries of the globe;" which wants nothing but foreign commerce, and efficient army and navy resources—that it deliberately shuns—for the increase of its strength; which, in its present state of greatness, is as unoffending as it is strong; which, in all the elements of civilization, stands pre-eminent in Asia, and is second, if second, only to modern Europe; which gave birth to Confucius; and which, if its people are stained with their share of human vice and folly, encloses also within its frontiers its due proportion of human virtue and intelligence.

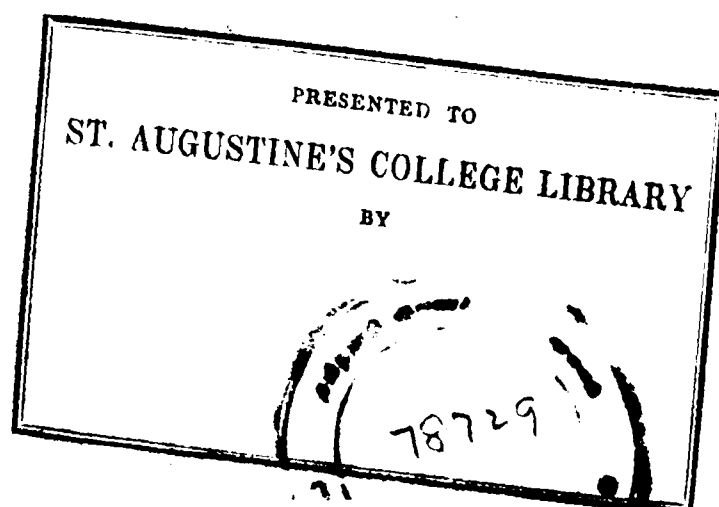
May 10th.

I am, &c.

E. A. KENDALL.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE GONDWANA, OR COUNTRY OF THE GOANDS.

(Abridged from the *Asiatic Observer of Calcutta*.)

AFTER a residence of three months at Mahdenpoor, I bent my course towards the Gondwana; and the first place at which I arrived in that country, after crossing the Godavery river, at a place called Wardhun ghamit, was Asurulee, which contains about fifty houses. This place is reckoned one of the largest in the Gondwana; its inhabitants are extremely poor, and live in a manner that excites the compassion of the traveller: their houses are miserable hovels, in which both man and beast are huddled almost literally together. The next place to which I came was Ramajecgoorum, where I was obliged to take up my abode, for nearly three months, in a bungalow belonging to an extensive teak-cutting concern in these parts. During my residence here, I had opportunities enough of obtaining the following information:

The Gondwana derives its name from a race of people that inhabit an extensive tract of country situate between the two celebrated rivers Godavery and Indrawatee. As yet, little of this extensive country has been explored. A very confined intercourse only has been maintained by the circumjacent people with the Goands; and what little is known of them, and the internal resources of their wild country, is derived merely from casual visitors in those parts, or from the Bunjaras, who are the only people that travel backwards and forwards through it, with salt, grain, &c., which they dispose of in the interior with considerable benefit to themselves.

Various are the conjectures that have been made in reference to the origin of the Goands, the country from which they may have emigrated into these inhospitable and dismal regions, and the particular nation or people to whom they owe their ancestry. There is no manner of affinity in their language with that of the Telingas on one side, and the Mahrattas on the other; nor does the Oorixa dialect appear to have originated the language of the Goands. Their manners, customs, and habits of life, are altogether different from those of the three above-mentioned nations; and what, above all other circumstances, leads me to question the most remote relationship between them and the Goands, is the nature of their religion, which in no manner assimilates either to that of the rest of the inhabitants of India within the Ganges, or to the Buddhists, or to the Mohammedans. The peculiarities in their religion are, 1st, they have no manner of idols among them, nor have they temples, pagodas, or any other established places of religious worship: 2d, they have not diversity of caste, and are free from the slavery to Brahminical orders; an universal equality as to caste and sect is found among them: 3d, they are not the followers of any prophet or mones, to whom they owe the establishment of the religion that prevails among them: and, lastly, they are not atheists, as will be seen presently. All these facts, taken together, create matter of surprise, and involve us deeper and deeper in an endless labyrinth of conjecture. How comes it that the Goands, who have from time immemorial been known to dwell in these wilds, have been suffered to remain uncontaminated in reference to their religious sentiments, surrounded as they have been by worshippers of images? They have even bid defiance to the proselytizing sword of the Mohammedans, who, wherever they came, com-

pelled

pelled the people to receive the yoke of their prophet. The only circumstance to which we may attribute this singular preservation of their religion from the inroads of any of the oriental ones, is the forbidding nature of their dark abodes and pernicious climate, which seem to defy the power of bigotry and covetousness. It may be asked, what then is their religion? They seem to have no religion at all, or, at most, a half kind of natural religion, if I may so term it. They scarcely seem to have an idea of a Supreme Being, or of a future state of rewards and punishment. I have never seen them worship any visible object, although they hold in great veneration an echo, a waterfall, or any dark groves of trees, which they suppose either belong to, or are the habitations of, some demons or supernatural beings; and to propitiate whose favour, that no harm may befall them, they make offerings of fowls or goats, as often as they may have occasion to pass by them. This renders them excessively superstitious; so much so, that they will not venture to mount a raft on the river, although you may threaten to put them to death for disobedience, without offering a fowl, at least, to the being they suppose to preside over the waters. From these slight features of their religion, such as it is, we may fairly conclude, that they are in a favourable state to embrace any religion that might be introduced among them.

In the make of their bodies, the Goands do not in any manner resemble their neighbours; they have broad chests, long legs, broad foreheads, with small eyes of a reddish colour sunk in their sockets, thick or African lips, and dirty or black teeth: in general, they have long, thick, straight, black hair, though, in some instances, red and woolly hair may be found among them. In some parts of the country, persons with white faces have been seen, but who, the relates think, have acquired that complexion by means of disorders, probably the leprosy. Their natural complexion inclines to black, but there are variations. From this description of the Goands, it appears that, above all other people, they resemble the inhabitants of New Zealand and some of the nations on the American continent.

The Goands have not yet emerged from a state of the most deplorable barbarity conceivable. Before the adventurous feet of Europeans had penetrated their gloomy abodes, they had no idea of the value of coins of any kind, or to what uses they were applicable. Of late they have been taught the use of silver; but they will, nevertheless, reject, as worm-eaten, such rupees as have lost their brightness: of gold they know nothing at present. At the sight of an European, a Goand used formerly to scamper off into the thickest recesses of the forests with utter dismay; but of late (since the establishment of an extensive teak-cutting concern in the Gondwana) they have so far overcome their awe of them, that they will even venture to be employed by them, either in felling their timber for them, or carrying their rafts down the river to certain distances. In general, however, to this day, they will approach an European with signs of fear and awe; they seem to feel as if in the presence of a supernatural being, and will quit their work and gaze on him for hours together, with a degree of either astonishment or admiration next to adoration. Before the teak concern was established in the Gondwana, these poor savages generally went quite naked, nor did they understand to what use clothes were applied: they are now, that is, many of them, partially clothed; and those who reside in the vicinity of the teak establishment begin to speak the Telugoo language: among themselves, they invariably speak their own language.

The Goands, as may be naturally expected from what has been already said

of them, lead savage lives in such parts of the wilderness as have fallen to their share in the allotment of Providence. The only care they seem to have, is the support of existence; as if born for that exclusive purpose. They support themselves; during three or four months in the year, from the scanty harvest they glean by cultivating little patches of ground with a small grain called kungnee and juwarce. Their method of cultivation is this: Having pitched upon a spot of ground, the soil of which is conducive to the growth of the above grain, they fell all the trees, and as they lie on the ground set fire to them, which being consumed, leave a coat of ashes, which answers the purpose of manure, and renders the land fertile for three or four years. They scatter their seed, without any further process of culture, among the ashes, or on the bare ground, successively, till the fertility created by the ashes is quite exhausted, when they quit the spot, and go in quest of other places. The circumstance of their being obliged to shift their quarters periodically often puzzles travellers; for although the villages retain their respective names, yet, in the course of a few years, they are removed to a considerable distance from the place they occupied when first visited. This practice is general, yet not universal; for there are certain villages, which, having had the usual method of cultivation introduced among them, have found it easy enough to continue stationary, and are become tenfold more populous than the wandering ones. Of this description are Asurulee, Deslee, Ranajcegoorum, Yulumpillee, Chara, Udrunga, Punnulla, Bhopalputnum, Rakapillee, &c. &c. Of these Bhopalputnum is the most considerable, being the residence of the rajah. The houses in these places are large, and the principal inhabitants have acquired a partial smattering of the Teloo-goo language, and live in a more domesticated manner than their wandering countrymen. These villages have public barns or granaries, in which each individual deposits his grain in large round wicker baskets, which are placed upon a boarded floor, raised about six or seven feet from the ground, and covered with grass. Many of the better sort of people have large herds of horned cattle, which are consigned to the care of cow-herds, who usually tend upwards of a hundred buffaloes and cows, belonging to several persons. It frequently happens that tigers make away with some of them, in spite of the vigilance of their cow-herds, who keep guard over them, armed with long hatchets, and often pursue the animal with great courage. Each cow and buffalo has a piece of hollow bamboo, with a piece of stone or iron hanging within it, in the fashion of a pendulum, to answer the purpose of a bell, suspended to their necks, which enables the keeper to know in what direction the cattle are grazing. It is very curious to see the herd gather together when a tiger appears; while the boldest of them, especially the buffaloes, stand in the front ready to receive the charge of the marauder, who, in such cases, seldom ventures to attack them. It is only when they are straggling at a distance that the tiger springs upon them and walks off with his prey.

The wandering hordes are less conveniently circumstanced than those that dwell together in large villages. They have no cattle, and live as we have noticed above. They feed upon roots during eight months in the year. This latter mode of satisfying the cravings of nature is likewise common to the stationary Goonds.

The Goonds are governed by several rajahs, one of whom we have already mentioned, i. e. the rajah of Bhopalputnum; the others are Bheembaba, Kishunbaba, Singareddee, Lobbaraj, Hurpharaj, &c. They have other subordinate chiefs among them, such as the Kotoorputnum chief; but who, in the main,

main, are plunderers and robbers. Their government is despotic. Such of the people as live in the permanent villages pay a trifling revenue to their respective rulers; but the others pay nothing, and are only obliged to appear armed, to enlist in the army in the event of war. The subordinate chiefs acknowledge dependence on the rajahs, and pay a small tribute to them, who, in their turn, are tributaries to the Bustar rajah, the tributary of the Bhoolah of Nagpoor.

The Goonds have no method of recording their histories, consequently, it is not known how they, in the first instance, were subdued by the above-named rajahs. Their embassies are conducted in a verbal manner.

The condition of these miserable people is truly pitiful, being subject to invasion, or rather incursions of the petty chiefs, who, at the head of two or three hundred spear and matchlock-men, make inroads into each other's territories, carrying fire and devastation wherever they go, and plunder the people of their only riches, their cattle and corn. If, however, their approach is suspected, the people drive off their flocks and herds into the forests, and by that means effectually baulk the expectations of their enemies. But this is seldom the case, for the marauders generally come upon them unawares. The only weapons I had the opportunity of seeing among them were axes, with which they both dig up the roots which constitute their chief food, defend themselves, or use as an offensive weapon. They have bows and arrows likewise among them, and are dexterous archers; they seldom miss their aim, which enables them to acquire supplies of animal food from time to time: this is also one of their war weapons. Those, indeed, who have intercourse with their more refined neighbours, and those who have formed themselves into regular communities, have learnt the use of spears and matchlocks.

E A S E.

Quum Divos rogal, &c.—HOR.

I ASK not for riches, I ask not for beauty,
For wealth brings vexation, and beauty can tease;
To limit our wishes, we're taught is our duty:
And mine sure are bounded—I ask but for ease.
Wine gives me the bile; conversation the vapours;
And music and dancing have long ceased to please;
Fools may fiddle, and prattle, and drink, and cut capers,
So they leave me in quiet, and let me have ease.
What's ambition?—a blister: what's glory?—a bubble,
That lures you to follow, and bursts when you seize:
One gives you great pain, and the other much trouble—
I seek not for either; my object is ease.
I covet not genius—'tis restless, tormenting;
Nor taste,—or such only as food will appease.
Study's irksome and toilsome; and thought sleep-preventing:
I study but one thing,—and that is my ease.
In some calm sunny meadow, O! would I might lay
Reclined on soft moss, overshadowed with trees;
Pass in dozing and dreaming my life-time away,
And die, as I wish to live,—quite at my ease!

E. R.

PREJUDICE.

"A MAN subject to prejudice," says a sensible French writer, "should be presumed to fill any post, secular or ecclesiastical, is like a blind man, who wishes to paint; a dumb man, who undertakes an oration; a deaf man, who delivers his opinion upon an exquisite piece of music. But these are faint images, which very imperfectly express the misery of prejudice. It is a desperate, incurable disease, which infects all who approach the patient, who is deserted by equals and inferiors, by parents and friends—even by physicians: the latter have little power to effect his cure, if they cannot convince him of the nature of his malady, and obtain his consent to adopt the proper remedies, which are to listen, to hesitate, to acquire information, and to enlighten his understanding. Flatterers, knaves, slanderers, all those who wag their tongues only for objects of self-interest or falsehood, are the quacks in whom the patient confides, and who make him swallow what they please: they poison and destroy him."

This is a frightful picture, but it is not over-coloured; prejudice describes all which is here predicated of it, and much more. Such being the nature of this disorder, it cannot be a waste of time to investigate its character more closely, and to ascertain its symptoms and diagnostics.

A prejudiced man is generally ignorant and always weak; it is, not true, however, *e converso*, that weak and ignorant men are prejudiced. A great fault is committed by those who hastily confound mistakes, arising from mere want of capacity or of information, with those which proceed from perverseness and obstinacy. The line of distinction between the two is very easily drawn, as can be demonstrated in a few words; and the observation of it will tend to rectify our notions respecting the infirmity of which we are treating, and save us likewise the trouble of a definition.

When an Asiatic, or a native of the torrid zone, refuses to believe that water may become a solid compact body, and that carriages and armies may pass upon the surface of rivers, it is not prejudice which controuls him. Neither is an uneducated mechanic of our own climate to be stigmatized as prejudiced, if he discredits the statement of a person who tells him that the union of two invisible impalpable gases will form water; or that lightning may, by human agency, be conducted from the clouds. The incredulity of either is but an evidence of that caution and prudence with which nature has provided us as a security against fraud and deception. But let the scruples of both be removed, by actual proof and intelligible explanation; then, if they obstinately refuse to believe the facts before their eyes, attributing them to magic or dexterity, we are entitled to call them either superstitious or prejudiced, which terms are, in fact, of nearly the same meaning.

Before we speak, therefore, of individuals or a people as prejudiced, it is essential that the extent of their knowledge, and the opportunities they possess of acquiring information, should be in some degree known. Many false judgments, erroneous notions, and ridiculous antipathies are, upon this principle, excusable in a savage and half-civilized nation, which cannot be tolerated in European countries, where the improvements of society, and the benefits of education, should teach men not to exact universal accordance with maxims and standards which they prescribe to themselves. It is for this reason that the

French

French author before quoted is so severe upon his countrymen, on account of their grotesque wonder at the natives of Siam, who came from that country (then under the influence of Constantine Paulkon) on an embassy to the court of Louis XIV.

"If these ambassadors," says he, "had been monkeys, taught to walk upon their hind feet, and to make themselves understood by interpreters, we could not manifest a greater degree of astonishment than we now do at the justness of their replies, and the good sense which sometimes appears in their conversation. The prejudice of country, joined to national pride, makes us forget that reason is of all climates, and that just thinking is universal, wherever there are men. We should not like to be treated thus ourselves by those whom we call barbarians: if there be any barbarism in us, it consists in our being startled at observing other people reason as we do."

Prejudices may be divided, precisely as Blackstone has distributed his Commentaries, into two classes; one relating to *persons*, the other to *things*. The distinction is equally material in both cases; because the *origin* and the *remedy* of prejudices, as well as wrongs, in each class, are essentially different.

Personal prejudices are not such innoxious weeds as they are commonly believed: they almost invariably originate in some vice of the mind. If the bias be favourable to the object, it probably springs from interest, self-love, or some collateral feeling. The powerful natural partiality which the human mind entertains towards their progeny, though implanted (as the Greek philosophers conceived of the *robyn*) in our hearts to secure these tender objects from the consequences of caprice, and to bind them closer to our affection than they could be by the ties of duty, may yet degenerate into weakness and infirmity; and we are entitled to denominate as prejudice that overweening fondness which makes a parent blind to the faults of his offspring.

Rooted dislike, aversion, or antipathy to individuals is a species of prejudice which we find to be much more frequently the fruit of malignity, than of timidity, apprehension, or other weakness, which occasionally produces unfavourable impressions with regard to men's characters, from observing something repulsive in their external appearance or demeanour. Personal dislike is, in most cases, created and nourished by pride, jealousy, malice, or envy. It often seems to be a necessary concomitant of a vicious mind; and may then be resolved into—

"The strong antipathy of *bad to good*."

Prejudices of this class are, it is to be feared, too closely interwoven in the constitution of the mind to be expelled by human art. In cases where the individual is not sensible of the true cause of his dislike towards another, the knowledge of it may be beneficial, and may induce him, if he possess any virtuous resolution, to keep a vigilant guard over his thoughts and actions. Most readers are acquainted with the anecdote of Dante, who, upon being told by the prince, at whose court he was entertained, that he could not feel that affection for the poet which he felt for a parasite—whose character he knew to be worthless, though Dante's, he acknowledged, was pure and blameless—replied, that conformity of disposition was essential to friendship. The reproof was too severe from a subject to a prince; and Dante has been censured. But the remark must have shaken at once the prince's prejudice, for such it was; and, if he possessed any virtue, he must have laboured to detach from himself a weakness with whose real origin and character he then became for the first time acquainted.

With

With respect to *things*, the prejudices of mankind are numerous. It is very natural that, with finite faculties and limited means of information, yet with boundless ambition and eager curiosity, we should commit errors; and it is unfortunately natural to us, that we should be loth to relinquish them. Errors are cherished because they are our own, or because they have occasioned us much toil, or because other persons are hostile to them: as Launce loved his dog, because others hated it. It is amusing (though it ought to be humiliating) to call to mind the innumerable absurdities which have been invented and strenuously defended by scholars and men of real talents, during the lapse of a few centuries: from a *plenum* down to *phlogiston*; from men without heads to men with tails. There are prejudiced individuals still living (prejudiced because they ought to know better), who adhere to the *old style*, because they believe the *new* to be wrong; and there are others, still less excusable, who pretend that a negro is a rational brute (or irrational man), and that his organization is different from that of the human race in general.

Many of the prejudices which disfigure the history of science and literature arise from a habit amongst ingenious men of erecting hypotheses upon a few slender, ill-authenticated facts. As knowledge increases, these hypotheses become untenable, but they are not therefore abandoned; and their contrivers re-exert their ingenuity in the endeavour to reconcile them with the new *data*. Hence proceeds discord among the learned; writers range themselves under the belligerents; a *battle of books* takes place, which lasts much longer than that of Troy; for it is seldom decided in one generation: it is generally the office of posterity to pronounce who were the victors.

When Newton and Leibnitz divided the attention of philosophers, the cause of the latter was believed by his party to be as triumphant, as that of the former has proved to be. It cannot be owing to ignorance that the question was not determined in the age in which they lived. Both appealed to the world by their writings; and it is by these writings that succeeding generations have decided that Newton was right, and Leibnitz wrong. It was, therefore, prejudice which interposed (*prevention de pays*,—patriotic prejudice) and restrained the German philosophers from doing justice to their rival.

Prejudice may certainly prevail in matters of philosophy without supposing the existence of any wilful design of counteracting the system or invention of another; but there must be a certain degree of voluntary blindness and infatuation, on the part of the philosophical infidel, or it would not be prejudice, but sheer ignorance, which kept him in a state of reprobation.

Descartes recommends (though some apology is almost requisite for justifying, by his great name, a maxim so obvious) that we should not decide upon the most trivial truths until they are clearly and distinctly understood. This rule ought to be invariably adopted by philosophers, as well as by noviciates in science; it would provide a remedy for many prejudices inadvertently imbibed. Another cure for *mild* prejudices is furnished by conversation and intercourse with the world.

It is too much the practice of scientific and literary persons (particularly in England) to glue themselves, as it were, to their books, and to disdain the conversation of ordinary men. This practice is extremely pernicious, and often favours the growth of wrong notions, which it is extremely difficult afterwards to eradicate from the mind. The scholar and the philosopher may extract from the plainest understandings some accessions to their knowledge; as there is not, perhaps, a weed which grows without some useful property. We have witnessed,

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TRADE OF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

THE change which the British Government has at length consented to make in our commercial relations with the island of Mauritius, constitutes another step in that liberal system of mercantile policy to which we have lately referred with satisfaction. The delay which has occurred in acceding to the reasonable claims of the inhabitants of that colony, must not be ascribed to an insensibility on the part of the British ministry to the justice of those claims, but solely, we apprehend, to the opposition of a certain powerful class of merchants and planters, whose jealous irritability, upon every subject which has the least tendency to affect their own peculiar interests, and whose extensive influence, exercised for the protection of those separate interests, are deeply to be lamented. It is now decided that Mauritius sugar, which is the chief product of the island, shall be importable into this country on the same terms as West-India sugar.

When the island of Mauritius was wrested by us from the French Government, its agriculture, and consequently its commerce, were almost in the last stage of decay. The mismanagement of that Government, and especially the ruinous paper system, co-operated with the efforts of the British navy, and reduced trade there to absolute inactivity. Upon the surrender of the island to the British, in the latter end of the year 1810, the causes adverted to being removed, a very different state of things began to prevail. "Five years after that event, the astonished eye could scarcely perceive a trace of those misfortunes under which the island had groaned so long." Commerce resumed its activity, and agriculture extended its products. Wealthy houses in India and England formed establishments there: London and Bengal furnished large capitals, which there was every prospect would be increased two-fold.

Such

Such was the prosperous condition of the island, whilst considered in the light only of a captured colony. Subsequent to the peace, when it was ceded by the Government of his most Christian Majesty, and became a dependency of the British crown, the island seems to have been treated with less tenderness and regard. One harsh measure was the abolition or modification of the *Loi d'Entrepôt*, whereby foreign flags were repelled from its ports. "The day after the promulgation of the order (18 May 1816) the value of produce in the island was lowered one-third, and that of European commodities was enhanced in an extravagant degree."*

The Mauritius, ever since its occupation by the French in 1712, and probably not many years after it was inhabited (for the English, in 1813, found the island destitute of inhabitants), it is asserted, has ever enjoyed freedom of commerce, at least freedom from commercial restrictions; and when captured by the British, the inhabitants were assured "that all the advantages they had previously enjoyed under the government of France, should be continued; and that they should be admitted to the privileges granted to other British plantations."† Hence the colonists were induced to regard this measure as peculiarly oppressive; more particularly as some hopes had been obscurely held out to them, that the trade of the island should be placed upon a beneficial footing.

The effects of the measure were soon visible: a growing traffic between the island and the north of Europe, in rum, the produce not merely of Mauritius, but of Bengal and Ceylon, as well as the trade with South America, was immediately checked; whilst the isle of Bourbon, still under French government, seized the advantages which we despised, and admitted vessels under every flag.

The dreadful calamity which befel the island in the year 1816, gave effect to the applications of the inhabitants for relief against this obnoxious measure; but it was not until the year 1820† that a permanent provision was made for admitting a free commerce between Mauritius and foreign nations.

The great evil, however, of which the colony has had to complain, is the duty imposed upon all sugar produced in British dependencies not in the West-Indies: a regulation which not only crippled the trade between Britain and the Mauritius, but, according to the statement of Sir Robt. Farquhar,‡ late governor of the colony, has caused the finances of this country to be burthened with an annual charge of £100,000 for defraying the expense of the civil and military government of the island, which the latter might otherwise have been fully able to discharge from its own revenues.

The expediency of imposing a restraint upon the importation of sugar from India is defended, upon the grounds that the supply would be immense, and that its culture by free labourers is cheaper than the employment of those unhappy creatures who till the soil in the favoured regions of the West. But neither argument is applicable to the Mauritius. Its total produce is not more than four or five thousand hogsheds annually; § and by lamentable ill-fortune, its agriculturists are, like those of the West-Indies, negro slaves from the coast of Africa; and of this expensive mode of culture they heavily complain. Moreover, the inhabitants labour under a similar disadvantage with India, from which the western colonies are exempted, in respect to their distance

* Petition of the inhabitants and merchants of Mauritius, 1816. Parl. Papers, April 1823.

† Petition of planters, &c., Jan. 30, 1823. Parl. Papers.

‡ See *Parliamentary Debates*, dated 12 July 1824.

§ Debate in the House of Commons, March 21.

¶ Parl. Papers, *passim*.

distance from the mother country (which creates additional charges of freight and insurance); and are besides compelled to cultivate sugar alone, "since all attempts to vary the cultivation in other produce have proved ineffectual, from the frequent hurricanes, which more particularly destroy the clove, coffee, and cotton plantations."*

The pernicious effects of this inequitable system to the planters in the Mauritius are striking and obvious: France permits the produce of the isle of Bourbon to be imported without impediment; consequently, "the sugars of Bourbon, avowedly of an inferior quality to those of the Mauritius, are now selling for seven dollars *in specie*, whilst those of the latter island have not exceeded from three to four and a half dollars of the *paper currency*, per hundred-weight."†

It is evident, likewise, that the commerce of the mother country must, in this state of things, seriously suffer; for as the grower of sugar cannot bear the loss which would attend the barter of his commodity for the produce and manufactures of Great Britain, of which he stands in need, he is forced to forego a traffic which would be equally beneficial to both parent state and dependency, and to supply his wants as well as he can, by intercourse with foreign merchants. This effect was counteracted, partly, by a heavy prohibitory duty levied upon the admission of Mauritius sugars into France, which threw a fresh obstacle in the way of the trade of this colony.

The considerations here alleged, as well as others, which were repeatedly urged with great earnestness upon his Majesty's ministers, have failed, till now, to produce their just effect. It is mortifying to think, after reading the documents lately printed by order of Parliament upon this subject, that the hostility of the West-India body should have been able so long to defeat the claims of this island to justice. We are accustomed to their resistance when any question is agitated which strikes directly and extensively at that system of management and of commercial preference which they have contrived to prolong, in spite of its manifest impolicy; but to find them opposing claims which rest upon the same basis as their own, and the admission of which can work them no injury, is somewhat incongruous. For ten years have the planters of Mauritius been struggling with difficulties, whilst commerce has been gradually forsaking their ports; a million sterling has been superfluously expended by the mother country upon the government of the island: and what is the object for which these sacrifices have been incurred?—to keep from competition with the West-India growers a paltry quantity of 5,000 hogsheds of sugar per annum, which ought not to be raised at a cheaper rate than their own; and which, if discharged at once upon the British market, would scarcely produce a sensible effect upon it.

* Petition, Jan. 1823.

† Despatch of Sir G. L. Cole, May 25, 1824.

IMITATED FROM THE PERSIAN OF ASJADI.

THOUGH meanness may attain exalted state,
It ranks not therefore with the truly great;—
The Plane-tree,* though its foliage be superb,
Hath not the virtues of a common herb.

* The Chinai (چنای) or plane-tree, is common in the vicinity of Persian towns.

THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

PUBLIC curiosity is so eager respecting the country with which our Indian Government is at war, that the smallest information upon this subject, of an authentic character, is likely to prove acceptable. We have missed no opportunity of procuring such; but so little progress has yet been made by our army in the interior of the country, that no communications have reached us adapted to serve as materials for furnishing a more perfect and accurate account of the empire of Ava, than can be found in the pages of Symes and Cox. A very compendious, and, as far as we have been able to determine, an accurate account of this empire, was published some years ago by Colonel Franklin, in a volume of tracts. This article has recently appeared in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, from whence we extract the following abridgment of it. It will be seen from hence, that the military resources of the Burmese monarch are not so formidable as they are supposed.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Era Wuddey (Irrawaddy) river (supposed by Capt. Cox to be a continuance of the Nan Kiam of the Chinese) divides the original territory of the Birmahs into two unequal parts. To the eastward they possess a tract of ten days' journey, about 150 miles, to the banks of a river called the Saloing-Miet. This river falls into the Sittong, and the latter disembogues itself into the gulf of Martaban. These rivers properly form the boundaries towards the Siamese country; the banks on both sides are desolate, owing to the eternal predatory warfare between the two states. Very little of the tract of country between these rivers and the Era Wuddey is inhabited or cultivated; a ridge of high mountains divides them, and the country, for the most part, is barren and jungly. To the westward (not including Arracan) they possess a tract varying in breadth from ten to thirty miles, where it is terminated by a ridge of mountains inhabited by a barbarous race called Kains, who are, for the most part, independent of the Birmah government. This western tract continues along the west bank of the Chedouwain to latitude 24° north, where the country is said to be altogether mountainous or desert; so that, excepting the plains of Manchewban, situated between the rivers Chindouwein and Era Wuddey (which is said to be the granary of the northern part of the Birmah dominions), they do not appear to me to possess (at least derive) advantage from any part of their extensive territory from Kevun-incoun to Prone (Prome), beyond fifteen miles from the banks of the Era Wuddey; in many parts not so much. To the northward they command the navigation of the Era Wuddey to Quantong, on the frontiers of Yunnan; to the north and east of Amerapoora the country is mountainous, as far as the borders of Yunnan to the north-east, and Laos to the east: the valleys are under the dominion of many little princes, called Chobwahs, who pay a certain annual tribute, I fancy very trifling. The inhabitants of the mountainous tract in general are called Shans. Shan, in the language of the Manchew and Eastern Tartars, is the generic name for mountain. To the northward of Manchewban also are several tributary Chobwahs; and, beyond them, the country in general is mountainous and desert, inhabited by savage hordes, called Yeoks, and Carrian Nhees. Beyond the range of mountains to the west of the Chedouwain is the country generally called Cossay,* into which the Birmahs have occasionally made incursions, but hold no regular communication with, or dominion over it.

Below Prone the country in general is more level and susceptible of cultivation. On the banks of the river is as rich a soil as any in the world. To the south-east of Prone is the ancient kingdom of Tonghou, said to be fertile, but thinly inhabited; to the southward and westward of Tonghou the country in general, to the sea, is called

1825.]

The Burman Empire.

called Hensawuddy; to the eastward and southward of Tonghou is the kingdom of Sittong, now dependent on Hensawuddy. Martaban, a large and fertile province, lying round the gulf of the same name, and extending some way down the coast of Tenassarim is a separate government; the seaports of Tavoy and Mergui have very little territory annexed, and are also separate governments. All the country to the southward of Prone, formerly constituted the kingdom of Pegue.

CLIMATE, SOIL AND PRODUCE.

The climate of the whole of those parts of the Birmah dominions which I have visited, is more temperate and salubrious than any country of the same parallel of latitude that I know. The seasons are regular, and a pestilence was never known. Earthquakes are very rare, and storms or tempests seldom felt.

The soil of the upper provinces in general is a sandy loam, on a bed of free-stone, or ferruginous rock: in the lower provinces it has a larger proportion of argillaceous earth and vegetable matter.

The produce is various and abundant. The spontaneous produce of its forests maintains a decided preeminence from the northern frontiers to the sea. Teak-wood, with all the varieties of timber known in India, is to be found in abundance and in perfection. In the upper provinces they grow wheat, and wherever they can and grains known in India; on the banks of the rivers, and wherever they can command water, rice; besides indigo, cossomba,* of a very superior quality; very fine tobacco, and cotton of two kinds, the common white of India, and a brown kind, peculiar to the country, which is imported into China for making nankeens; they have also abundance of sugar-cane, but do not manufacture it, contenting themselves with jaggree made from the *cudjor*, or date-tree. They have great variety of fruits, some peculiar to the country; all those common to India, some in great perfection, as mangoes, oranges, and melons; they have also the various legumes, and excellent vegetables and roots common to India. A dearth is seldom known; when it happens, it proceeds more from indolence and oppression, than any fault in the soil or climate.

COMMERCE, ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES.

To China they export annually five or six lacs of rupees worth (prime cost) of cotton; the returns are made in raw silk, wrought silks, velvet, gold and silver thread, gold in ingots and plates, leaf gold, true and false, for gilding (of which immense quantities are expended), foils of various colours, paper toys and dried fruits. The Chinese also take off a great part of their ivory, amber, jasper, and precious stones, and some birds'-nests from Tavoy and Mergui; but it does not appear that any European or Indian commodities find their way to China by this route, not even broad-cloth; as, under the present system, the price would be too high before it reached the consumer. Exclusive of this, the Chinese appear to me to be universally bigoted in favour of their own manufactures; with less liberality, their commercial policy seems to be regulated by the same principles as our own; they encourage the import of raw materials, and the export of manufactures.

The whole produce of the ruby mines (in which sapphires, topazes, emeralds, and garnets are found jumbled together) does not amount to more than 50,000 *teals* per annum; at least what are permitted to be sold: the most valuable being appropriated for the use of the king, and locked up in his treasury. The produce of the silver and other mines it is impossible to learn; but it is but trifling, owing to the rapacity of government, which does not afford sufficient security to the adventurers, or allow them an adequate share for their risk and labour. Mining is every where a dangerous speculation; here particularly so: the Chinese and Shans are in general the adventurers.

To

* Cossomba is a beautiful red dye, held in much esteem amongst the Malays, and one of those articles which are scarcely known in England.—*Ed.*

* For an account of Cossay, or Cossyah, see our last vol., p. 269.—*Ed.*

To Bengal, by way of Arracan, they chiefly export silver bullion for the purchase of silk and cotton piece-goods; they speak of five hundred boats employed in that trade, but I much doubt the fact.

From Yanghong*, and Bassien they export sticklac, timber, ivory, wax, cutch, wood and earth oils, precious stones, and other trifles, to various parts of India, to the amount of ten or fifteen lacs of tacala or rupees; and import various European, Indian, and China goods, to the amount of ten lacs, more or less.

From the Shan country they get gold, silver, musk, sticklac, ivory, jasper, horases, and laipac, a coarse kind of tea, in general use amongst them, and which they eat with oil, chillies, and garlic. The eating of laipac forms an indispensable part of the ceremonial in every contract.

From Martaban, Tavoy, and Mergui, they get a little gold, wild cardemoms, ivory, wax, birds'-nests, and tin; and most of their salt-fish and balachong.†

They manufacture most of their silks, and dye them very well of various brilliant colours; also a fine brown cotton cloth, of which they are very fond; and a great deal of coarse, and some fine cotton cloth, for their own consumption. They smelt metals (iron in large quantities for their own use); make paper, and various articles of lacerated ware; refine culinary saltpetre; make gunpowder (very bad); manufacture most of the coarse ironmongery; found brass for various purposes; build ships and boats; make twine and cordage; turn in wood and ivory; polish and cut their precious stones; and excel in pottery; but all their best artificers are foreigners; all they do is done rudely; and to their women alone must be ascribed the merit of weaving and dyeing. A Birmah is seldom anything else than a government servant, a soldier, boatman, husbandman, or labourer. They break in their cattle very well, but their arts of husbandry are very rude; their plough is nothing more than a large wooden rake, on which the ploughman stands and drives the oxen or buffaloes that draw it. The grain is committed to the soil, and the crop is generally left to chance to make its way up with spontaneous growth, except when in the ear, when a good deal of dexterity is used in defending it from the birds. In the culture of tobacco, cossoomba, and some other articles, they are more careful; but husbandry, as well as every thing else, seems to be on the decline. Inclosures were once very general, and artificial reservoirs for water constructed in many places.

POPULATION.

There are three stages of society in which man varies his habitation: in the earliest or mere savage state, depending on the spontaneous productions of nature for support, he generally crowds to the margin of the sea; the banks of lakes and rivers; hence navigators have so often erred in estimating the population of the islands and coasts, which they have cursorily viewed. As numbers increase, and other resources become necessary, men apply themselves to raising herds, or tilling the soil, and gradually recede from the banks of rivers, &c. to the interior; in the third and last stage, when commerce is introduced, the banks of navigable rivers, &c. are again frequented, and towns raised by the superflux of society.

The Birmah nation has advanced to this last stage of society. The Era Woddey is the high road of the country, and the most fertile tracts of land are to be found on its banks and islands. A traveller passing and repassing to and from the capital, who has no opportunity of making incursions inland, would form very erroneous conclusions of the population of the country, were he to draw his inferences merely from the sea. I at first fell into this error myself, as I observe by some remarks in my diary on my way up the river. We must, therefore, have recourse to other data; scanty as they are, they may tend to throw some light on the subject.

The question of population, I understand, has been often agitated at the Birmah court, and four millions stated as the population of the Birmah territory; and I have

* We take it for granted that this is Yangon.—Wf.

† Balachong is a species of caviare, esteemed a great delicacy by the Malays, but is a very disgusting dish to an European palate. It is prepared from the spawn of fish and pounded shrimps, and made into cakes.—Ed.

reason to believe it is pretty near the truth, rather more than less. One of the town clerks of Amerapoora told my informant that there were 50,000 houses at Amerapoora, including the suburbs and adjoining hamlets. I think this is an exaggerated account, because I know that Yanghong, the first place of trade in the Birman dominions, and more populous than any other for its size, contains only 5,000 taxable houses; and Amerapoora, in its most extended sum, does not appear to me more than four or five times as large. I have visited most parts of both cities, and think my estimate of their comparative size near the truth. Birmah houses are only of one story, and spread a good deal of surface; their cities, &c. are also crowded with many religious buildings; and the houses of all those employed under government are surrounded by court yards, so that both these take up a great deal of room. As the taxes are levied on houses, a greater number of people are crowded under one roof, than is usual in single-storied houses in other countries. I shall, therefore, allow seven persons to one house; and rating the houses of Amerapoora at 25,000, it will make the population of the capital 175,000 souls; men, women, and children. The residence of a court, however despotic, has many attractions; it therefore serves, in some measure, as a criterion to judge of the population of the country. But even supposing the above stated number of inhabitants doubled, it would argue but a small population in the Birmah dominions.

A second data is the number of cities, towns, and villages in the Birmah dominions, conquered countries inclusive. It is said that his majesty, desirous of information on this subject some years ago, ordered that every city, town, or village, should send one soldier for the Birmah army, and that when they were mustered at Amerapoora, there appeared to be 8,000 men. Supposing this statement to be correct, and it is more likely to be exaggerated than diminished, we must have a regard to local circumstances before we can apply it as a datum. In England and Wales, I think, there are about 1,200 cities, towns, and villages; and the population of both countries is rated at about seven millions, more or less; but it must be remembered that, from the security derived from our happy government, the face of the country is scattered over with habitations; besides, the flourishing state of our commerce has crowded our cities and towns with inhabitants. The case is far different with the Birmah dominions; its immense wilds are inhabited by savage hordes, or ferocious animals, hostile to the civilized inhabitants. Oppression is ever on the watch to seize the unprotected peasants; and anarchy and lawless rapine stalk at large throughout the land. The inhabitants, therefore, are compelled to unite in societies for their mutual protection.

Their towns and villages in general are little more than a straggling row of huts along the strand, or a double row, lining a road of communication. The whole of these 8,000 cities, &c. do not average more than 150 or 200 houses each; taking the largest statement, or 200, it will make the number of houses in the Birmah dominions 1,600,000; and at seven persons to a house, 11,200,000 persons in the whole of the Birmah dominions: a very scanty population indeed for so extended a territory. And its very extension operates against its ever proving an adequate resource either for defence or revenue: for in truth not one-half of this population can be said to be in a state of firm allegiance; and from the remainder a very large proportion must be deducted for females, old men, and infants.

The proportion of women to men has been stated to me as ten to six, and four to one; and this enormous disproportion of the sexes has been accounted for, by the incessant state of warfare in which the Birmah nation has been engaged, through the restless ambition of its sovereigns, particularly those of the present dynasty. That it does not proceed from a natural cause, I have pretty well ascertained; for, on the strictest inquiry, I do not find that the births of females exceed that of the males beyond the usual proportion. But admitting that the proportion does not exceed three to one, and stating the effective population of the Birmah dominions at 6,000,000, it will leave only 1,500,000 males; from these must be deducted all those under fifteen years of age and above fifty, according to the common rules of political arithmetic; there will then remain one-fourth, or 375,000 men capable of bearing arms, supposing

that

that the whole of the country was to rise in a mass, according to the modern phrase; but this experience has proved to be an impossibility; I am, therefore, induced to credit what I have often heard asserted, that his present majesty would find it extremely difficult to raise and maintain, for any length of time, an army of sixty thousand men; but this will more fully appear in the ensuing article.

MILITARY FORCE.

His majesty has no standing land force, except a few undisciplined native Christians, and renegades of all countries and religions, who act as artillery; a small body of cavalry, not exceeding one hundred; and perhaps two thousand undisciplined, ill armed, naked infantry. His armies are composed of levies, raised on the spur of the occasion, by the princes, chobwals, and great lords; these holding their lands by military tenure, and being assessed according to the emergence or caprice of their sovereign. When, therefore, an expedition is set on foot, his Majesty's council adjusts the proportion of men to be furnished by each district; immediately the jughiredaur, or governor, intrigues, and employs all his art and interest, to get the number reduced; hence various delays, and obstructions to the public service; when his quota is finally fixed, he proceeds to his jughire, and gives the like orders to the mewdhaghees (zemindars), but exceeding the proportion established by the court, that he may pocket the commutation for the difference: the mewdhaghees strive to abate their respective proportions, and impose on the inhabitants, from the same corrupt motives; and the inhabitants, in like manner, strive to avoid part of the imposed burthen: so that the whole country is thrown into commotion, business is neglected, and many of the poorer classes fly to the jungles, or totally abandon their country, in order to avoid these impositions, to which there is no end. When the rate for a town is finally settled, as one man from two, four, or more houses, the inhabitants of those houses advance 300 teicals for each recruit, for which sum he is bound to serve, without further pay, during the war, he is term more or less: this man they produce, and deliver over at the appointed tribunal. He is obliged to furnish himself with a short spear, sword, and target; if he has no musket he is furnished with one from his Majesty's stores, for which he pays a regulated price, ten teicals flowered silver (about 3s. 15s.), but is accountable for it at the end of the war; ammunition he is furnished with *gratis*; sometimes with grain from the public granaries, paying for the same; but chiefly shifts for himself by marauding. Should he desert, his family and kindred are put into a straw hut and burnt alive; many dreadful examples of this kind have recently occurred; it is an undoubted fact. They travel by land in squads, to the place of general rendezvous, at their own expense; or are transported in boats, put in requisition by his Majesty's officers. Every thing wanted for his Majesty's service is impressed or put in a state of requisition without the smallest indemnification. Capt. Cox saw strings of these miserable recruits, boys under age, and decrepit old men, marching from Arracan to Amerepoorth: in particular at Peguan, as he was coming down the river; they had been six weeks marching so far. Arracan was to furnish 5,000 men for the present war.* Here another oppressive part of Birmah policy appears; men for the defence of the eastern frontier are drafted from the west, those for the defence of the southern from the north, and *vice versa*, in order to secure their fidelity.†

Should

* The writer refers to the war then existing between Ava and Siam.—Ed.

† The statements of the writer are supported by the Burmese documents found in the stockade taken by the British troops on the 15th December last. One is a letter from a chief to Maha Bundoola, stating that he had received 1,500 men, with instructions from the Bundoola to proceed with them to Martaban, and re-capture it from the English; but that upon arriving in the vicinity of the place, 1,000 of his men deserted. He adds, that the families of the deserters have been seized and confined. At the bottom of the letter is a copy of a return from the war secretary of the Martaban army, giving the names of certain men, their wives and children. There is also a copy of an agreement between the chief of Tullogillon, and a man called Moussa; the latter agrees to furnish two men to proceed to Rangoon and fight, for 190 ticks each, 50 to be paid in advance, and the remainder on their return. Another paper contains copy of a letter from a person to his chief, in which he reports, that having

at.

Should the number of recruits from any particular district fall short of the allotted quota, as is commonly the case, the deficiency must be commuted by fine, or is settled according to the interest of the jughiredaur at court.

Besides these, every town on the river, according to its size, is obliged to furnish a gilt or common war boat; to man, and keep it in constant readiness: of these it is supposed his Majesty can muster from two to three hundred; they carry from forty to fifty men each, and are, I think, the most respectable part of his force. They live chiefly by rapine, and are in a constant state of hostility with the rest of his people, which makes them audacious, and prompt to execute any orders, however cruel or violent.

His Majesty has been wrought on to believe, that the English meditate an attack on his country; and, at the same time, he has planned an invasion of the Siamese dominions. To guard against us, and to afford means for his enterprize, may, of course, be supposed to call for all the common resources of the country.

For the first of these services, it is said, that an army of 10,000 men is to march to guard Arracan; an army of the same force is to be assembled on the Assam frontier, which, it is supposed, is another probable point of invasion; and 10,000 men are to be embodied, and kept in constant readiness, for the defence of Pegu and Yanghong.

For the second service, 20,000 men are to march against Jamai; but all these numbers, I have great reason to believe, are exaggerated. I shall confine my observations principally to the quota to be furnished by the southern provinces, of which I have more certain knowledge.

The southern quota, or 10,000 men, is to be furnished by the whole of the country to the southward of Prone, including both banks of the river down to the sea; Bassien, the islands formed by the mouths of the Era Wuddey, Tonghou, Henzawuddy Proper, Sittong, and Martaban; a tract composing the fairest and best provinces of the Birmah empire: and yet it is supposed they will not be able to procure from the whole more than 8,000 men, and not that number, without greatly distressing the inhabitants; hence may be formed some idea of the probable force of the whole empire, which, from every concurrent testimony, cannot, under its present administration, exceed 60,000 men.

About six or seven years ago, when his Majesty headed his army in person against the Siamese, he had not more than 40,000 men: half of these never returned; and such are the effects of the desolating ambition and erroneous policy of this government, that the country has become, throughout the greatest part of its extent, a mere desert, and the wretched inhabitants, particularly the Peguvians, are daily emigrating to other countries.

REVENUE.

It may be proper to premise, that notwithstanding the rapid declension of his Majesty's real property, his personal wealth is ever accumulating, for his treasury is the Charybdis of the country, swallowing up every thing and returning nothing; and as he seized upon the accumulated treasures of his ancestors, at the revolution which placed him on the throne, and has amassed large sums from the confiscation of the property of the proscribed, which in the course of his reign has included every man of wealth or consideration in the country, he therefore must be one of the richest princes in India.

This prince provides for his children, supports his household, and his ministers, &c. not by tunkherahs on the revenue, but by grants of territory, privileges of markets, or of levying imposts, &c. In this manner he has granted away most of his patrimonial and acquired dominions.

His arrived at Donneebow, he was seized by prince Surrawuddee, and placed in confinement, till he chose to produce ten boat-builders: that, at last, having obtained them, he was set at liberty, when their work was done, and received 150 ticks. The same paper includes a statement of money refunded by men who had received advances at Donneebow, and refused to march; and another statement of money advanced to twenty men proceeding towards Rangoon, and the amount recovered from them on their return to Donneebow for not having completed the duty on which they were sent.—Ed.

His direct revenues arise from the tribute of the chobwahs, tythe of the produce of the crown lands, mines, imports and exports.

His unsettled revenues arise from confiscations, escheats, fines, donations, &c. &c. Most of his revenues are collected in kind, stored in magazines, or converted into cash, according to circumstances. The tributes of the chobwahs, and duties on some particular articles, as cotton, are paid in bullion.

At Yanghong are two collectors; the Ahcoo-whoon, Baba Sheen, for the land revenue; and the Ahcoo-to-whoon, Ihansay, for imports and exports. The first generally remits annually, for the whole province of Henzawuddy, about 50,000 tecals flowered silver, or 62,500 sicca rupees; the latter, in favourable seasons, to the value of 150,000 tecals, fl. s., or 187,500 sicca rupees. Tavoy yields an annual revenue of 30,000 tecals, fl. s., and Mergui about 40,000. From these examples, which I think may be relied on, if I may be allowed to hazard an opinion on so obscure a subject, I should suppose that his Majesty's accumulating fund does not exceed fifteen lacs of rupees per annum.

HISTORY, RELIGION, AND LAWS.

The Birmahs derive their origin and name from Brumwha; they are a branch of the Palais, known in India for their misfortunes and dispersion; their history, therefore, mythological, theological, and civil, is the same as that of the Hindoos, being derived from the same source: of this I have abundant proof in various tracts which I have collected, particularly the Mahu-Bogtha-when, or the great history of their duties; and the Maha-Rajwhien, the great history of their kings; of both which I have obtained perfect copies.

The religion of the Birmahs is that of the younger Buddha, or Bhaddhoo of the Hindoos, or the ninth incarnation of Vishnoo; but the Birmahs insist, that in his character of Weethandra, a prince of Godomha-it, he is a tenth incarnation of the divinity. The history of these incarnations is given in separate books, written in the Birmah character, but blended with the Palai language.

The elder Buddha, or Rama, the conqueror of Ceylon (which in the ancient Pali is also called Dewi-Lanea), they do not acknowledge as their legislator. His history, &c. is considered as heterodox, and merely read, as an amusing fable, by their bards or musicians. I have a copy of this history: it agrees with the Indian legend; but they call him Yama.

GOVERNMENT.

It is an unlimited monarchy; all prescriptive rights, usages, life, liberty, and property, are prostrated at the feet of the despot; he assumes the prerogative, and exacts the same adoration as is paid to the deity: his will is law, and his voice fate.

His established privy council consists of four old men of approved wisdom and virtue, who have retired from the bustle and intrigues of life; to these are added such of his other ministers, private or public, as he thinks proper. This council advises him on particular emergencies of state.

The general business of the state is transacted by the four whoonghees (great lords), assisted by the four whoon-doicks (or lordhelpers), who have only a deliberative voice. It would be needless entering into a detail of the subordinate officers. Besides the great public council, the king has a large establishment within the palace: at the head of these are the four ah-twa-whoons, his private ministers, through whom all public reports pass for his decision; and through whom all the royal mandates pass to the lootcho, or to individuals; their court or office is in the interior court of the palace, and called Bea-tyke.

The four fronts of the fort, palace, pagodas, and all religious buildings, face the four cardinal points of the compass; and all the officers of his Majesty's several establishments are, or ought to be, in double pairs.

Royal cities are governed by mewwhoon (lord of the city), yai-whoon (lord of the waters), ah-coo-whoon (lord of the land revenues), ah-coo-to-whoon (lord of import and export duties). They are judges also in civil and criminal suits, and hold their

court

court at the yhong (or place of truth), of which there is one in every city: yhong-dho, in strictness, ought only to be applied to the yhong of the palace, the adjunct dho meaning, the king's; but the term dho is attached to many things and persons no ways entitled to it, through courtesy, or the ignorance of strangers. Sherry-dho-ghee, the great king's writer, is applied to, or assumed, by every petty clerk of a governor or tribunal.

CHARACTER.

The Birmah court appears to me an assembly of clowns, who have neither improved their manners or their sincerity by their transposition; they have retained their native chicane and vicious propensities, and have not acquired the blandishments of polish to veil the deformities of vice, or expansion of mind to check its domination.

To their superiors the Birmahs are abjectly submissive; towards strangers audacious and ungrateful; in power rapacious and cruel; in war treacherous and ferocious; in their dealings litigious and faithless; in appetite insatiable and avaricious; in habit lazy; in their ideas, persons, houses, and food, obscenely filthy, below any thing I have ever seen that has claims to humanity.

It must not be denied that they possess brutal courage; but it tends rather to debase than exalt them: it is irregular, uncertain, and not to be depended on. They are strict observers of the ceremonial parts of their religion; charitable to their priests and the poor; in the country, I am told, hospitable, and not vindictive; superstitious; addicted to magic; cheerful; patient under sufferings; hardy; frugal to penuriousness, in their diet; and affectionate parents. They would make good soldiers in the hands of a skilful general; and perhaps, good subjects under a virtuous magistrate; but unhappily, their present government seems only calculated to exalt their vices, and depress their virtues.

Every great officer, civil or military, is a justice of peace; can try petty causes, and punish trespasses by flogging, fine, or imprisonment; for which purpose they all have tribunals and fire-rooms in their houses. This authority is also usurped by the lower officers of the palace and courts, and is productive of infinite oppression and abuse. The only resource of the people is to inlist themselves under the banner of some great man, and submit to his impositions in order to obtain protection from the rest.

Causes are originated in the yhongs, but may be removed by appeal to the lootcho and ultimately to his Majesty in council, where the decisions in general are pretty just but the expense of obtaining a hearing is enormous.

Trials by ordeal, varying from those of India, are common.

TO SLEEP.

Much evil hath been said of thee, O Sleep!

(For malice will pursue the steps of worth),

Though evil none I say, but ever keep

Blessing thee, as the chiefest good on earth.

Thou art compared to death, our grisly foe:

Sure thou art little like him as can be;

For life, and health, and comeliness, we owe,

And vigour and agility, to thee.

They who abuse thy gifts are not the better;

But then the fault is theirs, not thine, I wot;

Yet man, too oft, when he becomes a debtor,

Spurns the kind hand from whence the boon he got.

Come, then, and steal from me all sense of ill,

Suspend awhile the iron reign of Care,

With images of joy my fancy fill,

And thou, O Sleep! shalt my devotion share:

C 2

II.

OF THE ANTIQUITY AND ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE, AND OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Mr. Davis describes the passage referred to in my last letter as the only direct and positive testimony which we seem to possess, out of China, relating to the *first origin* of the Chinese nation, and adds, that he "cannot help thinking that the observations of Sir W. Jones, on the passage in question, are deserving of great attention." On my side, I neither believe with Sir Wm. Jones and Mr. Davis, that the Chinese are of Hindoo origin, nor with the same authorities, that the Institutes of Menu design to say one word about the Chinese original, let it have been what it may.

There is, as I suspect, at the bottom of much of our system of Hindoo history, a radical error concerning the relative antiquity of Buddhism. Buddha, I believe, is a generic term for a god, prophet, divine person, or divine incarnation. Buddha and god are the same words, with dialectical variations of form. There have been many Buddhas, that is, many prophets or preachers, each propounding a new dispensation; that is, each altering, and probably improving, the older doctrine and discipline. One of the grounds of alteration has been, the changes attendant upon the progress of society. Bloody sacrifices, for example, have been abolished. A rude doctrine and discipline have suited a rude age; a more refined doctrine and discipline have been acceptable to a more refined age; simplicity has belonged to a simple age; complexity has grown with an artificial one. The externals of religion have varied, in all countries, with the state of society and the revolutions of manners:

"With rude simplicity first Rome was built,
Which now we see adorned, and carved, and gilt;
This Capitol with that of old compare,
Some other Jove, you'd think, was worshipp'd there!
That lofty pile, where senates dictate law,
When Tatus reigned, was poorly thatched with straw;
And where Apollo's fane refulgent stands,
Was heretofore a tract of pasture-lands.
Let ancient manners other men delight;
But me the modern please, as more polite.
Not, that materials now in gold are wrought,
And distant shores for orient pearls are sought;
Not for, that hills exhaust their marble veins,
And structures rise whose bulk the sea restrains;
But, that the world is civilized of late,
And polished from the rust of former date."

But Buddhism, throughout all its varieties and dates, is more simple in its structure than Brahminism, as it is also more universal in its reception. Buddhism discovers itself, at intervals, from Ceylon to Japan, and might, perhaps, be traced further, both to the east and to the west. The religion of the Jains is allied to it; and we know that this latter is the indigenous or ancient religion of the south of India. Buddhism, then, is the underlying *stratum*, which, like granitic rocks to the geologist, discovers itself, from space to space, to the student of religious history in India. But if Buddhism underlies all others in India, then it is likewise more ancient than all others. It

descends,

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descends, in short, from Tibet and Tartary, or it ascends thither from the south, and spreads east and west. Brahminism, on the other hand, whether indigenous or exotic in India, is comparatively modern, and fills but narrow limits; it is in a high degree artificial, and therefore possessed of but little character of antiquity; it is in a high degree complex, and can never, therefore, refer to an early and rude state of society for its original. It may boast its antiquity, and call Buddhism modern; but it is itself the modern which has usurped upon the antique. It is arrayed, not always in its own vestments, but sometimes in the spoils of those whom it has displaced. It calls, and not wholly without reason, Buddha an incarnation of Vishnoo; but it has seized upon the Buddha of the people, or of what it may call Paganism, and amalgamated him with its own system. Brahminism has its seat and homestead, if it has not also had its cradle, upon the banks of the Ganges, and it is foreign and even modern, almost every where else. The Abbé Dubois relates what if that writer is to be credited, is singularly fatal to the theory of Sir Wm Jones and Mr. Davis, as to an ancient communication between China and Brahminical India. He shows us that the country north-east of the Ganges was itself unbrahminical till within a recent date. Brahminism, indeed, as appears from the Abbé, has no necessary connexion with the general institution of castes, which, as is well known, has no place in China; and therefore the origin of the Chinese among a people of castes is inconceivable: add to which, that it is specially with abandoning the company of the Brahmins that Menu charges the "Chinas," and other nations. Now, there were no Brahmins, according to the Abbé Dubois, whose company could have been abandoned, to the north-east of the Ganges, till within these four or five hundred years. In reality, Brahminism, instead of being the ancient religion of India, and that upon which other religions have intruded, is itself the intruder, however long ago; is modern, and is probably even now pushing its way into new regions, and effecting new conquests. The following are extracts from the Abbé's Description of India. His first position is, that a Brahmin is made, not born:

A Brahman is in a very different situation from a Raja, a Vaisya, or a Sudra. These are born in the condition in which they continue to live. But a Brahman becomes such only by the ceremony of the Cord. He is till then only a Sudra; and by birth he possesses nothing that raises him above the rank of other men. It is after this rite that he is called Durja (*twice born*). The first birth admits him to the common rank of mortals; the second, which he owes to the ceremony of the Triple Cord, exalts him to the lofty rank of the tribe to which he belongs.

But there is at least one thing not fanciful on this question, which is, that in the countries to the north-east of Bengal, beyond the Ganges, there were neither castes nor Brahmins till within these four or five hundred years. The people who inhabited those provinces, beginning then to see that it would be advantageous to them to adopt the customs of their neighbours, demanded to have Brahmins. The order was soon created, by selecting and setting apart a number of their youths, who were trained up in the manners of that caste; into which they were duly embodied by the ceremony of the Cord. From that period they have been considered as true Brahmins, and hold equal rank with those who are of a far more ancient order [origin].

In the southern countries they do not like to be reminded of this anecdote, although they are obliged to admit its authenticity, as well as that of the two Penitents, who were at first only Rajas.*

Mr.

* "There is a puzzling objection," adds the Abbé, "frequently urged against the Brahmins. If it be the ceremony of the Cord, it is asked, that creates you Brahmins, how come your wives, who do not undergo

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 results of Mr. Davis's researches, in the first place, that Han, or ancient China, did not constitute one extensive state or empire (extensive as bearing comparison with the extent of modern China) till within two hundred years of the birth of Christ; and that, even then, its limits southward were bounded by the Keang. But, relying upon the words of Menu, as proof of the celebrity of the Chinese, even in the days of that writer, I think, that if in or about that period, the Chinese nation could also be called (as in the Chinese Chronology) small and feeble, we must understand those epithets as authorized only by the comparison between them and the population and strength of the adjacent country. How much, indeed, we must confine our idea even of their feebleness, is obvious from this, that they were always gaining ground upon the nations which opposed them. They may have been feeble in point of numbers, but they must have been strong through superiority in the arts. They seem to have entered the territory which is now called China as the Europeans have entered upon America; and to have been small and feeble in comparison with the aborigines, only as the Europeans were small and feeble also—and with the like success. Progressively they subdued the ancient inhabitants, and founded a number of Chinese states. Progressively, again, those states were reduced into a single empire, as the seven Saxon kingdoms of England were finally reduced into one; and as England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland have progressively been united into one empire; or as the Franks progressively possessed themselves of the whole of France. First, the ancient inhabitants of the east of Han are described as opposing the Chinese; and next, those of the south of the Keang either disturbed their repose, or invited their cupidity. Finally, all these were crushed, and no enemies were left them, except on the land side, that is, the north and west. To sum up all, they were a people of renown in the days of Menu; they had established an extensive empire to the northward of the Keang 200 years before the birth of Christ; and they had given the empire all its existing extent in less than 600 years after Christ. Such, at least, is the antiquity of the Chinese, and of the empire, and the glory of the Chinese. But that glory has passed away. The Chinese have lost what they founded: for nearly two centuries the Chinese empire has been a Tartar possession!

We may take leave, in this place, of the question of *antiquity*. But what was the *origin* of the Chinese? Who were these people, that, as has appeared, came in arms into the eastern and southern parts of what is now called China, and progressively subdued the ancient inhabitants, progressively united under one head, and have finally yielded themselves to a Tartar yoke? It is ventured, in this letter, to assert that they are not Hindoos, not stragglers from the Brahminical fold. Certain writers have proposed to draw them from Egypt; and even to class the Chinese, the ancient Egyptians, and the Hottentots and Bosjesmans of Southern Africa, as one people; an ideal association which seems at least invited by the sameness of the very peculiar complexion apparently belonging to each. Mr. Davis rejects this original, or this consanguinity, with respect to which, if it were worth while to contend for it, it might be as reasonable to carry the African scions from the north-east of Asia, as to bring the Asiatic from Africa. The Chinese alphabet and Egyptian hieroglyphics have a common root in pictorial writing; and north-eastern Asiatics transplanted up on the Nile, might have carried thither their Buddhism, pursued commerce, acquired wealth, built temples and pyramids, and laid the foundation of Grecian and Roman art. But however this may be, and whatever light such a theory may throw upon the origin of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, and upon that of the modern indigenes of the Cape of Good Hope, it has

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nessed, *proprio oculis*, a gentleman celebrated for his chemical knowledge actually fail in demonstrating to a large assembly the process of welding iron, through ignorance that a *flux* was necessary; a fact which his books did not tell him, but which he might have learned from an ordinary blacksmith.

To those who *suffer themselves* to be prejudiced, and resist conviction knowingly and wilfully,—who are guilty of a sort of misprision of *error*,—we know not what can be said in the way of exhortation. It is always in their power to be right; but if they find the path of truth disagreeable, they must follow their own track until they find it deserted. Meantime it is consolatory to perceive how fast the dominion of prejudice is diminishing. In politics, political economy, trade, philosophy, literature, physic, the fetters of ancient prejudice are gradually wearing away.—Even Quakers begin to dress and to talk like other mortals.

E. A.

ANNUAL BALANCE OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THIRTY-YEARS.*

YEARS.	GOVERNORS-GENERAL.	SURPLUS. S.R.	DEFICIENCY. S.R.
1792-3.....	Lord Cornwallis	1,65,57,675	
1793-4.....	Lord Cornwallis and Lord Teignmouth.....	1,22,12,636	
1794-5.....	Lord Teignmouth	94,58,486	
1795-6.....	Do.....	64,66,225	
1796-7.....	Do.....	19,70,197	
1797-8.....	Do.....		32,73,982
1798-9.....	Lord Wellesley.....		75,97,009
1799-1800	Do.....		14,10,455
1800-1.....	Do.....		89,16,178
1801-2.....	Do.....		4,01,211
1802-3.....	Do.....	96,35,832	
1803-4.....	Do.....		98,95,346
1804-5.....	Do.....	2,69,69,509	
1805-6.....	Lord Wellesley and Sir G. Barlow.....	2,86,49,795	
1806-7.....	Sir G. Barlow and Lord Minto	1,02,06,904	
1807-8.....	Lord Minto	10,39,730	
1808-9.....	Do.....	5,25,883	
1809-10 ...	Do.....	33,16,866	
1810-11 ...	Do.....	42,36,094	
1811-12 ...	Do.....	1,30,47,521	
1812-13 ...	Do.....	83,04,269	
1813-14 ...	Lord Minto and Lord Hastings	1,45,33,190	
1814-15 ...	Lord Hastings	1,18,57,412	
1815-16 ...	Do.....	35,77,488	
1816-17 ...	Do.....	1,09,37,338	
1817-18 ...	Do.....	41,70,103	
1818-19 ...	Do.....		11,77,201
1819-20 ...	Do.....		16,51,241
1820-21 ...	Do.....	1,09,68,799	
1821-22 ...	Do.....	1,76,33,616	

* From Mr. Tucker's Financial State of the East-India Company.

Mr. Davis speaks of the introduction of the religion of Buddha into China, from India, in the first century of the Christian era. But what then, was the previous religion of China; for Menu, eleven or twelve hundred years before, had spoken of the "Chinas" as in a state of religious degradation, and Mr. D. has nowhere attempted to set up the claim of the Chinese to the least share of Brahminism? Mr. D. dates the refined morality of Confucius, and the subtle metaphysics, or theology, of the Laou-keun, in the fifth or sixth century before Christ; but neither the one nor the other of these supplied the place of the national religion, and, even if it did, what was that national religion? Mr. D., indeed, expressly acknowledges that Confucius "left the religion of his countrymen as he found it." Now, what was that religion? Nothing else, I answer, than some description of Buddhism. What religion, then, came from India into China in the first century of the Christian era? A new sect of Buddhism. What were those "tenets of Fö," introduced into China in the first century of the Christian era, and stigmatized by the instructions of the Tartar emperor Yung-ching? The new sect of Buddhism. If Buddhism, in one form or other, was not the ancient religion of China, then I should suspect Shamanism, or the religion of the Ostiaks and Kamtschadales, of the north-east of Asia generally, and of all America, and of so many other parts of the world, to have been that religion. But was there no relationship between the Fö-hi of Chinese antiquity, and the Fö of modern China? Were not, at least, both these personages gods, that is, prophets, inspired preachers, divine incarnations?

But ancient China owes nothing to India; neither religious system, nor civil population. Mr. D., himself, is, indeed, impressed with the total absence of every thing Hindoo in China. "It is a curious circumstance," says that gentleman, "that they [the Chinese] and the Hindus (whether they had, or had not, any connexion in remote antiquity) should have subsisted so long in the immediate vicinity of each other, and at the same time possessed so little in common. With the exception of the sect of Fö, or Buddha, an Indian heresy, which found refuge in the Empire from the persecutions of a bigotted priesthood, the Chinese appear to me to have received nothing from their western neighbours. The ancient skill of the Hindus in astronomical and algebraic science, has been clearly and ably demonstrated; but no proofs have yet occurred that they imparted any portion of that skill to the Chinese."—"Some persons," adds Mr. D., "have been led to suspect that the Chinese must at one time have possessed the astronomy of the Hindus, by [from] their having twenty-eight lunar mansions, and a cycle of sixty years; but a careful observation of the essential differences that exist on either side must remove all shadow of identity. The Hindu cycle is a cycle of Jupiter, while that of the Chinese is a solar cycle; and the twenty-eight constellations of the Hindus are nearly all of them equal divisions of the circle, consisting of about 13° each, while the Chinese constellations are extremely unequal, varying from 30° to less than 1°."—"That the Chinese possessed no real science of their own, and that they obtained none from the Hindus, is, I think, proved by the readiness with which they adopted that of the Europeans: on this one subject, that singular nation has deviated from its established prejudices and maxims against introducing what is foreign."

Mr.

undergo that ceremony, to be any thing but Sudras? You are, therefore, married to wives not belonging to your caste; [in opposition to] a principle held sacred and inviolable amongst all Hindus.

"Their solution of this difficulty is an answer which has been continually made to all their antagonists; namely, that they are guided in this particular by the usage of the caste from time immemorial."—*Atter Dubois' Description*, pp. 35—38.

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and of the Chinese Empire.

Mr. Davis is, here, one of the witnesses against himself; for it would belie all history and observation were we to suppose that any people ever yet parted, in whatever lapse of time, with the traces of their real origin; that they ever parted with the features of their parent stock. As to the mixture of Sanscrit with the Chinese language, that fact establishes nothing to the present purpose. The English language, also, has its mixture of Sanscrit. In reality, there is not the slightest foundation for giving the Chinese a Hindoo origin, and Mr. D.'s only error consists in having followed Sir Wm. Jones's interpretation of the Text of Menu.

In what Brahminical sense, or under what Brahminical assumption, not only the Chinese, but every other nation upon earth, has had its origin in India, it is not difficult to understand. The Brahminical system embraces the whole human race. All mankind belong to one or other of the four great castes; every man is descended, either from the head, the arms, the belly or the feet of Brahma. All nations that, upon whatever part of the globe, have abandoned the ordinances of the Veda, "and the company of Brahmans," live in a "state of degradation;" the Chinese, for example, in the east, and the British in the west. The whole human race lives in this state, the devout in Hindoostan alone excepted. It is to this state of degradation that we should attribute the moral and religious darkness of Europe, and of all the rest of the unbrahminical world! It is in the regular course of things that Brahmans should treat all men as having been once Brahminical, and that families of the military caste should be pointed out, in their theological view of the dispersion and degeneracy of the species, is not remarkable, because the military caste is both that which is the most given to roam abroad, the most likely, perhaps, to neglect the ordinances of the Veda, and abandon the company of the Brahmans, and to become colonists of distant lands, or conquerors of distant nations. But the observation of Menu is general; and what I am desirous of contending for is, that when, to illustrate that observation, he adduces the instance of the "Chinas," he incidentally proves, not, as advanced by Mr. Davis, that the Chinese nation was, in his time, in its infancy, but, on the contrary, that it was a nation already of so much celebrity in India, as that its name readily offered itself for an example of the truth to be inculcated. Had the British nation had as prominent an existence as the Chinese in the days of Menu, and had its name been as familiar to that sage, he would have said, perhaps, "as the *Chinas* and the *British*, and other nations." The difference between Messrs. Jones and Davis and myself is this: the two former suppose Menu to speak of the abandonment of the Veda and Brahmans by the Chinese as a known fact in civil history; I, on the other hand, describe him as seizing upon the name of a celebrated neighbouring people, in illustration only of a theological assumption, become matter of traditional belief. Upon the whole, I conclude, from the passage in Menu, and the era assigned to that writer, that with respect to the *antiquity* of the Chinese, that people was a people of power and renown more than a thousand years before Christ.

But, while I put this interpretation, as to any proof of *origin* of the Chinese, upon the words of Menu, and also find myself unable to discover in those words any thing which relates to the *antiquity*, greater or less, of their existence as a considerable nation; I am far from disposed to question the justice of Mr. Davis's doctrine, insofar as that gentleman regards the Chinese of the days of Menu as insignificant when compared with the Chinese of our own. On the contrary, I am quite prepared to admit, in consistence with the results

NILGHERY HILLS.*

AFTER spending a few days very pleasantly at Calicut, I mounted my palanquin at daylight, and took the road to Coimbetoor, in preference to another of only half the distance, but considered rather dangerous. A part of my way, indeed, lay through an extensive elephant-jungle, for which, however, I was well provided; my cavalcade, including bearers, amounting to at least fifty people: the great part of these were armed with hunting spears, swords, and blunderbusses, so as to cut a very formidable figure, and I was almost sorry not to meet with an adventure, being so well prepared. My servants, with my light baggage, stumbled on an old elephant with her cub, but they fled on the firing of a gun. On the morning of the fifth day I arrived at the foot of the hills, and began the ascent in the middle of the next night. At daybreak I found myself amidst all the charms of mountain-scenery—rocks and mountains, and woods and streams; and, after an ascent of some hours, reached a little station called Dinhutty, where a few Europeans have built cottages, to breakfast, at ten o'clock. The thermometer, which below stood at 98° , was here exactly 30° lower; and I was glad at night to get under two good blankets. I cannot describe to you the delight I felt at the change; I forgot that I had been ill, and, notwithstanding my fatigues, was out all day, almost believing myself in England. The scenery at Dinhutty is exceedingly beautiful; the hills are very precipitous, and strongly resemble the paintings of Swiss scenery. The climate delicious; and there is so much in every respect resembling England, that one ceases to think one's-self in India: I am sure I did, when I walked out with the ladies two miles to a three o'clock dinner in the month of May! After a few delightful days, I continued my ascent on horseback, about fifteen miles, to this place, called Ootacamund, about 2,000 feet above Dinhutty, and of course somewhat colder; the scenery, all the way up, grand and beautiful in the extreme. Here the country is different from that about Dinhutty, and I think I like it less: this may be described as a hilly country, at the top of lofty mountains, and we are very near the summit. Dodabet, the crown of the Nilgherries, rises just over our head here, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above the sea. A great part of this consists of open downs, and gently swelling hills, rising one above another to a great height, covered with fine verdure, and occasionally broken by a rugged mass of rock. Here is no pestilential jungle or noxious marsh; beautiful little woods, as in England, are scattered over the country, and give to the whole aspect the appearance of a grand park, excellently well laid out, in some hilly country at home. These little woods fringe every ravine between the hills, through each of which, without exception, little crystal torrents rush down on every side. With the exception of the want of cultivation, every thing here is English; the woods are carpeted with strawberries, anemone, and violets; the white dog-rose, honeysuckle, and jessamine twine themselves over all the trees; and blackbirds and larks innumerable make the hills ring with their song; but the violets are shaded by groves of gigantic cinnamon and rhododendron, with its great masses of scarlet blossoms; and the song of the blackbirds is interrupted by the croaking of the monkeys, and the screams of the pea-fowls and jungle-cock. The whole, however, is delightful.

It seems almost incredible that such a country and climate should exist so near

* Extracts from a letter, dated June 15, 1824, printed in the *Bombay Courier*.

near the equator, and surrounded by such burning climes. In truth, all the people below are quite sceptical, and will not make the trial, except the civilians of Coimbetoor. This region was not known till 1819, when the first visitors were pinched with the frost. The greatest advantage of the climate is its equality, the temperature varying little after the monsoon has once changed. At this moment my hands and feet are so cold that I can hardly write; I am obliged to blow on my fingers, in a little close shut-up room, with curtains and all the apparatus of English apartments, except fire, of which I should be very glad. The thermometer before me now stands at 56° , at 11 in the morning; but the S.W. monsoon is just set in, and the hills are covered with mist and a drizzling rain. The mercury here never rises beyond 70° ; during May, the hottest month, it never exceeded that in the shade: so that the climate offers no obstruction whatever to European labour or enjoyment. The English here, including some farming and gardening men and their families, are all as stout, and strong, and healthy, and work just as hard, as at home; and the children, with their fat rosy faces, are unparalleled in India. I am out all day wandering over hills and woods, quite enchanted. In the warmest days there is so fine an air, that no sort of inconvenience is felt; in short, it is wholly European. The soil is deep and rich beyond measure; all European fruits, and vegetables, and flowers, vegetate luxuriantly; and nothing which England produces would fail here.

You will readily understand how I rejoice in having made this experiment, in preference to going to the eastward or to the Cape. *It answers all the purposes of a voyage to England*; and I have written to some friends to suggest a subscription for an invalid bungalow, which might be managed extremely well. There is not, perhaps, a country to be found which nature has so fully prepared for the hand of man: one-half the wasted labours of the poor Algoa people would have converted it into a paradise. Mr. Johnson, a man who has set up a large garden and farm here, under Mr. Sullivan's auspices, was a Cape settler: he is delighted with this country, and already furnishes large supplies of vegetables and seeds to the country below: the potatoes are equal to English.

EDUCATION IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

It appears from a letter addressed to the Baron de Sacy, by M. Fræhn, dated at St. Petersburg, 13th September last, published in the last number of the *Journal Asiatique*, that the Russian Government has adopted measures for propagating instruction amongst its subjects in the Asiatic provinces of the empire.

An oriental Institute was attached a year ago to the department of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, and placed under the direction of the Counsellor of State, Adelung. M. Djaafar Toutschibascheff has recently been appointed to an office upon that establishment, for the purpose of instructing the pupils in the Persian language.

At the commencement of the year 1824, the emperor confirmed the statutes of a military school at Orenburg, called the school of Nepliucheff. The articles state the following particulars of the nature and principles of this establishment.

It is formed for the reception, 1st, of children whose fathers are now serving, or who have served, in the irregular troops employed by the Orenburg government;

ment; 2dly, of children of Asiatics who are in a state of precarious dependence upon Russia; 3dly, of children of persons of every condition. There are in the school forty pupils, maintained (as we term it) upon the foundation, and a like number at the expense of their relatives. Christian and Mahomedan pupils receive, independent of each other, instruction in the articles of their respective creeds: if the Christians and Mahomedans are equal, or nearly equal, in number, their instruction in the sciences is after the same manner: Mahomedan pupils are brought up apart from those who profess Christianity.

By one of the articles, the military commandant is charged to solicit and excite Asiatics, and the inhabitants of the province confided to his care, to send their children to the school of Neplucheff. To encourage them, the following inducement is held out: 1st, every Kirghese who places his son in this school, engaging not to take him away until he shall have completed his course of study, receives from the committee of administration of the frontier province of Orenburg, by order of the military commandant, a letter in testimony of satisfaction; 2d, every Cossack, Baschkir, Meschterek, Tartar, or other Asiatic, who places his son in the school, upon the same condition, receives a similar letter from the military commandant.

The objects of instruction are, 1st, the Christian religion, according to the principles of the Greek church in Russia; 2d, the history of the Bible; 3d, the Russian, Arabic, Tartar, and Persian languages; 4th, moral philosophy; 5th, universal history, and the history of Russia; 6th, geography in general, mathematics, and the particular geography of Russia; 7th, the elements of natural history, and the general principles of physics, with special application to the topography of the government of Orenburg; 8th, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, plane and spherical; 9th, military architecture; 10th, the elements of the science of artillery; 11th, military exercises. All these objects of instruction, the first excepted, are common to Mahomedan pupils, who, in addition, are taught the Alcoran, and the fundamental tenets of their religion. The period of instruction is six years.

The pupils are distributed into three classes; the upper, middle, and lower. At the examinations of the pupils in the tenets of the Mahomedan religion, and in the Arabic, Tartar, and Persian languages, all persons, ecclesiastical as well as secular, capable of judging of their progress, are to be invited to attend.

Cossack, Baschkir, and Meschterek children, fit for the military service of the irregular troops, after their course of study is terminated, return to their country with the rank of sub-officers, and enter the service according to seniority. Those who have made a distinguished progress in the study of the oriental tongues, remain as they were, or are placed under the government of the province of Orenburg in the capacity of translators, dragomans, and in offices of trust.

Such projects as these are highly creditable to the character of the Emperor of Russia: they will shed more glory upon his history, and confer greater benefits upon his subjects, than could be ensured by military exploits which should rival those of his most renowned predecessors. Let him extend instruction throughout his vast empire, and he will find the moral strength of his government increase with the intelligence and improvement of his subjects.

NAUTICAL

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Since I gave to you the account* of a rock lately discovered near Victory Island, in the southern part of the China sea, I have, within these last three days, received the following information of two dangerous shoals recently discovered, the notice of which, in the Asiatic Journal, will no doubt be of public advantage to those who frequent the seas eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

FRENCH SHOAL, on which a French ship is said to have been lost, has been lately explored, in 1824, by Capt. McLean, of the Swan, southern whaler, belonging to Messrs. Enderby, who twice passed over the shoal, and found it to be a coral bank, about five or six miles in extent, of a circular form, with soundings of 9, 5, and 3 fathoms water over the coral rocks. The centre of the shoal appeared to be in lat. $3^{\circ} 58' S.$, lon. $54^{\circ} 42' E.$, distant about ten leagues west of the meridian of Bird Island, and nearly the same distance to the westward of the meridian of the N.W. point of the island Silhouette, and it is situated a little way within the verge of soundings on the Great Bank that circumscribes the Seychelle islands.

WELSTEAD'S ROCK, discovered by Capt. Welstead, in the General Harris, on the 10th of January 1825, at half past eight A.M., when that ship struck, and grazed over it, with three or four slight shocks, at which time sounded in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and immediately deepened to 6, 12, and 20 fathoms water, with the ship's head to the northward. Bearings were taken immediately after the ship grazed over the rock, when the small islet off the west side of Direction Island was just visible above water, seen from the quarter-deck; the peak on Direction Island bore S. $28^{\circ} E.$, peak on the highest of the Tumbelan islands N. $38^{\circ} W.$, and the southern extreme of the Tumbelans N. $48^{\circ} W.$, distance from Pulo Jarrang, the south-easternmost isle of the Tumbelans, about seven or eight leagues, and from Direction Island about six or seven leagues. As the coral rocks were seen under the ship's bottom, and soundings of scarcely twenty-two feet obtained by the lead, this shoal is certainly very dangerous for large ships; and by the observation of the following noon, as nearly as could be estimated, it is situated in lat. $0^{\circ} 32' N.$, long. $107^{\circ} 55' E.$, by mean of three chronometers, corresponding with Capt. Ross's longitude of Tumbelan Peak and the Natunas. As Mr. Whiteman, the chief officer, searched an hour afterward in the boat, without being able to sound on the rock, it must be considered a single rock, or narrow ridge, of small extent, which ought to be avoided by all large ships.

Chart Office, East-India House,
16th May 1825.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

* Vol. xix., p. 733.

SIMILE FROM FIRDOUSI.

BRIGHT thoughts, and sparkling language, unexpressed,
Concealed or slumbering in the human breast,
Are like a diamond lodged within the mine;
Darkness and dross its dazzling beams confine:
Withdrawn from thence, its liberated ray
Blazes abroad, and emulates the day.

THE OPIUM TRADE OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The Company's opium trade is a subject of so much importance, in several points of view, that I apprehend you will not object to affording the following remarks upon it a place in your publication.

I observe in a Calcutta paper, an extract of a letter from Canton, dated October 10th, 1824, from whence it would seem that the East-India Company intended to make some material change in this article of their trade, by abandoning the purchase of Malwa opium, which fetched a comparatively low price at their last sales in Calcutta. The extract is as follows:

By the Sultan and Glorioso, which vessels are both under despatch, I shall now proceed to give you some details of the very unexpected change, and extraordinary fluctuations, which have taken place in our markets since the arrival of the Jamesina, by which opportunity accounts have been received that the Company intended abandoning their purchases of Malwa for the ensuing season, and the quantity which will consequently come on will be comparatively short of the two former seasons. How far this information may be relied on remains yet to be proved, as only one or two individuals have yet received accounts from your quarter to this effect; and I have only to regret that I was not in possession of my advices per Jamesina ten or twelve days sooner, otherwise I should not have been disposed to sell off, at the time I did; but none could have foreseen that such a change would take place; so we must hope for better luck hereafter. Shortly after the news alluded to was made public, the Chinese, as well as European speculators in the market, became numerous; and from the 10th to the 14th, Malwa rose from 560 dol., at which extensive sales were made, up to 750 dol.; it continued nominally at that price until the 24th, and I have been told that some sales were even effected at 800 dol. on time: from that quotation it fell again, before the 30th, to 620 dol., and since that period it has again reached 720 dol., which may be given as the price of the day. What is to be the result of all these changes, our first arrival from your quarter will confirm, and for which we are all eagerly looking out.

For some days past I may say the run upon new Patna has been equally great as that which I have described to have taken place in Malwa; and from 950 dol. it has risen to 1,140 dol., at which it can be valued to-day; but as there still remains a large quantity to come on, I fear we cannot expect to maintain its price, unless some very unlooked-for accounts should reach us: all, therefore, is mystery here at present; being in total darkness of what the Company's intentions may be for the ensuing year.

The determination of the Company, if accurately reported, corroborates, in some degree, the judicious reflections of Mr. St. George Tucker: who, in his recent work,* has investigated the subject of the opium monopoly, and condemned the policy of establishing and encouraging the cultivation of the poppy in Malwa. He has shewn that the cost of production is great; and as the consumption price, and consequently the auction price, of the drug are now diminishing, Mr. Tucker's conclusion seems to be confirmed; namely, that the means pursued for the extension of the opium monopoly (by its establishment in Malwa), are calculated to produce effects the very reverse of those contemplated; and that, far from looking to any improvement, the experiment, if persevered in for two or three years, will end in the destruction of the present revenue.

Of all monopolies, this appears to be the most defensible; in fact, upon the principles of public policy, morality, and commercial advantage, it is equally beneficial.

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The Opium Trade of India.

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beneficial. It is obviously desirable that a drug used as a medium of injurious intoxication should be made as difficult of procurement as is consistent with its necessary employment as a useful medicine. And in respect to commercial economy, it has been found that the amount of revenue derived by the Company from the monopoly is inversely as the quantity sold; in fact, that 4,000 chests of opium yield a larger produce than 5,000 chests. Mr. Crawford, in his account of the Indian archipelago, proves the moral effect of an enhanced price by very decisive facts. He states that, in the opium sales under his authority at Java, "when the retail price was about 5,000 Sp. dollars per chest (as it was on the British taking possession of the island), the whole consumption was only 30 chests a-year; when the price fell to about 4,000 dollars, the sales rose to about 50 chests; and when the price finally sunk to 3,500, the consumption advanced to nearly 100 chests. When the price was moderate, many had recourse to the drug who never used it before; when it was extravagantly high, many who had before used it moderately, desisted altogether."

Our monopoly of the opium trade, and cultivation of the poppy, seems to have been coeval with the establishment of British influence in Bengal. For a considerable period the emoluments were engrossed, as of right, by certain officers of the government. In the year 1773, shortly before the British opium trade with China began, the Company took the monopoly out of the hands of their officers, and farmed it, or let it out upon contract, for their own benefit. It continued under the direction of the Calcutta Board of Revenue, and afterwards under that of the Board of Trade, till the year 1797, when, upon the expiration of the contracts, the cultivation of the plant, which had been heretofore limited to the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixá, was restricted to Bahar (Patna) and Benares, and suppressed in the districts of Rungpore, Purneah, and Bangulpore, where it had been grown for ages. At this period, the price of opium averaged only 414,15 sicca rupees per chest. It was generally adulterated, and but little esteemed in the foreign market. The existing system of agency was then resorted to; and under the regulations of 1799, 1807, and subsequent years, the cultivation of the poppy, except on account of government, is absolutely prohibited.

The agency system, which took place under the administration of Lord Teignmouth, has been extremely advantageous to the trade in this article. Its cultivation was confined to districts most adapted to its growth; its purity was ensured by strict examination; and the confidence of exporter and consumer became, in a few years, so complete, that "a chest of opium, bearing the Company's marks, passed among the Malays and Chinese, like a Bank note, unexamined and unquestioned."*

In Malwa, and other districts on the western side of India, opium had been cultivated from time immemorial. The article not only had a vent at Bombay (whence the quantity exported in 1810 is represented to have been more than 1,000 chests, and afterwards much larger), but found its way, through various indirect channels, into China and the eastern markets, to the great prejudice of the Bengal sales. The Company attempted to check this trade, by prohibiting the exportation of Malwa opium by sea from Bombay; but it was found that it eluded this regulation by means of the Portuguese settlements of Diu and Demau, and by clandestine shipments at other ports on that coast. When the Malwa territory came into our possession, by the events of the last

Mahratta

* Review of the Financial State of the East-India Company in 1824, ch. 2.

* Tucker, p. 63.

Mahratta war, the Indian government, influenced by a desire to possess itself of this trade, as well as by a consideration of justice towards the landholders of Malwa interested in the production of opium, determined, in 1820, to depart from their system of circumscribing the produce of this article, and accordingly established agencies in Malwa, made large advances for its cultivation there, paid high prices for the drug, and otherwise held out every encouragement to the extension of the manufacture. The quantity produced has consequently increased with great rapidity. The following statement of the quantity of Malwa opium brought into the Indian market, I copy from the newspaper before referred to, but its accuracy is not pretended to be unexceptionable:

	1821-2.	1822-3.	1823-4.	1824-5.
Company's Malwa opium ...Chests	1,500	4,000	4,000	4,200
Smuggled ditto ditto	1,500	2,700	3,000	3,000*
	3,000	6,700	7,000	7,200

Meanwhile it does not appear, from the following memorandum furnished by Mr. Tucker, that much progress has been made in realizing a revenue from Malwa opium:

	1820-1.	1821-2.	1822-3.
Gross Receipts of sale.....Curr. Rs.	—	33,89,333	32,12,500*
Advance and Charges ditto	3,23,347	41,99,741	65,60,600*

Hence it appears that there is a heavy balance on the wrong side of the account; and although the charge must be regarded in the nature of an outlay, to be reimbursed hereafter, yet I am somewhat alarmed to read Mr. Tucker's statement, that advances are going on upon a large scale (exceeding more than six times the amount paid for the whole produce of Bengal opium), and that the proceeds of the sales of Malwa opium will (he apprehends) do little more than reimburse the cost of the article, whilst they will affect, in a very material degree, the sale of our Bengal produce. Connecting this statement with the practical exposition afforded by the news from Canton, there seems just ground for fearing that the experiment, in a pecuniary point of view, has proved unsuccessful; and that the landholders of Malwa must submit to the same interference with the free use of their property as the landholders of Rungpore, Purneah, and Baugulpore, who had much stronger claims upon the government.

The history of the British opium trade with China (in which the Company do not directly participate, as the drug is nominally contraband at Canton) may be despatched in a few words. Previous to the year 1780, this branch of traffic was exclusively in the hands of the Portuguese at Macao. In that year the English contrived to dispose of a small quantity, and they established a sort of *dépôt* in a bay to the southward of Macao, where they were for years subjected to annoyance, from both Portuguese and Chinese. At length they ventured, in 1794, to send a vessel laden with about 200 chests of the drug to Whampoa, where she was suffered to remain without molestation. The traffic, thus established, has continued ever since, with only trifling interruptions, until the year 1821, when an imperial edict from Peking, proscribing, under severe penalties, this commodity, as "a poison, extremely hurtful to men's hearts and to public morals," occasioned the confiscation of the cargoes of two or three country ships, and the degradation of a Hong merchant. The trade has, however, recovered its usual serenity; and although a prohibited commodity, opium

* Per Estimate.

opium may be obtained in China without any other inconvenience, probably, than enhancement of price.

There is one point of view in which the system of monopoly in this article is, like others, disadvantageous: it lets foreign competitors into the trade, and encourages production elsewhere. The enormous profit attending the sale of opium* has occasioned the introduction and cultivation of the poppy at the Philippine Islands, a very favourable situation for the establishment of a mart, and it appears that the supply of Turkey opium at Canton by the Americans is increasing. This circumstance may have one good effect, that of preventing the enormous fluctuation in the price of the article, which must be attended, occasionally, with heavy losses to the merchant. The price of Patna opium at Canton, in 1816, was about 1,400 dollars per chest; in 1818 it fell to 800, in 1822 it advanced to 2,400; and in the beginning of last September, the highest price was 900. It appears, from the letter I have prefixed to my remarks, that Patna opium has since, suddenly, from the cause assigned, got up to 1,140 dollars.

It may gratify curiosity to exhibit the average prices of Bengal opium at the auction sales in Calcutta (which are two in each year, in the months of December and February or March) in various years:

In 1797, previous to the establishment of the present system, its price, as before stated, was 414 rupees. In 1801, it fetched 738; in 1803, 1,124; in 1804, 1,437; in 1810, 1,589; in 1811, 1,639; in 1814, 1,813; in 1815, 2,261; in 1816, 2,135; in 1817, 1,925; in 1818, 2,176; in 1819, 1,773; in 1820, 2,056; in 1821, 2,485; and in 1822, 4,249. In the latter year only 2,600 chests and 300 half-chests were sold, instead of about 4,000, which was the quantity in the two preceding years.

The large revenue derived by the Company from this source, may be seen by the following account of the opium sales of Calcutta in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820:

	1818.	1819.	1820.
Amount sales of Bengal opiumS.R.	63,43,263	82,72,604	1,06,73,951
Cost and charges, including commission, &c.	7,54,177	9,00,761	9,86,880
Net profit.....	55,89,086	73,71,843	96,87,071

Mr. Crawford states the *natural* cost of a chest of Bengal opium, which contains two factory maunds (140 lbs.), to be about 112 sicca rupees. This is, however, far below the true calculation at present. Comparing the foregoing account with the number of chests sold in each year, the average price per chest is 2.21 sicca rupees.

The produce of Bengal opium was limited to 4,500 chests; but since the extension of the cultivation to Malwa, the Bengal government, according to Mr. Tucker, have stimulated the growth of the poppy to the utmost under their presidency, and have even appointed the collectors of the land revenue to act as sub-agents, granting them a percentage upon any increase which may be made in the produce! This course is diametrically opposed to the system hitherto pursued with respect to this peculiar branch of trade.

The foregoing details will probably not be uninteresting to those of our readers whose attention is alive to whatever concerns the trade and commerce of our eastern empire.

June 8th.

J. Ash. Esq., &c. &c.

* It is computed, that in some of the eastern islands, the produce of opium pays about 100 per cent upon the original cost of the article.

ALLEGED LITERARY IMPOSITION OF M. TYCHSEN.

Dr. FRÄHN, of St. Petersburg, has concluded, in the last published number of the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, a very elaborate critical examination of an Arabic coin of Abdul-Malik and Heddjadj, published by the late O. G. Tychsen, a celebrated oriental scholar, who has distinguished himself by his efforts to expound the meaning of the inscriptions in the cuneiform, or arrow-head character, found among the ruins of Persepolis and elsewhere. The result of this investigation tends to fix upon M. Tychsen the charge of having forged the coin in question, for some object which is not apparent; or at least of being privy to the fact that the coin was false at the time he published it to the world, and commented upon it as if its genuineness was undisputed.

Deceptions of this nature are so easily practised, and the consequences they lead to are so pernicious to the unsuspecting student, that the world owes no slight obligation to the individual who possesses the means, and is willing to incur the toil and odium, of detecting them; and it is the bounden duty of every person, according to his opportunities and ability, to circulate the fact, and hold up to deserved opprobrium the name of the author of the fraud, provided the charge be well established.

After an analytical examination of the inscriptions on the coin or medal, Dr. Fræhn remarks, that the errors observable therein, both with respect to the writing and the orthography of the Arabic language, would be sufficient to condemn it; and as a mistake in an edition of Elmacin, namely, *صمد* instead of *الصمد*, has been transferred to this piece, it is evident that the forger wished to produce a coin like that described by Elmacin. But he alleges other considerations, which tend not merely to substantiate the fact of the forgery, but to excite a strong suspicion, at least, that M. Tychsen either was the forger, or knew it to be forged.

In the first place, observes Dr. Fræhn, there appears somewhat strange in the mysterious manner in which M. Tychsen speaks, in his *Loisirs Butzowiens*, of the person who communicated to him this coin. It is not apparent that there could be any necessity to preserve secrecy in an affair of this kind, if there were no dishonest motives. M. Tychsen assigns, it is true, as a pretext for his silence, the errors made by several scholars in explaining the piece; but this could be no reason for concealing the name of the person from whom he received it. The state of things was apparently changed when he afterwards declared, in his *Introduction*, that it was the Count of Holstein,* minister of the King of Denmark, who transmitted it to him for explanation.

But, what is still more strange, M. Tychsen, in his *Loisirs Butzowiens*, speaks of the base alloy of this piece, and the beauty of its impression, which would lead us naturally to suppose that he had the piece in his hands; whereas, on the contrary, in his *Introduction*, he pretends that he had only an impression of it, very badly executed, in isinglass. How are these assertions to be reconciled?

Moreover, how can the difference be explained which exists between his first interpretation and that which he has since given in his *Introduction*? What he at first read 82, as it appears in fact in the engraving, he subsequently read

* It would be worth while to ascertain whether the Count of Holstein was living in 1794, when this *Introduction* appeared.—Dr. F.

1825.]

Alleged Literary Imposition of M. Tychsen.

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read 72 or 75; at the lower part of the obverse of the piece he fancied he saw هو, *hou*; in the second explanation he leaves this out of the question altogether; but he finds, in the upper part of the reverse, the word قل, *kol*; of which the plate exhibits not the smallest trace. This difference of reading is inexplicable; for if, as he asserts, the impression was extremely beautiful, it must have been very distinct.

Again: where are we to find upon this medal the different dates assigned to it by M. Tychsen, either in his first or second reading? Let us, however, suppose that it bears that of 72 (A.H.); but then this coin would contradict every Arabian author, amongst whom Tabary ranks with the highest; for, according to them, the first Arabian money, with the Musulman type, was not struck till the year 75 or 76 of the Hegira. If this had been struck in 72, it ought to have borne the type of Chosroes, which was employed at that period. If we are willing to admit that the year is 75, it is impossible to account for finding the name of Heddjadj upon a coin struck at Damascus; since this general, according to Elmacin and Aboulfeda, had been despatched into Arabia before the year 72, and was nominated emir of Hedjaz in 74; he remained in that capacity till 75, when he obtained the emirship of the two Iraks and of Khorassan: and as he retained this latter government until his death in 95, it is impossible to conceive why his name should be found upon a coin struck at Damascus in 82, as the plate imports.

There is a trite proverb, continues Dr. Fræhn, which says, *noscitur ex socio, qui non cognoscitur ex re*; and the company in which this piece is found upon the plate referred to, would suffice to raise doubts as to its legitimacy; joined to the reasons alleged against its specific authenticity, this circumstance confirms the judgment passed upon it. In short, there appears something extremely equivocal in respect to all the other pieces represented upon the same plate.

To begin with a Cufic signet; this is certainly a recent imposture. Tychsen, who states he had it in his hand, observes that it was brought from the East by Tavernier; that Dominico Theoli, professor of oriental literature in the Archi-gymnasium della Sapienza at Rome, thought he could read on it بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم; that another person believed the inscription to be Armenian, another Chinese, &c.; whilst it was really the Arabic seal of the Caliph Walid I., and the inscription should be read thus: يا وليد بن عبد الملك انت ميت ومحاسب O Walid, son of Abdul-Malik, thou wilt die and wilt render an account! He adds that Elmacin cites this legend as that of the seal of this caliph, but that he omits the words بن عبد الملك.

But independent of the fact, that the existence of all these legends on the seals of the caliphs reported by Ibn-ul-Amid (Elmacin) is doubtful, the following considerations render the authenticity of this piece very suspicious.

The Cufic writing here is not only entirely different from that found upon the coins of the caliph to whom the seal is supposed to have belonged, but there are some strange and extraordinary circumstances connected with it, only analogous to those existing with respect to the medal, whose falsity has been attempted to be proved: a fact which discovers that they have both the same origin. The وليد in و is not here any longer و, it is ق or ف; the word بن is, contrary to all custom in Cufic writing, united to the inferior

line of the letter د; just as upon the medal the ا of the word الملك is thrown in a singular manner into the middle of د in the preceding word عبد; lastly, أنت and ميت are written in a manner which prevents the last letter being distinguished from that immediately preceding it.

Besides several errors in the wording of the inscription, Dr. F. states that Tychsen inserted, in 1788, a small treatise on the Arabian rings employed as seals, in the *Supplémens Littéraires aux Nouvelles de Mecklembourg-Schwerin*, p. vi.; and whilst he speaks of many seals which he had explained, he says not a word of this, which, if it had been authentic, deserved particular mention; but it is, in fact, only a miserable counterfeit, executed by some European, of the seal spoken of by Elmacin.

After pointing out another piece, as a clumsy attempt to palm upon the curious amateur a false coin of the celebrated Bajazet I., he proceeds to notice a still more barefaced attempt at forgery.

There is, says he, just above the seal, in the same plate, another very singular coin; on one side appears:

شاه جهان بادشاه غازي ۱۶۰۱

Shah Jehan Padshah Ghazi 1601.

There is nothing particularly remarkable here but the date; and it might happen that 1601 was written for 1061. But on the reverse appears:

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله علي ولي الله

We are naturally induced to inquire how it happens that we find here the symbol of the Shyites? The descendant of Babour, Shah Jehan, was a Sunnite, as well as his predecessors and successors. Tavernier, who was in India during the reign of this prince and Aurengzebe, expressly says: "the great Mogul, and all his court, are followers of the sect of the Sunnis;" and the very coins of Shah Jehan support the truth of this assertion. I have, says Dr. F., now before me two of these coins, of the years 1037 and 1044, both of which bear the symbol of the Sunnites; and in the *Introduction* of M. Tychsen appears a similar coin of 1064, with the same symbol.

The reverse which the engraved plate gives of this coin of Shah Jehan, cannot belong to him; it must be that of a coin belonging to a Persian monarch. It is impossible to conceive how it came upon a piece of Indian money.

After what has been advanced, observes Dr. F., we must be constrained to admit, that but little confidence can be placed in almost the whole contents of the plate; particularly the medal of Abdul-Malik, the seal of Walid, and the coin of Bajazet. It is very difficult to regard them in any other light than as counterfeits.

Here occurs the question whether M. Tychsen was the dupe of some artificer, or whether he performed the part of forger. Let us consider how far either supposition can be justified.

M. Tychsen says, in his *Loisirs Butzowiens*, that he received these oriental rarities from a minister of state of high rank; and remarks, with respect to the seal, that Tavernier had brought it from India, which gives room for conjecture that the others came from the same source: in point of fact, the two pieces of Indian money are of the age of the sovereigns during whose reigns Tavernier was in India. This traveller, as is well known, was a jewel merchant, and made, in that capacity, during a succession of years, very extensive

journies

journies in India, Turkey, and Persia. In this sort of traffic, he must have had many opportunities of procuring coins and seals with oriental inscriptions; and consequently he would be aware how they were made, and what form was given to them. The advantageous sale of some medals, which he may have brought with him to Europe, might subsequently have induced him to make these articles an object of commercial speculation. What he met with not answering his purposes, he might endeavour to supply them by his own means. It must also be admitted, that during his stay of several years in the East, he must have acquired some knowledge of the languages, different modes of writing, and history of Asia. He could not be ignorant, therefore, of what would be of a nature most to interest European orientalists, and amateurs of the antiquities of that country, in Europe; and he must have considered himself better qualified than any other person to gratify their curiosity. A coin of that period when the Arabs first began to issue their currency, or the seal of one of the most celebrated caliphs of the house of the Omniades, under whose reign the Arabs extended their vast conquests towards the East and the West, in Transoxania and in Spain, or a coin of an Ottoman sultan, who had been once the terror of Christian countries, and who, according to fabulous accounts, had been enclosed by Tamerlane in an iron cage; such articles must naturally have appeared to him to possess interest in the eyes of the learned and of collectors of antiquities, and to be certain of a profitable sale in Europe. He had not the smallest reason to apprehend that his deception would be discovered, if he fabricated these pieces himself, or procured oriental artists (Armenians or Jews) to make them according to his directions. At this period the study of palæography and oriental literature was yet in its infancy. Probably, however, he might have had no interested object in his proceeding: his trade might have yielded him profit enough to leave no temptation to increase it by these expedients. Perhaps he might have had no other design in manufacturing these curiosities, than to indulge himself in an innocent mystification of some European orientalist, whose weakness he was acquainted with.

With respect to the second supposition, namely, that M. Tychsen himself manufactured the coins of Abdul-Malik and of Bajazet, as well as the seal of Walid, the following considerations may perhaps give room for believing it.

1. In the first place, the mysterious conduct of M. Tychsen upon the subject of the source whence he received these articles, which would have been superfluous if the person had believed in their authenticity, or if Tychsen, at least, imagined that what he had in his hands had been genuine.

2. The variation in his statements; declaring first that he had seen the coin itself of Abdul-Malik, and then that he had seen only an impression.

3. That the only genuine coin in the plate (which contains five) is placed first (to discourage further scrutiny).

4. That in the *Loisirs Butzowiens*, he does not, upon the subject of the medal of Abdul-Malik, say a single word about Elmacin, whom, however, he has elsewhere cited; and does not apparently call to mind that, according to his author, it was Heddjadj who began in 76 to strike derhams, which bore, like the piece in question, this legend, الله صمد, and which were bad, both as to weight and alloy. It is difficult to believe that this ignorance of the passage in Elmacin was not pretended; and that he did not wish to leave to others the office of pointing out the perfect resemblance between this piece and those mentioned by Elmacin.

5. That

5. That he wished, thirty-five years afterwards, to read at the top of the reverse of this coin the word *قل*, which is *actually found on the coins of Abdul-Malik*, though not known to him until Adler and others had remarked it in Soyouty; and then he wished to give it the date of 72 or 75, because he discovered that all the other later coins of Abdul-Malik bore the ordinary inscription.

6. The gross solecism in *العبد الملك*, and which is precisely in the manner of Tychsen: for when he attempted to write Arabic, he often fell into errors of this kind, in regard to the use or omission of the article.

Dr. Fræhn, nevertheless, with great candour, concludes this summary of the evidence by declaring, that he would rather adopt the first of the two suppositions; leaving to others the office of deciding the degree of probability attached to the other. The Baron de Sacy, however, in a note on this part of the article, is of opinion, that the world will think differently; and will not fix upon the memory of Tavernier the stain of an imposture, from which, he thinks, that of Tychsen can scarcely be defended.

Dr. Fræhn proceeds further to remark, what appears to furnish additional proof of the criminal knowledge possessed by M. Tychsen, namely, that at a later period, he either discovered himself the trick which had been played him, or the grossness of his own attempt at imposition. This conclusion is suggested by the silence which he afterwards preserved with respect to this plate. He would doubtless have maintained the same reserve as to the medal of Abdul-Malik and of Heddjadj, to which he referred neither in the *Schediasma de Init. Monet. Arab.*, nor in his notes on Makrizy's History of Coins, published by him; had he not been, as it were, provoked by Adler, and forced to give some explanation. Yet how does he speak of it in his *Introduction*? As a man who dreads that another will detect his artifice; it is therefore, he talks all on a sudden, of an impression in isinglass which he had had, and of the inaccuracy of the engraving; and although, according to him, the authenticity of this piece is justified by Makrizy and others, and although he fancies he can account for the difference between this medal and the ordinary type; he nevertheless suffers the expressions *suspectus* and *spurius* to escape him. If the case had not been as we suppose, why should he make this confession? According to all appearance, he had not yet perceived either the alterations in the Cufic character, or the violations of orthography and grammar. Why then should he believe this medal liable to doubt, and even false?

M. Tychsen is unhappily (perhaps fortunately for him) no more: M. Hartmann, of Rostock, who wrote his life (and is satisfied that the articles are forgeries), possesses the means, it is imagined, of removing all doubts upon this subject. Dr. Fræhn calls upon him to dispel them, by publishing the information to be obtained from the impressions of medals, the numismatic catalogues, and the correspondence of the late M. Tychsen. The literary world will, we apprehend, think that this call should be promptly obeyed; in order that if any mitigating circumstances exist they should be immediately known; and because a hesitation on the part of any individual to give all the aid he can contribute to the discovery of the truth is a species of treachery to the cause of science.

NEW SETTLEMENT ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW HOLLAND.

AN official notification has been issued by the Governor in Council of Bombay, dated 21 January 1825, announcing that a communication had been received from Capt. G. Bremer, C.B., of H.M.'s ship *Tamar*, stating that, in obedience to the commands of his Majesty's Government, he had taken formal possession of the north coast of New Holland, or Australia, comprehended between the meridians of 129° and 135° east longitude, and had established a settlement under a captain-commandant at Port Cockburn, in Apsley Strait, between Bathurst and Melville Islands. It contains the following directions for vessels proceeding to the new settlement:

"Port Cockburn is situated in Apsley Strait, which divides Melville and Bathurst Islands, the Cape Van Diemen of the charts, being the northern point of the first named island.

"On approaching the Strait, it is necessary to give a good birth to the shoal, which extends to the westward of the Cape about five leagues.

"Piper's Head, a steep and remarkable red and white cliff, situated a little to the southward of Cape V. Diemen, being brought to bear due east, and kept on that point, will carry a vessel into the narrow part of the entrance (which is about two miles wide), when care should be taken to have a good look-out, and lead going: from thence an E.S.E. course will carry into St. Asaph Bay, which is spacious, and has a good anchorage every where; and ships may come to until they have communication with the settlement, which is about four leagues farther down the Strait.

"The master of the colonial brig *Lady Nelson*, which is stationed there, has been directed to afford his assistance as a pilot (as far as he is acquainted) to any vessel requiring it.

"The tides are strong, especially in the springs: the flood setting to the southward.

"The flag-staff of Fort Dundas, Port Cockburn, is situated in lat. 11° 25' S., long. 130° 28' east, from Greenwich."

The *Tamar*, which was despatched from England in February last, touched at Port Jackson, from whence she sailed with a detachment of the 3d regt., a large body of convicts, and stores of provisions and necessaries, on the 24th August.

After hoisting the British flag, and taking possession of this part of the new continent in the name of the King of Great Britain, Capt. Bremer proceeded to Bombay. The following account of the proceedings of the expedition after leaving Port Jackson, is given in a Bombay paper, from a communication by a person belonging to the *Tamar*.

This little expedition sailed through the passage (Torres Strait) between the great Barrier reefs and the main land. This passage is described as extremely intricate and dangerous: but possessing the highest interest, from the rapid succession of objects which arrest the attention, as well as from the peculiarity of its nature; in some places the coral reefs scarcely affording room for the ships to pass; occasionally the furious breakers, caused by the swell of the southern ocean on the outer edge of the reefs, were close to the vessels; at others the eye from the mast-head was unable to discover the termination of this tremendous mass of rock. This passage is about 500 miles in length, and the water was constantly as smooth as in a lake. Having passed through Torres Strait, the ships reached Point Essington, on a peninsula called Cobourg.

On the 21st September, boats were despatched in different directions. The soil was found parched, sandy, and thickly strewn with sand-stone rocks, highly coloured by particles of iron, and no traces of water were discovered. The trees had only in a very few instances attained any considerable height. The next morning boats were sent to the west side of the harbour. Here the country was found higher and the soil better; but no water was to be discovered, except in a hole fenced round with bamboos, and which was evidently the work of the Malays. Traces of the natives were discovered, but none of them showed themselves. The value of Port Essington is of course much reduced from no water having as yet been discovered there. It is, however, one of the noblest and most beautiful harbours in the world, perfectly secure, and capable of containing a thousand sail of vessels.

On the 23d the expedition proceeded to sea, and on the 26th arrived in Apsley Strait, when possession was taken of Melville and Bathurst Islands. On the 27th parties were despatched in search of water, and at last a small stream was discovered in a cove, about five miles S. of the ship, the N.E. point of which being elevated and tolerably clear of timber, presented a favourable position for a settlement. The ships were brought to anchor in the cove, which was named King's Cove; the point fixed on for the settlement was called Point Barlow, and the whole anchorage Port Cockburn.

A commencement was immediately made to clear the ground and build a fort; and so cheerfully did every person in the expedition go to work, that on the 21st October, the sea face and one bastion being completed, the British colours were hoisted on Fort Dundas, under a royal salute from guns already mounted on its works.

The fort, which is completed, is built of timber of great hardness and solidity, with a ditch ten feet deep and fifteen wide. It is rectangular, its sides being seventy-five feet by sixty; a pier has also been constructed, and a commissariat storehouse. The troops and convicts have built themselves comfortable cottages near the fort.

Until the 25th October none of the natives of the country made their appearance; when a party of ten was discovered up a small river in Bathurst Island. They were armed with spears: which they threw down, to shew that they intended nothing hostile, accompanying the action with loud and incessant talking and vehement gestures. Endeavours were immediately made to establish an intercourse with them; but they would only come so near as to take a handkerchief and some trifles, which were put towards them on the end of an oar; they, however, afterwards went away apparently well satisfied. On the same afternoon a party of them came down to the settlement, surprised some of the men, who were cutting wood, and took their axes from them, of the use of which they appeared to have a very correct idea. After their retreat a party went inland, and by friendly signs drew them near the fort; but nothing could induce them to come within the line of huts. Nothing was said about the three axes that they had stolen, and other three were given them, when they retired again into the wood. Two days after this they again surprised two men, and took an axe and a reaping hook, and when they were made to understand that this system of plunder would not be permitted, they went away apparently displeased, and meditating some mischief.

Nothing was seen of them after this till the 30th, when eighteen or twenty of them surprised the boat at the watering place. A corporal of marines fired over their heads; but at last many spears were thrown, one of which grazed a midshipman's back, when he singled out the leader, and fired direct at him,

who

who either fell from being struck, or threw himself down. After this none of them had made their appearance near the settlement.

These people are generally above the middle stature, their limbs straight and well-formed, possessing wonderful elasticity, and rather actively than strongly built. Their colour is nearly black, their hair coarse, but not woolly, and almost all of them are marked with a kind of tattoo. The men were entirely naked; but two females who were seen wore a small mat of grass or rushes fastened round the body. Their arms are the spear, which is a slight shaft, well hardened by fire, about ten feet long; and the *waddy*, a short stick, which they throw with wonderful precision, striking with great certainty a bird on the top of the tallest tree.

The natives of this part of New Holland resemble those of New South Wales, but appear to stand a degree higher in the gradatory scale of the human species. In person they are certainly superior, and the covering of the women is no doubt a step towards a higher degree of civilization. Their notions of a Supreme Being, and of a future state, are evidently less confused and barbarous; for on Bathurst Island there was found a tomb of a native, which, from its simplicity and the order in which it was kept, would not have disgraced people much farther advanced in intellectual endowment. It was of an oblong shape, open at one end, the remaining sides being railed round with small trees, about eight feet in height, many of which were curiously carved with a stone or shell, and surmounted by the waddys of the deceased. The earth was raised above the level, as is usual with Europeans; but this part was not more than three feet long, and at the head stood a piece of canoe and a spear. The sand and bushes were kept clear from around the tomb, and nothing could exceed the neatness of the interior of the area. It is quite unusual to find this respect for the dead among the natives of Australia.

The soil of these islands, as far as a judgment could be formed, appeared to be excellent, and probably capable of producing all the fruits and valuable shrubs of the eastern islands. The plants brought from Sidney flourish luxuriantly; and in pursuing the stream of water which has been mentioned, several large ponds were found in the neighbourhood, near which, there is no doubt, valuable rice plantations may be made.

Amongst the timber, some of which is of majestic height, and well calculated for many purposes of human industry, were found a species of *lignum vitæ*, the cabbage palm, and the sago palm, with several others, the names of which were not known. There was also a tree which produced a species of cotton, samples of which have been sent to England.

The fish found were chiefly skate and a small species of bass, and the supply of them was by no means certain.

The animals seen on the island were the kangaroo, the native dog, bandicoot, opossum, kangaroo-rat, and flying squirrel. The birds are the pheasant, quail, parrot, parroquet, pigeon, curlew, and a sort of snipe. A few snakes were seen, which, from having fangs, were evidently venomous. Centipedes and scorpions were also found; but, on the whole, the poisonous reptiles are by no means numerous.

The climate appears to be, in every respect, as good as any to be found between the tropics, the thermometer rarely reaching 88° in the hottest period of the day. Necessity obliged both officers and men employed in forming the settlement to be constantly exposed to a vertical sun, yet, fortunately, few of them suffered, and none of them very severely, the fever which made its attack quickly yielding to medicine.

ON THE NECESSITY OF INVENTING NEW WANTS.

WHEN we consider the progress already made and still making in this improving age, by means of steam-engines and joint-stock companies, rail-roads and air-balloons, in providing for the wants of the human race, it must be acknowledged there is some reason to apprehend that, at no very distant period, every want of mankind will be provided for; or, at least that our wants will be reduced to one; namely, that of money.

A state of exemption from want; a condition wherein every wish can be gratified, and every object of enjoyment can be purchased; wherein the mind is robbed of the chief charm of existence, the power of forming desires which cannot be accomplished;—presents an image too horrible to be contemplated. If the Assyrian grandee in *Zadig* found his life insupportable, as soon as provision was made for the fruition of every desire; we may conclude that our happiness will be as little consistent with the extinction of wants which are necessary to our very pleasures.

“ Man never is, but always to be, blest.”

Under these circumstances, it is the duty of prudent men to look the danger in the face, and devise a remedy for the evil, if possible, before it arrives. No precautionary measure appears more rational than that of endeavouring to discover additional wants. It is absurd to expect that we can stop the career of invention: our object, therefore, should be to divert it into a different channel, whereby the restless genius of projection may counteract itself.

Some old author has written a book *de Artibus deperditis*, or, concerning the arts which have been lost. Perhaps many of these, could they be recovered, would furnish us with a knowledge of wants, of which, unfortunately, we are at present ignorant. The Greeks and Romans, according to historical records, were acquainted with many arts of which we have no knowledge. That of making glass malleable was one: the art of dyeing purple, by means of a fish, was another. Archimedes' application of burning lenses to military purposes was long treated as fabulous, till Buffon demonstrated the practicability of the expedient. Apollodorus refers to a herb which far excels in virtue our patent medicines: the latter merely prevent a man from dying; but the former, by being rubbed on the body of a dead man, restored him to life.

In the East, there have existed, and there still subsist, arts utterly unknown to Europeans. Chinese historians inform us that Woo-châ was able, by means of geomancy, to predict, with unerring accuracy, the rise and fall of kings and empires; and that another sage, called Tsze-kwan, could always tell, by sounding a flute, whenever the wind was in the south. The arts by which men and women, in ancient China, were enabled to get translated to planets, or procured exceeding good places in the moon,* are scarcely worthy of investigation, as few people of the present age would probably avail themselves of the discovery.

It is evident that these and numberless other arts and mysteries, which it would be a display of pedantry to enumerate, must, if recovered, necessarily lead to the discovery of wants which many of those inventions were designed to supply.

This

* According to the *Peh-mei-she-yung*, a person named How-señh obtained of the goddess Wang-mo, a drug which conferred immortality. His wife (what will not wives do!) privately ate it; she ascended to the moon, and afterwards became the planet Chang-go.

1825.]

On the Necessity of Inventing New Wants.

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This discovery, however, would merely enlarge our horizon of enjoyment (for if our real enjoyments diminish in proportion as our wants become fewer, it follows that the more wants, the more pleasures); but our present object is, by creating new wants, and imagining necessities not heretofore known, to give invention perpetual employment.

In regard to personal wants, there are three sources of enjoyment which it is surprising have not been introduced into Europe, for the gratification of idlers; namely, *ear-tickling*, *nose-tickling*, and *shampooing*. They are all common in the east. These several processes might very agreeably help to fill up the interval betwixt morning and night; and they would give employment to many deserving individuals.

The Roman emperor offered a very considerable prize to any person who should discover a new *sense*. Now, that lotteries are about to become extinct, there appears no good reason why a scale of rewards should not be published by authority of Parliament for the same object, or for the nearest approximation to it, as in the case of the longitude, or that of the discovery of the North Pole. It is, moreover, in respect to the purpose we have in view, a very serious question and subject of inquiry, whether it would not be expedient to restrain physicians from attempting to check the increase of nervous and hypochondriacal disorders, which are plainly calculated to forward our beneficent and philanthropic design: in fact, they seem to attest the efforts of nature to supply the *desideratum*. Nervous complaints are unknown in an early stage of society; they spring up when improvement has considerably advanced, and multiply in proportion as our natural and vulgar wants (which some writers improperly term our *real* wants) are easily satisfied. By encouraging and promoting the development of these symptoms (which are not injurious to vitality, a nervous patient being generally long-lived,) we, in effect, secure an inexhaustible source of new wants and hitherto unimagined wishes, each of which would be difficult to gratify, and if gratified, would become the prolific parent of a vast offspring, still more importunate and impracticable.

The policy is extremely questionable, of confining amongst maniacs individuals distinguished merely by a certain extravagance in the projects they form. The contemporaries of almost every great innovator pronounced him mad; but why should we ridicule, and condemn to scorn and ignominy, a scheme for throwing up a rail-road to the moon, or of Macadamizing the milky way, whilst we encourage other projects not a jot less impracticable? It is not improbable that “many a gem” of a projector lies concealed in the dark cavern of Bedlam; and that many a diagram could be procured from thence, which, if thoroughly understood, would liberate the contriver from thralldom, and show that *benè de republica meruit*. It was in some places of this kind that an idea was conceived which, if it were not for the refractory understandings of mankind, might be acted upon with great prospect of advantage. It has been supposed that the globe is not a solid mass of dense matter; but that the earth, in point of fact, is but a comparatively thin crust, which surrounds a vast cavity. The hollow portion is probably a world, containing living sentient beings; and there cannot be a nobler or more sublime species of curiosity than that which impels us to learn something of this internal world. The natural appearances, as well as the *phenomena*, which discover themselves on the surface of the earth, are universally in favour of the supposition that such a world exists: we know that air (which would of course be necessary there) makes its way upwards through the particles of the earth to our surface,

sometimes occasioning violent commotions; and the hypothesis solves at once the difficult problem as to the cause of the buoyancy of our planet. Now it would afford convenient employment for the wits of all the projectors for an age to come, if we could direct them to the study of a contrivance whereby we might reach the earth's core;—which is to be accomplished either by protracted digging on some portion of the globe; or by constructing a vast coffer-dam in the Indian Ocean, and a corresponding one in the Great Pacific, on the other hemisphere; or by sinking a shaft at the bottom of some extinct volcano, which would very probably be found to have had a communication with the interior world. Why should not a joint-stock company be formed for this noble and philosophical project, instead of that for deranging the physical state of the globe, by uniting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, or that of hunting for jewels in the bowels of Borneo? As to the objection which might be urged, that if individuals got into the lower regions they could not get back again;—*facilis descensus;—sed revocare gradum, hoc opus ille labor est;*—this argument is founded too much upon *analogy*, and reminds one of the philosopher's objection to the scheme of Columbus,—namely, that if he succeeded in discovering another hemisphere, the earth's convexity would interpose and prevent his return.*

The few hints here thrown out will show that the dreadful event which was adverted to in the beginning of this paper is capable of being provided against, if timely measures are taken; and no period seems better calculated for trying experiments of this nature than the present. It is not the art of acquiring money which we need; but the art of multiplying the objects which give to money its value: if a man wanted nothing, money would be an incumbrance to him.

R.

* This was really one of the profound arguments urged by a very learned man to dissuade King Ferdinand from countenancing the project of Columbus.

LITERARY PROPERTY.

A LATE decision in the Court of Chancery, in a matter pertaining to the great questions of literary property and the right of publication, is extremely important, inasmuch as it introduces a precedent whereby the claims of authors appear to be more fully protected than heretofore, and the press seems to be subjected to a further degree of restraint than any express and explicit rule, either of law or equity, has hitherto prescribed to it.

The case, divested as much as possible of technicalities, is as follows: Mr. Abernethy, a surgeon of high repute, is in the habit of delivering lectures every year, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to students in surgery, who pay an admission-fee of three guineas. Their attendance upon Mr. A. is not altogether voluntary, since the College of Surgeons have the authority to interdict persons from following that profession who have not attended *some* lectures upon surgery. The proprietors of a medical work called the *Lancet*, which is published weekly, obtained, by some means which do not appear, an exact copy of these lectures (which Mr. Abernethy delivers not from a written paper, but orally), and inserted them in successive numbers of their publication. Mr. A. felt that this act not only injured him directly, by withdrawing his pupils, who could obtain his lectures in print more cheaply than from his mouth; but prospectively, by anticipating an act which he contemplated, the publication

publication of the lectures himself. He accordingly applied to the Court of Chancery to stop the publication by summary injunction; but it was then found that, as the identity of the lectures could not be proved by any copy or manuscript from whence they were delivered, no evidence of property could be shewn, which would be satisfactory to a court of law; and that which cannot be demonstrated to be property in a court of law, cannot be recognized as such in a court of equity, so far as to authorize it to proceed in the summary way of issuing an injunction to protect it as property.

Mr. Abernethy was then advised to make a fresh application to Chancery, on the grounds that a tacit and implied contract existed between himself and those to whom the lectures were delivered; and that, consequently, a trust became vested in the hearers, which, by the fact of publication, was violated.

The arguments urged on behalf of Mr. A. (who did not abandon his former ground) tended to show that, if the doctrine was maintainable, compositions of any kind, which had not been, at the period of delivery, reduced to writing, could be published by any person without the sanction of the author; then professors, clergymen, orators, and, in short, every class of learned men who possessed the faculty, or preferred the mode, of expressing themselves without the aid of writing, would be entirely at the mercy of literary pirates.

On the contrary side it was alleged, that a property in literary compositions was recognized by the statute of Queen Anne; and that all decisions of chancellors and judges, as well as common sense, denoted that the compositions thus constituted property must be in writing; otherwise it would be impossible to tell how far the monopoly would extend, or where the line of distinction was to be drawn. If what was divulged by one man to another, without any express prohibition of publication, could be protected by an injunction from Chancery, a door would be opened to innumerable suits and endless litigation. A weighty consideration was added, namely, that the policy of the law must be understood, in the absence of express authority to the contrary, to promote the diffusion of knowledge, and especially to encourage the public criticism of oral discourses, which are most likely to convey injurious mistakes.

The Chancellor has issued his injunction to restrain the publication; thereby establishing the rule that individuals who attend a lecturer to whom they pay a fee, have no right thereby to publish what they hear.

It is to be regretted that the grounds of this decision are not fully and distinctly stated. The injury sustained by Mr. Abernethy, is apparent; but when the interests of the great body of society are, in however small a degree, concerned, they should outweigh private interests, especially when, as in this case, it is in the power of parties to protect themselves, by incurring the slight trouble of writing their compositions. The doctrine of tacit contract and implied trust, by virtue of which the Court has interfered, and which has of late so much enlarged its jurisdiction, cannot always be understood by men of plain understandings. It may happen, hereafter, that a person expert at writing short-hand, and who copies upon paper a speech which he is admitted to hear, may, by transferring the copy to another, who publishes it, find that he has violated a trust raised in him by virtue of a tacit contract between the orator and himself, of the existence of which he had not the smallest intimation until he discovers himself liable to the costs of a bill in Chancery.

The interest which the public have in this decision, with respect to its tendency to bring the press more within the scope of courts possessed of large and summary jurisdiction, is obvious; but this subject is of a political complexion, and therefore not strictly within the limits of our discussion.

MADE UP TO 1st MAY 1825, AND

AMOUNT OF PROCEEDS OF SALE OF GOODS, AND OTHER

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
BILLS on Account of Supplies, and Bills drawn on India	40,145	6	4
Produce of Spices sold on account of Government	48,992	0	0
Unclaimed Prize Money paid into the Company's Treasury, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund	2,746	4	0
Net Produce of Remittance of Bullion from India	929,162	16	9

£1,041,046 7 1

COMMERCIAL

COMPANY'S Goods	£5,609,709	12	10
Charges on Private-Trade, warehoused and sold by Company	152,759	1	5
Customs on Private-Trade	2,798	14	1
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	4,455	17	1
Interest on the Annuities	36,226	15	10
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies Abroad, and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments ...	13,717	0	0
Private-Trade Goods sold	3,075,755	1	8
Fee-Funds for House and Warehouses	87,310	13	6
Widows' Funds for Officers of House and Warehouses, &c.	14,709	2	1
Charges on Spices sold for Government	2,579	0	0
Almshouses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed	21,412	4	8
Dividends on Stock standing in Company's name	56,519	9	8
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments	16,378	1	6
Unclaimed Prize Money, applicable to Poplar Fund	134	11	8
Commissioners H.M. Navy, Sunn Hemp Interest Acct.	66,720	17	4

£9,161,186 3 4

Balance in favour 1st May 1824 (exclusive of Duty on Tea) ...	1,118,591	9	8
Territorial Receipts	£1,081,046	7	1
Commercial ditto	9,161,186	3	4

10,242,232 10 5

£11,360,824 0 1

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

RECEIPTS, CHARGES, AND PAYMENTS, IN GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
BILLS from India on account of Indian Debt, viz.			
Principal	415,470	9	8
Interest	421,137	10	7
Effects of deceased Officers, &c.	21,869	18	5
Freight of Stores, &c. chargeable to Government	2,131	13	5
Spices, Payments to Government on account thereof	69,438	3	3
On account Military and Marine Stores exported	338,941	8	8
Officers Pay on Furlough and Retirement	291,754	1	2
Passage of Military, and Supplies on the Voyage	63,382	18	11
Political Freight and Demorage	169,415	1	4
Carnatic Debts; Interest on Claims adjudicated	83,365	15	4
Salaries of the Commissioners, and Current Charges	4,582	13	8
Charges on account of St. Helena	91,334	3	3
Ditto Bencoolen	1,650	17	4
Ditto Prince of Wales Island	835	14	10
Political Charges, General	423,235	19	2
Payments on account of Retiring Pay, &c. of King's Troops in India	60,000	0	0
Paymaster Gen. of H.M. Forces, for Claims since 30th April 1822... ..	347,886	13	11
Tanjore Debts; Current Charges and Salaries	1,191	5	0
	£2,807,624	7	11

BRANCH.	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS	4,962	10	2
Freight and Demorage	613,275	16	2
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported	743,893	0	4
Commanders' Certificates and Bills, from China and Cape	194,952	0	9
Charges, General	433,299	2	2
Interest on Bond Debt	135,532	10	7
Dividends on Stock	631,934	8	5
Private Trade	3,036,774	5	3
Almshouses at Poplar	17,246	4	1
Fee-Funds for House and Warehouses	86,313	4	11
Widows' Funds for Officers of House and Warehouses, &c.	4,934	5	6
Money borrowed of Bank, in part repayment of the Loan of £1,500,000 in 1823-4	1,000,000	0	0
Interest on that Loan	52,643	16	8
Sums received in deposit on account of Hong Merchants in China, repaid	2,793	17	6
	£6,958,555	2	6

Territorial Payments	£2,807,624	7	11
Commercial ditto	6,958,555	2	6

9,766,179 10 5

Balance in favour 1st May 1825 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)... 1,594,644 9 8

£11,360,824 0 1

ESTIMATE OF THE SAME FOR THE

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.

	£.
Bills of Exchange for Supplies to His Majesty's Government.....	151,899
	<u>£151,899</u>

COMMERCIAL

To be received for Company's Goods	£5,518,610
Private-Trade sold before 1st May 1825	658,099
Interest on the Annuities	36,226
Charges on Private Trade	100,000
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name.....	56,514
Remittances from Canada, on account of Proceeds of Tea, to be sold } there by the Company's Agent	20,000
	<u>£6,389,453</u>
BALANCE in favour on 1st May 1825 (exclusive of Duty on Tea).....	1,594,644
Territorial Receipts.....	£151,899
Commercial ditto	6,389,453
	<u>6,541,352</u>
	£8,135,996
Balance against the Company, on 1st May 1826.....	348,652
	<u>£8,484,648</u>

Memorandum.—A Remittance of Bullion from India was ordered by the Court of amount of Bills drawn in liquidation of Indian Debt, and although the operations of expectation may still be entertained, that a consignment will be made, so as to become

CURRENT YEAR, ENDING 1st MAY 1826.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.

	£.
Bills of Exchange from India.....	1,543,357
Military, Garrison, and Marine Stores.....	904,776
Passage of Military.....	234,000
Political Freight and Demorage	100,000
Officers on Furlough, and Retirement.....	370,000
Carnatic Debts, Interests and Charges payable from the Carnatic Fund...	93,800
Political Charges, General.....	450,000
Island of St. Helena	72,200
Pay Office Demands, Spices, &c.....	360,000
Payments on account Retiring Pay, &c. of King's Troops in India	60,000
Warrants passed the Court unpaid.....	44,200
	<u>£4,212,333</u>

BRANCH.

CUSTOMS	£1,500
Freight.....	700,500
Exports.....	782,307
Bills of Exchange	154,962
Charges General	430,000
Interest on Bonds	139,658
Dividends on Stock.....	672,895
Proprietors of Private-Trade, for Goods sold before 1st May 1825	823,005
Bonds advertised to be paid off	15,417
Buyers of Tea returned	971
Warrants passed the Court unpaid.....	33,600
Money borrowed, to be repaid, Balance due to the Bank	500,000
Interests on that Loan	17,500
	<u>£1,272,315</u>
Territorial Payments	4,212,333
Commercial ditto	4,272,315
	<u>£8,484,648</u>

Directors in June 1823, to be shipped for England in the Year 1825, to meet the large the War have suspended the shipment, yet from the tenor of the last advices, are applicable to the demands of the current Year.

A STATEMENT OF THEIR BOND DEBTS AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates
other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great

POLITICAL AND

DEBTS.	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena.....	573,159
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	44,200
Amount owing for Territorial Exports	185,428
Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund	63,077
Commercial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1825.....	*8,109,659
His Majesty's Government, on account of Pay Office Demands, Spices, &c.	285,324
	<u>£9,260,847</u>

COMMERCIAL

To Bills of Exchange, unpaid	£144,498
Customs.....	1,500
Freight and Demorage.....	205,000
Supra-Cargoes Commission upon all Goods sold and unsold	55,444
Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	823,005
Alms-houses at Poplar, bearing Interest at 5 per cent.	235,879
Unclaimed Prize Money, applicable to ditto, — ditto	34,408
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	33,600
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and resold	971
Dividends on Stock	42,895
Interest on Bonds	32,032
Amount owing for Commercial Exports.....	66,579
Amount owing to the Fee Funds and Widows' Funds, the latter bearing Interest at 5 per cent. per annum	29,078
Amount borrowed from the Bank, at 3½ per cent. per annum (Balance remaining due)	500,000
Interest thereon, from 1st November last	8,750
	<u>£2,213,639</u>

Territorial and Political Debts.....	£9,260,847
Ditto..... Assets.....	1,196,245
Territorial Assets deficient.....	8,064,602
Commercial Debts.....	2,213,639
Ditto Assets.....	23,476,278
Commercial Assets in favour.....	21,262,639
Assets in favour.....	<u>£13,198,037</u>
To Amount Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing Interest at 3 per cent. per annum	3,922,237
Ditto not bearing Interest	15,417
	<u>3,937,654</u>
Assets in favour.....	<u>£9,260,383</u>

of Interest and Amount; and the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and
Britain and Afloat Outward, on the 1st May 1825.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

ASSETS.	£.
By Exports of Military Stores, &c. and remaining unshipped	642,981
Cargoes from England of 1823-24, not arrived in India	294,640
Owing from sundry Persons, for Advances repayable in England	4,726
Bills drawn on Government, for Supplies in India	121,899
Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to Company	32,754
Balances in the hands of Officers of the House, &c.	245
Value of College, Haileybury, and Military Seminary, Addiscombe...	99,000
	<u>£1,196,245</u>

BRANCH.

By what due from Public to Company, East-India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cent. reduced, per Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 47.....	£1,207,560
Cash, its Balance on 1st May 1825	1,594,644
Amount of Goods sold, not paid for.....	1,439,709
Value of Goods in England, unsold.....	5,949,144
Cargoes from England of 1823-24, not arrived in India and China ...	859,394
Exports shipped in Season 1824-25, and remaining unshipped	1,114,103
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	55,239
Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those abroad	230,061
Value of East-India House and Warehouses	1,208,000
Owing from sundry Persons for Advances repayable in England	7,288
Balances in hands of Officers of House and Warehouse-keepers	1,901
Territorial Branch, for Payments in England, between 1814 and 1825	*8,109,659
Stock in Public Funds, in Company's name, at market prices, 1st May 1825	1,699,576
	<u>£23,476,278</u>

* Memorandum :

This Balance is subject to reduction, by the Amount of the Advances made in India
from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Years
1823-24 and 1824-25; the Documents whereby the Amount of those Advances is to be
ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which it is estimated, may
amount to £4,591,000; which will leave a Balance due to the Commerce, of £3,518,659.

In the period from the 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1825, there has also been advanced
or set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £4,754,902
towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a payment under the
4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. 3d. is not held to con-
stitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for repayment, upon the principle
observed in respect to other Territorial Advances.

The Home Bond Debt is stated, without specific application to either branch of the
Company's Affairs, it not being determined to what extent the Debt had its origin from
political causes.

East-India House,
25th May 1825.

(Errors excepted.)

THOS. G. LLOYD,
Acct. Genl.

Review of Books.

Origines; or, Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities.
By the Right Honourable Sir W. Drummond.

[Concluded from Vol. XIX. p. 820.]

The second Volume of this work is, as we before intimated, devoted to the history of ancient Egypt. The author first examines the opinion adopted by the ancients, that the Delta, or Lower Egypt, was formed by the alluvial soil brought down by the Nile from the mountains of Ethiopia and of Upper Egypt: an opinion in which many modern writers concur. But Sir W. Drummond adduces various considerations which render the opinion questionable: he shows, from the statements of Pococke, that either there has been no elevation of the soil of Egypt since the time of Herodotus, who declares (l. ii. c. 5) that the territory was a gift of the Nile; or that the increment is too trifling to favour his hypothesis. He adds geological evidence to the same effect: it appears that the slime deposited by the river, in its periodical inundations, is black, and that all the arable soil of Egypt is likewise black; but this *stratum* of black soil rarely exceeds two or three feet in depth, and the *substrata* are, first, a reddish earth, about the same depth, resting, secondly, upon a bed of sand and gravel. He finds likewise a coincidence between ancient and modern geographers in regard to the extent of the country; and proves that the coast of the Delta has the same, or nearly the same, extent as it had almost twenty centuries ago.

Sir Wm. Drummond next investigates the ancient names of Egypt and the Nile. The scripture name of Egypt, *Mistram* (not *Misraim*, according to the Masorites and Bochart), which denoted Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt, was that of the second son of Cham; but from an analogy (which we cannot help regarding as fanciful) between certain words in the Hebrew and Egyptian tongues, our author is led to adopt the tradition recorded by St. Jerome, that Cham was the original name of Egypt; and concludes that the son of Noah derived his name from fixing his habitation in this country.

There can be little doubt that Sir Wm. D. is right in rejecting the hypothesis, which refers the name of the natives of Egypt to the town of Coptos in the Thebais, and in deducing the term *Copts* from a corruption of *Αἰγυπτιοι*. The Greeks could not have meant by *Αἰγυπτος* the *Land of the Copts*, because it was the name given to the Nile, as appears from Homer. The adventurous spirit of our learned author impels him to endeavour to trace the origin of that name, which, by a process ingenious, though not convincing, he decides to have been formed from the Coptic words *Ikh-Ptah*, or the genius Ptah of the Egyptians, which, he says, "*may have been corrupted into Aigupios, Gups-Pta, perhaps Aigups-Ptas, and finally into Aiguptos.*"

The ancient name of the celebrated Egyptian river, and the comparatively modern name of *Νεῖλος*, *Nilus*, or Nile, are investigated at some length; and Sir William's conclusions are specious, and perhaps as satisfactory as the nature of the subject admits.

The inquiry which follows, "whether any reminiscences of the Deluge can be traced in the Mythology or in the Monuments of the ancient Egyptians," possesses more interest than the subjects of the two preceding chapters. It is natural to expect that, as the immediate descendants of Noah fixed their residence

residence in Egypt, some records or tradition of that great event would be found in that country. But the author observes that the posterity of Cham soon lapsed into the errors of Tsabaism; this apostacy totally corrupted the stream of history, as well as diverted the attention of mankind from the truths of pure religion.

The doctrines of the Tsabceans were plausible and even fascinating. Their system was formed to unite the interests of the priesthood with those of the monarch, and to give stability both to the altar and to the throne. They represented the universe as governed by an innumerable host of spiritual agents of different ranks, who all acted under the guidance and by the authority of one supreme and infinite being, who was the primary cause of all things, and who is the eternal ruler of the world. They considered nature as nothing else than as the manifestation of the Deity in his works; and all the powers of nature they held to be produced by the direct agency of beings that emanate from the Divine essence. But this theory, which supposes the universe to be governed by a being, who can only be defined by abstractions, as infinite, immaterial, invisible, and immortal; and who guides Nature in all her ways by the intervention of spiritual effluences, and divine emanations, as difficult to be comprehended by human understanding, as the source whence they spring; this theory was not easily intelligible to the people, and was not perhaps, as it stood alone, entirely suited to the views of their rulers. Symbols were soon sought and found, which, it was thought, might help to explain to the vulgar and illiterate the abstract language, and the metaphysical doctrines, of the wise and the learned. The Sun, the most glorious object which the material world presents to our admiration; as the source of heat and light; and as the apparent cause of many of the blessings which this earth enjoys; was considered as the visible type of the invisible God. The Moon became the symbol of the passive principle; and represented material Nature acted upon by the Divine Mind. Matter being considered as inert in itself, and in its original state as void of form and of motion, was supposed to have received its primary as well as its present impulses, with all its qualities, forms and organizations, from energies communicated to it by the spiritual *demiourgos*. This doctrine was illustrated by a reference to the lunar orb, which shines only by the light which it receives from the sun. The five great planets were selected to represent the principal and most brilliant of the ethereal spirits that stand in the presence of the Deity. The multitude of fixed stars was compared to a mighty host; and according to their different magnitudes, degrees of rank were assigned to these celestial bodies, which were considered as the types of the immaterial agents, who in countless myriads perform the will and execute the mandates of the supreme Governor of the universe.—II. 82—84.

Hence Sir W. D. supposes their historical facts to have been mixed with fictions; and maintains, though apparently with some degree of hesitation, that "the fables fabricated concerning the gods were originally and partly founded on some obscure traditions concerning the Patriarchs." The practice of placing the image of Osiris in a chest, and leaving it to float on the waves, as well as a ceremony somewhat analogous in the deification of Apis, is an evidence, in our author's opinion, that some traditions of the deluge existed amongst the Egyptians. Apis was worshipped under the figure of a bull; and Sir William remarks that Taurus was the leading constellation when the deluge happened; but Taurus rose achronically when Noah entered the ark. These circumstances are of weight, considering the supposed skill of the Egyptians in astronomy. A further argument (useful as an auxiliary, though perhaps of little value *per se*), is extracted from the number of great gods in Egypt, which was eight, corresponding with that of the persons saved in the ark. The most ancient of these gods, Herodotus tells us, was *Pan*, whose name Sir W.

D.,

D., by successive transmutations, converts into *Chemmis*, or *Chem*, and suggests the question, whether he might not have been the patriarch Cham?

The title of the ensuing chapter, "Of the ancient Egyptians considered as a maritime people," certainly surprised us, since we have always believed it to be admitted that Egyptian prejudice, as well as policy, withheld this people from attention to external commerce and maritime affairs. Such is the distinct idea given us by Plutarch; but Sir Wm. Drummond asserts that the Greeks collected their knowledge of Egyptian history from very doubtful authorities, and that they had little commercial intercourse with Egypt before the reign of Psammetichus. He observes, that the Egyptians could not have sent out colonies or expeditions, as they really did, if they had neither ships nor mariners; and, assuming, as "an incontestable fact," that the worship of Isis was introduced, at a very early period, into Germany, Gaul and Britain, he contends that the ancient Egyptians must have been less hostile to strangers, and more accustomed to navigation, than writers are disposed to allow.

The disquisition on the Origin of Animal Worship amongst the Egyptians, is prefaced by an examination of the opinion entertained by ancient sceptics, that religion, or a belief that the moral world was under the supervision of a deity, was a mere contrivance of some politic legislator to correct the manners of mankind.

"But this reasoning," observes Sir Wm. Drummond, "whether employed by poets or by philosophers, is founded in error. The evidence of final causes in favour of the existence of a deity is so clear and obvious, that the history of the world exhibits no example, at any period, or in any country, of its not having been always admitted by the great majority of mankind. Man has never existed as a social being, and has never instituted laws, without having any notion of religion. Neither is the reasoning obscure or intricate, which leads him to conclude, that mind is distinct from body, that intellect could only proceed from intellect, that matter was organized by something else than matter, and that life must have originally sprung from an eternally living source. The arguments are equally clear, by which the unity of the Deity may be proved from the laws of nature. In those laws intention is always manifest; and where there is intention there is intelligence. But one sole intelligence gave laws to the universe, because the universe is infinite, and therefore we must admit the infinity, and consequently the unity, of its divine legislator. Again, in arguing from effect to cause, we can acknowledge but one primary cause. There cannot be more than one first principle of existence. The monad necessarily precedes the duad and the triad; and as all numbers, though the series may be infinitely extended, flow from the unit, so all causes, though the chain be immeasurable, have originated in one. This reasoning is plain and evident, and has only to be stated to receive assent from every unsophisticated mind."—II. 148, 149.

The error is obvious; but whether the propositions here advanced to overthrow it do not admit of inferences too large to receive universal assent, may be questioned.

That the doctrine of *emanation*, and the symbolical system, introduced by the Tsabaists, led to polytheism, may be readily granted; and from the correspondence between the symbols adopted by different Pagan nations, Sir Wm. Drummond's conjecture that the various systems of mythology "dated their existence from a period when the solstitial and equinoctial colures passed through the signs of Leo and Taurus," is extremely probable. Still, however, there is a wide distance between the worship of idols in the similitude of animals,

animals, and the adoration of living objects, many of which had, besides, no apparent connexion with zodiacal signs, or celestial bodies. Various attempts have been made to account for this peculiar aberration of the human intellect: one writer resolves it into a principle of gratitude for services rendered by the animals to man; another refers it to a belief in the transmigration of human souls, or the incarnations of the deities; others attribute it to a notion that the divine essence permeates the universe, and conceive, therefore, that animal-worship was more rational than that paid to inanimate symbols. The opinion of our author is thus expressed:

I am inclined to consider the worship of animals as a superstition which is to be traced to Tsabaism, and which, owing to particular circumstances, took root and flourished in Egypt. There can be little doubt, I think, and as I have already stated, that the worshippers of the hosts of heaven had represented the asterisms by symbols, and that these symbols were chiefly taken from the figures of animals. Thus the first sacred sculptures, graven images, and hieroglyphs, became objects of veneration among the people; but in most of the countries of Asia the introduction of alphabetical characters brought hieroglyphs into disuse at a very early period. It consequently happened, that the association, which might have once existed in the minds of men, between the deities and the signs by which they had been represented in those countries, was gradually diminished, or perhaps entirely destroyed. In Egypt the case was reversed. There the use of hieroglyphs was continued. The people were still accustomed to see their gods represented by hieroglyphical symbols, most of which were nothing else than the figures of animals. It can be no matter of surprise, then, that the veneration of the ignorant and superstitious multitude was extended from the painted and sculptured figures to the animals themselves. Various circumstances might no doubt have contributed to establish this superstition. It was the interest of the priests to encourage it, because the power of the teachers of a false religion is always great in proportion to the credulity and fanaticism of their followers. Neither might the worship of animals have appeared incapable of vindication to those who admitted the doctrine of emanation, and who believed that portions of the divine essence might for particular purposes have become incarnate in the bodies of living creatures. The error began with the doctrine of emanation, and with the symbols by which the Tsabaists represented the leaders of the celestial hosts.—II. pp. 170—172.

Sir William's next chapter (c. vi.) is dedicated to a discussion of the question which divides philosophers, as to the astronomical knowledge of the Egyptians; and for the sake of convenience, he has thrown this part of his work into the form of a dialogue, which displays a copiousness of antiquarian and scientific research. The result proves that our author's opinion as to the skill of Egyptian (as well as Hindoo) astronomers, is more favourable than is usually entertained by modern philosophers. The same observation applies to the remarks of our author on the knowledge possessed by the ancient Egyptians in medicine and anatomy, chemistry and metallurgy.

On the subject of hieroglyphics, which is treated of at considerable length (cc. ix.—xi.), Sir Wm. Drummond displays a fund of learning. He traces the art of writing from the representation of mimetic images to graphic symbols, and finally to characters and letters. He expresses the different kinds of Egyptian writing by a scheme or diagram, wherein epistolographic (or demotic) writing is divided into hieratic and hieroglyphic, and the latter is subdivided into two kinds, kuriologic and symbolic, the last of which branches into three species; namely, kuriologic by imitation, tropic and anaglyphic, and enigmatic. The variation which this arrangement (founded chiefly on ancient authorities) exhibits from the system of M. Champollion, naturally leads our

author

author to an examination of the latter, which he thinks by no means satisfactory.

It is impossible to analyze, within any reasonable compass, the contents of these three chapters, in which, not only M. Champollion's discoveries are examined, but various opinions of Jablonski, the learned Polish scholar, remarkable for his proficiency in the Coptic language. Sir William seems to cherish a belief that the ancient languages and hieroglyphics, including the Chaldean, the Phœnician, and the Egyptian, as well as the Arabic, ancient Greek, and Etruscan, may be traced to one common origin; to facilitate which object, he has inserted two engraved comparative tables, whereby the analogies of form may be more readily perceived.

The succeeding subject of our author's inquiry is, if possible, more recon-dite and embarrassing than any which has preceded it; and therefore probably more congenial to the taste and pursuits of Sir Wm. Drummond. It is entitled "Chronological Remarks concerning the Origin and Duration of the Egyptian Monarchy;" and occupies a large portion of the volume. The difficulties which beset the undertaking are plainly stated; and the comparative value of the few authorities which must guide a writer, who gropes in the dark passages of Egyptian chronology, is fairly measured. Herodotus abounds with fables and improbabilities; Diodorus Siculus furnishes a corrupted text, deformed with chronological chasms; Syncellus stands self-convicted of absurdity; and Manetho gives varying accounts of the dynasties of Egypt, in the various ancient texts wherein his fragments are preserved. Eratosthenes, who was an Egyptian chronologer in the time of Ptolemy Evergetes, is another authority; and Sir William devotes a large share of his inquiry to the critical examination of the names contained in a table of Theban kings, said to be compiled from Egyptian monuments, and *periphrased* by that author out of the Egyptian into the Greek language.

In his remarks upon Mines, the first in the catalogue, Sir W. D. has very satisfactorily shown that, in remote antiquity, a name or term of analogous sound was common to various nations; and the conclusion seems to be that it originally applied to some heavenly body. He observes that *man*, *men*, *min* and *mon*, appear to have been very ancient appellations of the sun; and that the *moon* and stars bore similar titles. With regard to proper names, we have the *Mines* of Eratosthenes, the *Men* of Herodotus, the *Menes* of Manetho, the *Esh-mon* of the Phœnicians, the *Minos* of the Greeks, the *Menu* of the Hindoos, the *Manes* of the Romans, the *Mannus* of the Germans, the *Mona* of the Celts, and lastly (but which has escaped Sir Wm. Drummond), the *Man* mentioned in the Upanishad, a Sanscrit sacred work, as being the first created human being. The word may be traced in a multitude of examples, which must convince us that it is a relic of the primitive tongue, preserved by its consecration to an individual or object of exalted character.

Each of the other kings of Eratosthenes furnishes a separate subject of inquiry to our author, and a fresh occasion for the display of his skill in etymological criticism. He contrives, by collating their names with Egyptian words, to educe some light to guide the historian and the chronologer; but he candidly acknowledges, at the conclusion of his laborious inquiries, that all is doubt and obscurity:

Upon the whole, I see nothing which even approaches to certainty in the chronology of Egypt, previous to the reign of Psammetichus the first. Here and there a ray of light is cast upon our path by the Hebrew historians; but for the rest of our way we meet with nothing but intricacy, confusion, and darkness.—p. 479.

W.

We are introduced, in the concluding chapter, to the history of Sesostris, a name associated with whatsoever is great and magnificent; a name which conveys to our imaginations the complex idea of a mighty hero, a potent monarch, a profound politician, a wise legislator. In his first volume, Sir Wm. Drummond speaks somewhat hesitatingly of the personage referred to; but here he distinctly states that we cannot reasonably doubt the existence of the monarch, however we may be inclined to question the exploits of the hero; and that history may claim Sesostris as a real personage.

This extraordinary prince was educated by his father in a manner calculated to adapt him for military enterprizes, and to attach to him a faithful band of adherents. He assembled all the male children born on the same day with his son, instructed them alike in the use of arms, employed them in the same studies, trained them to the same exercises, and inured them to the same hardships. When Sesostris mounted the throne, therefore, he had not only established his military fame, by foreign conquests, but he possessed chieftains like himself, and soon acquired the affections of his subjects. He then entered upon his vast career of conquest; and after traversing, with the triumphant march of a resistless conqueror, distant and extensive regions, extinguishing by the lustre of his exploits all antecedent renown; after being saluted by the world as *king of kings*, and *lord of lords*, decorated with trophies, and enriched with spoils; Sesostris, on his return, found his kingdom usurped and his domestic happiness invaded by the treachery of his brother. The subsequent employment of this great prince is thus detailed in the work before us:

Sesostris caused a temple to be built in every city, in honour of the deity who was the object of its peculiar veneration. The captives taken in war were alone employed in constructing these edifices: and it was the proud boast of the monarch, that no native Egyptian was engaged in this hard and laborious service. (Diodor. L. 1. S. 56.) By the command of the same prince the cities of the Delta were surrounded with mounds, to preserve them against the effects of the annual inundation of the Nile; and canals were cut in every direction from Memphis to the sea, in order to facilitate commerce, and to carry off the superabundant waters. Thus also was the country secured against the invasion of foreign foes. Not only was the march of troops rendered difficult, but the use of horses and chariots was necessarily abandoned in a country every where intersected with canals. (Herodot. L. 2. c. 108.) The eastern side of Egypt was further protected against the attacks of the Arabians and the Syrians by a wall 1,500 stadia in length, which extended from Pelusium to Heliopolis. (Diodor. L. 1. S. 57.)

Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus have mentioned other monuments of the power and opulence of Sesostris, more remarkable indeed for their magnificence, than for their utility. Among these we may reckon the ship which he dedicated to the deity principally adored at Thebes. This ship was 280 cubits in length, was built of cedar, was coated without with gold, and within with silver. On two lofty obelisks, each 120 cubits in height, he caused an account to be inscribed of the greatness of his power, of the amount of his revenues, and of the number of nations subdued by his arms. Statues of himself and of his queen, each 30 cubits in height, and of his children, each 20 cubits in height, and all single stones, were placed in the temple of Phthah at Memphis. (Diodor. *ibid.*) These may be considered as proofs of vanity unworthy of the conqueror of the world; but vanity is a weakness from which the greatest minds are not always exempt, and which in them, at least, may be easily forgiven.—Pp. 496-7.

The various names borne by the individual who is here called Sesostris, give birth to many difficulties in assigning the period of his reign, as well as in verifying the events of his history. Sir Wm. Drummond has attempted to derive *Sesostris* from the Egyptian *Se-sios-t-re*, signifying *filius domini*, *donum solis*; and Rameses, from *re*, *sol*, and *mes*, *gignere*. The identity of Sesostris

with the Shihak of scripture, which is asserted by Josephus, he considers to be an untenable opinion; and the period assigned by Larcher, as that at which Sesostris mounted the throne (namely, 1356 A. C.), Sir William proves to be erroneous, although he is unable to determine the point himself. It is no proof, however, that the monarch did not once exist, because we are incapable of ascertaining at what epoch: "when the face of the day is obscured by clouds and mists, we doubt not that the sun is shining above, though we can neither discern its orb through the gloom, nor point out its place in the heavens."

With this illustration Sir Wm. Drummond terminates, for the present, his learned labours; intimating that the succeeding volume will contain remarks on the origin of the Phœnicians, Arabians, and some of the nations of Asia Minor.

Those who possess the learning, the curiosity, and the leisure, necessary in order to accompany Sir William throughout the laborious investigations contained in this work, will very probably complain that many of his theories are fanciful and destitute of foundation. His eagerness after etymological evidence, the common failing of great linguists, tempts him occasionally beyond reasonable limits. For example:

In his disquisition (c. xii. pp. 434—437) on the twelfth king of Eratosthenes' table, Chnoubois Gneuros, after citing the various definitions of the name given by Scaliger, Salmasius, and Jablonski, Sir William adopts the reading of the former, *Xnouβis, Xνεῦρος*; and these words he considers to be corruptions for *Ken nouphi, Ken nouro*, which he interprets, *filius bonus, filius regis*. His reason for translating *Ken* by *filius* is this: when the Egyptians wished to denote a son in hieroglyphic writing, says Horapollon, they painted a vulpanser. This bird in Egyptian (Coptic) is *Kenesoos*; and, as our author observes, *was often, as we may easily believe, abbreviated to ken in common discourse*. Neither is it, he adds, *unlikely* that the Greeks borrowed their *χην, anser*, from the Egyptians. *Ken*, therefore, *may have been, and probably was, often used in ancient Egyptian to denote a son*.

The reader cannot fail to remark here that all the evidence is mere assumption. The reading of Scaliger is *not* the text of Eratosthenes; the conversion of the Greek *Xnouβis, Xνεῦρος* into *Ken nouphi, Ken nouro*, is by no means apparent; the rendering *Ken* by *filius*, which in every other instance in the work (e. g. pp. 440, 456, 501) is expressed by the Coptic *se*, is very suspicious. Admitting that a son was denoted in hieroglyphics by a vulpanser, and that the name of the bird in ancient Egyptian was *Kenesoos* (neither of which is certain), why should a son be expressed in common discourse by the name of the object which denoted a son in hieroglyphics? Suppose this difficulty obviated, what authority is there for supposing that the Egyptians, in common discourse, retrenched two syllables out of three in a word, just if we should, in common discourse, say *pat* for *paternal*? Even the collateral evidence borrowed from the Greek name of a goose is altogether nugatory. The Greeks certainly did not borrow their *χην* from the Egyptian (Coptic) *Kenesoos*. No etymology can be more satisfactory than that which deduces *χην* from *χάω*, or *χαίω*, *hisco*, whereby the sound emitted by the animal, and the action which accompanies it, are at once expressed.

Imperfections like these, however, are incidental to an undertaking in the prosecution of which the most slender aid must not be despised or rejected. We mean not to qualify the opinion already given by us of this work; we think it a production highly creditable to the talents and industry of Sir Wm. Drummond, and deserving of a place in other libraries besides those of antiquaries.

Papers

Papers relating to the Deccan Prize Case, containing the Correspondence with the Trustees, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot; and also the Applications to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1823-1825. Pp. 86.

Observations on the Services and Claims of the Army of the Deccan. London, 1825. Pp. 112.

THIS is a painful subject. We approach it with more anxiety since we have discovered, from the perusal of these publications, that causes of dispute and irritation altogether extrinsic have intermingled themselves with the intricacies natural to the case, and, to borrow the expressions of the Lords of the Treasury, are "calculated to throw great difficulties in the way of amicable and confidential communications between the trustees and those acting for the army of the Deccan."

We shall not err, probably, in attributing the first of these publications (which consists solely of official papers) to Mr. Atcheson, the law-agent of the late Deccan army; and the latter to Major Wood,* the general prize-agent of that army in England. This remark implies no censure of either individual: the first is impelled by an anxiety to protect his character; the last by a motive equally legitimate—the desire of vindicating his rights. It is but just, however, to the other parties concerned, that the public should be aware of the sources from whence these publications emanate.

We shall endeavour to make the reader acquainted with the subject by laying before him the allegations and points at issue in a perspicuous form.

After the long-protracted discussions respecting certain claims to the booty captured in the Mahratta and Pindarry war had been brought to a close in the year 1823, his Majesty, to whom the prize property of right belonged, was pleased to grant, by warrant under his royal sign manual, dated 22d March 1823, the whole of the booty to the Duke of Wellington and the Right. Hon. C. Arbuthnot, in trust, to be distributed to the various individuals composing the Deccan army, in the manner and upon the principles recommended by the Lords of the Treasury, who had declared their opinion as follows:

"My Lords, having heard Counsel in support of the claims of the Marquis of Hastings and the Grand Army, and of those of Sir Thomas Hislop and the Army of the Deccan, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered all the documentary evidence laid before them in behalf of the several parties, and the arguments of the Counsel, are of opinion that the most just and equitable principle of distribution will be to adhere, as nearly as the circumstances of the case may admit, to that of actual capture; and although they are aware that the principle of constructive capture must, under certain circumstances, in a degree be admitted, the disposition should be to limit rather than to extend that principle.

"They are therefore of opinion that the mode of distribution originally intended by the Marquis of Hastings would be most equitable and just, with respect to the booty taken at Poonah, Mahidpoor, and Nagpore; and that the booty taken on each of those occasions respectively should belong to the divisions of the Deccan army engaged in the respective operations in which the same was captured. But that, as the division of the Bengal army, under Brigadier-General Hardyman, appears to have been put in motion for the purpose of co-operating directly in the reduction of Nagpore, and to have been actually engaged with a corps of the enemy antecedent to the surrender of that place, this division appears to my Lords to be justly entitled to share in the booty captured at Nagpore; and that such other booty arising from the operations against the Mahrattas, in the years 1817 and 1818, as may now be subject to his Majesty's royal disposition, should

* The advertisement states, indeed, that "the observations suggested themselves upon reading the papers containing the correspondence." But the artifice is perfectly innocent.

should be granted to such divisions of the grand army under the command of the Marquis of Hastings, and of the Deccan army under the command of Sir Thomas Hislop, as may respectively have captured the same."

Mr. Atcheson, the law agent of Sir Thos. Hislop and the Deccan army, and who, with Major Wood (appointed joint general prize agent with Major Cadell, who acts in India) seems to have been recognized on the part of the army as their organ, applied without delay to the trustees, announcing that a full statement of the circumstances relative to the booty and to the claims of the different divisions of the army was in preparation by Major Wood, from voluminous documents and other information collected by the prize committee in India, and which would be submitted to the trustees, who, in reply, requested to be furnished with every information in his power to afford; a request which they made also to Sir Thos. Hislop.

The object of the two agents was to obtain "a free communication with the distinguished persons appointed to act as trustees, or with such persons as they might depute."

In consequence of the request expressed by the trustees, Mr. Atcheson transmitted to them, on the 5th April 1823, two documents; the first shewing the estimated amount of booty captured and claimed by the army of the Deccan; namely, from the Peishwa, 148 lacs of rupees; from the Rajah of Berar, 70 lacs; from Mulhar Rao Holkar, 200 lacs;* the second shewing the prize proceeds paid into the East-India Company's treasury in India, amounting to 17,38,252 rupees. The letter accompanying these documents contains some severe reflections upon the East-India Company, whom the writer charges with appropriating to their own purposes the greater part of the public property captured; and adverts to the conduct of the Company's civil servants in India, who took from the troops jewels and plate, which were replaced by credits of sums arbitrarily and inadequately presumed equivalent. In one instance, it is stated, "the loss of a large treasure was actually risked, rather than that it should become undoubted prize to the forces engaged in the war; and generally the representations of the Commander-in-chief of the army of the Deccan, on behalf of the forces he commanded in the field, were rejected and repelled."

In this stage of the proceedings, Gen. Hislop and Major Wood applied to the trustees for an issue of money on account of the pecuniary responsibility they had incurred, and the advances made by them, for the general benefit of the captors. This application is thus answered in a passage of a letter from the trustees, dated Apsley House, 3d May 1823:

We have till now deferred giving an answer to your letter of the 26th of April, in hopes that the information which you or your agents would have afforded us, might have enabled us to address to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company a demand of payment founded upon some well-authenticated documents, showing that the Crown had some claim upon the Court for money paid into the Company's treasury in India, or disposed of by the Company's government in that country. But the statements hitherto produced are either of a nature to show that the money, if there be any, is not in the Company's treasury; or they are altogether so vague and loose, that they afford no ground on which to found any demand on the Company. For these reasons we find ourselves under the necessity of declining to make any demand upon the East-India Company, until we shall have been furnished with statements and documents to enable us to make and to enforce our demand with at least some probability of success.

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* In this account, the word *lacs* is printed instead of *rupees* in the original, which would create great misapprehension in a person unacquainted with the notation of Indian money.

The explanation given in a succeeding letter of Gen. Hislop and Major Wood, alleges that various sums of money, not disputed as to their nature or amount, were specified in receipts signed in quadruplicate, one copy being lodged with the East-India Company themselves. The trustees request copies of these receipts, or, at all events, a copy of the order of the Governor-General under which the money was lodged in the Company's treasury; but no return to this request is found among the papers.

On the 31st May, Gen. Hislop transmitted his first statement of the claims of the army to the booty captured from the Peishwa, accompanied by a request that the counsel for the army might wait upon the trustees to give any explanations which should be considered necessary. No notice appears to have been taken of this request, until repeated in Gen. Hislop's note of June 16, when it was acceded to; and at that interview, according to Mr. Atcheson,

The counsel represented the difficulties which they experienced in attempting to submit to the trustees written statements of the cases applicable to the several portions of booty, from their ignorance of the conduct of the East-India Company, in relation to the decisions of the Supreme Government in India as to the booty, and their unwillingness to anticipate any objection on the part of the Company to the just claims of the army. They observed, therefore, that they could only, in the first instance, give to the trustees the statements of facts and general arguments, and must, to avoid any apparent indelicacy towards the East-India Company, reserve their further observations until they should be rendered necessary by the opposition of the East-India Company to the claims of which those statements contained an outline.

On the 5th September, Sir Thos. Hislop transmitted his second statement of claims of the army to the booty captured from the Bhooslah Rajah of Nagpore. It was accompanied by a request that a copy of the opinion of the law-officers of the crown on the Poonah case might be given to Mr. Atcheson; and that, before any application was made to the East-India Company on the subject of these or the other claims, a copy might be sent to the law-agent for the previous inspection of the counsel for the army.

On the 22d September, the trustees addressed some queries, upon the subject of the last statement, to Gen. Hislop, which were answered in a letter from Mr. Atcheson, who subsequently transmitted the third statement of claims to the property captured from Holkar, accompanied by a letter from Gen. Hislop, enclosing an opinion of Mr. Harrison, one of the counsel for the army, who urged a repetition of the request for the opinion of the law-officers on the Poonah case.

The letter from the trustees, dated Oct. 14, 1823, which followed this communication, was addressed to Gen. Hislop, and contained the following passage:—

Being the trustees of the Crown for the collection of the booty, the property of his Majesty, resulting from the operations of his Majesty's troops in concert with those of the East-India Company, in the late campaign in the Deccan, we called upon you, Sir, to afford us the information we required, as the person most capable of affording it; and although we are not unwilling to receive information from any persons who have it in their power to afford it, and that in your absence from England we have no objection to receive such information from any person you will think proper to appoint to convey to us your answers, we conceive that, when you are present in England, it would be much more convenient, more decorous, and less expensive that those answers should proceed from yourself.

The trustees further observe, that the opinion of Mr. Harrison was brought before

before them in an irregular manner; that "it relates not to any point of law in the case, but to the expediency of their communicating to the said W. Harrison and Dr. Jenner the opinion which the law-officers of the Crown have given to them, as the trustees for the Crown in this business;" and that, "it was desirable, for the interests of those concerned in the capture of the booty, that the sort of proceeding which had been carried on hitherto should cease."

Sir Thos. Hislop justified himself from the suspicion of intending offence towards the trustees, by stating that he had no lawful control over the general interests of the army, and could not arrogate the province of deciding on the representations proper to be made to the trustees; and he divested himself of responsibility, by referring the Duke and Mr. Arbuthnot, on all points affecting the army of the Deccan at large, to Major Wood and Mr. Atcheson, the only persons legally entrusted by the army with the charge of their interests.

This misunderstanding occasioned a temporary suspension of intercourse between the trustees and the representatives of the army: the real causes seem to lay below the surface.

The letter of the trustees refers to the *expense* attending an intermediate channel of intercourse between them and Gen. Hislop; and in a subsequent letter (14th January 1825) they state, more explicitly, that they "have observed, throughout the consideration of these questions, a strong desire on the part of some to go to law,—a proceeding which they think quite unnecessary, and which must lead to expense and delay."

As it must be assumed, not merely from the high rank of the trustees, but from the nature of their office, that they can have no bias or partiality, their anxiety to prevent unnecessary expense and litigation, is highly commendable; and it is by no means apparent that they really stand in need of that aid concerning the realization of the booty, which the agents believe to be exclusively in their power to contribute. The only party whose interests are alleged to be in conflict with those of the army, is the East-India Company; and it is evident from the tenor of the correspondence, that the Company are not likely to get more than *strict justice* at the hands of the trustees.

On the other side, it is clear, that the mass of evidence relative to their claims must be obtained from the army; and as its Commander-in-chief, contrary to custom, was not appointed trustee, he was invested with no legal power to act as its representative, and would, as a matter of prudence, be guided, in his communications with the trustees, by legal advice. The agents appear to be regularly accredited, so that no objection lies against them on the ground of want of authority.

We might conjecture that a natural and laudable zeal on behalf of their clients' interests may have tempted them to manifest an apparently litigious spirit; and sundry passages in Mr. Atcheson's letters, which can be justified only by evidence not before the public, nor perhaps before the trustees, would support such conjecture; but there is another subject of dispute which is disclosed in the *Observations*, &c., and which, according to the writer, "may possibly explain the conduct of the trustees, and supply a motive for the change in their language and proceedings."

By the Prize Act (to which the warrant of his Majesty refers) the prize-agents duly appointed for captured booty are entitled to five per cent. on the total sum realized, taking upon themselves the expense attending its distribution. In the present case, the value of the booty is estimated by the captors at *five millions sterling*; the commission on which would therefore amount to £250,000.

£250,000. Majors Cadell and Wood were appointed by Sir Thos. Hislop, and recognized by the army, as the prize-agents; and the latter was introduced in that capacity to the Duke of Wellington, one of the trustees. This gentleman has been engaged, since the year 1821, in laborious duties connected with the office, his discharge of which seems to have given general satisfaction.

In the month of June 1823, the trustees proposed to appoint Mr. Archibald Campbell, and Mr. Charles Arbuthnot (a son of one of the trustees, then under twenty-one years of age) as joint agents with Majors Cadell and Wood. The latter officer, on behalf of himself and absent colleague, protested against this design, not merely as prejudicial to their rights, which vested in them when the booty was granted to the army, and virtually long before; but as forbidden, under heavy penalties, by the Prize Act. In a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, he prayed that the army might not have agents imposed on them of whose existence they never before heard; that the just rights of the petitioner and his colleague might be protected; and that the case, at all events, might be maturely weighed and considered. The memorial contained, besides, an allegation as follows:

That if the grant had been made to the Commander-in-chief of the army, according to the usage in former cases, as a trustee for the army, the labours of your memorialist would have been nearly at an end; as the arrival of the prize-rolls and complete lists, which are on their way to England, would have left only a partial distribution to be made to the small proportion of the officers and troops in this country, and the remainder by Major Cadell in India; and nothing would have remained but the realizing the claims of the army under his Majesty's most gracious warrant from the East-India Company, which, as the facts would have been within the personal knowledge of the commander of the army, the law agent would have required no further exertion on the part of your memorialist, but such general aid as it would have been his duty to afford, if necessary, in the further prosecution of the claims.

This memorial was dated June 28; and a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 29, contains the following reply to it:

I have it in command from their Lordships to acquaint you, with reference to that part of your said memorial wherein you appear to call in question the expediency of the measure which my Lords felt it their duty to recommend to his Majesty, that they are satisfied that in the advice which they felt it incumbent upon them to give to his Majesty, to grant the Deccan booty to the trustees named in his Majesty's warrant, their Lordships have best consulted the interests of those who are to be benefited by his Majesty's gracious bounty under that grant; and that in their Lordships' opinion, it never could have been contemplated that the high individuals to whom his Majesty has been pleased to confide this important trust, should undertake the performance of a laborious duty, and the responsibility imposed upon them by his Majesty's warrant, without having the power of appointing agents of their own selection.

The letter further states, that their Lordships had not the power to interfere with the exercise of the discretion as to the appointment of agents by the trustees, which the law-officers of the crown have decided that the trustees legally possess.

The following is the passage in the royal warrant under which this power is exercised by the trustees:

And for the better and more speedily and effectually recovering the said booty, or the proceeds or value thereof, we do hereby authorize and empower our said trustees to appoint any one or more person or persons under them, to act in their names or on their behalf in relation thereto, or to carry on any suit or legal proceeding, under the authority,

hority, and by the direction of the said commissioners of our treasury, as need may be, or occasion require, and to award and allow to each and every of such person or persons so to be appointed, such sum or sums of money as shall appear to them, our said trustees, a fair and just remuneration for their and each of their services, in and about the premises.

It is very speciously contended, by the author of the "Observations," that this clause empowers the trustees to provide persons to assist them in their duties, and to pay them out of the proceeds of the booty; but not to appoint *agents for the army*, to be paid by a certain per centage fixed by statute, a power which, since the passing of the Prize Act, he conceives, the Crown had no authority to delegate.

The displeasure manifested by the trustees at the officiousness of the law-agent, is a little posterior in date to the dispute just referred to.

No communication now subsisting between the trustees and the army, the law-agent applied, on the 4th Dec. 1823, to the Lords of the Treasury, for their interposition, detailing all the transactions which had occurred between the parties, complaining of "the injurious insinuations" contained in the letter of the trustees to Sir Thos. Hislop, of the 14th October, averring that "the conduct adopted by the trustees, in *excluding the parties beneficially interested* from a knowledge of their proceedings, is wholly unprecedented, and contrary to the spirit of his Majesty's warrant;" and praying their Lordships' aid "against any attempt, on the part of the East-India Company, to defeat the rights and claims of the army." The Lords of the Treasury declared that they had no authority to interfere.

The matter was then submitted, on the part of the law-agent, to seven highly-respectable counsel, who expressed their opinion as follows:

Upon an attentive consideration of all the circumstances, we are at a loss to understand, upon what grounds the trustees have refused to hold any further communication with the agents acting on the behalf of the army—a proceeding opposed to every principle of equity and justice, and which, if persisted in, must necessarily be productive of consequences the most injurious to the interests of the army.

They were further of opinion that a petition should be presented to the King in Council; and a petition was accordingly presented by Mr. Atcheson, dated 12th March 1824, praying that the law and prize-agents might have communication with the trustees; and that the army may be heard before his Majesty in Council, or any other tribunal, upon all points between them and the trustees, and between the latter and the East-India Company.

This petition was referred to the Lords of the Treasury, who reiterated their former opinion; adding the following observation, in a letter from their Secretary to Mr. Atcheson:

My Lords cannot but observe, upon a review of the whole correspondence, that the trustees have not only expressed but shown the utmost readiness to communicate with the parties interested in these proceedings, and to receive every information which could be communicated to them relative to the Deccan booty; and my Lords are decidedly of opinion, that it must be left to the discretion of the trustees to authorize the law-officers of the Crown, in the course and progress of any proceedings which may be instituted under their advice, to communicate with any other counsel, in case the trustees shall deem such communication necessary or expedient; and my Lords cannot conclude this subject without observing, that the style and tone of your respective representations, and more especially that which was addressed to their Lordships on the 4th December last, were calculated to throw great difficulties in the way of amicable and confidential communications between the trustees and those acting for the army of the Deccan.

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In the month of May 1824, pending the foregoing application to the Council, an overture was made on the part of Sir Thos. Hislop to the trustees, whereby the intercourse between these parties was renewed. The tenor of this overture we are not enabled to learn, because the copy of Sir Thomas's letter is stated to have been mislaid. The answer of the trustees is as follows:

Apsley House, 4th May, 1824.

Sir; We have received your letter offering certain additional information regarding the claims of booty in the Deccan; and we shall be happy to receive such information from you, whether verbally or in writing, whenever it may suit your convenience to give it to us.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,
(Signed) WELLINGTON.
C. ARBUTHNOT.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, G.C.B.

General Hislop, in return, observes that, in the opinion of Counsel, the information contained in the papers he proposes to transmit will give rise to new questions of great importance, and will materially affect those already raised; and that it cannot, with justice to the interests of the army, be submitted to the trustees before the counsel for the army know the opinion of the counsel consulted by the trustees, on the statements already given in. The trustees, however, declined communicating the legal opinions which guide their proceedings; adding,

In coming to and adhering to this decision, we conceive that we are acting according to the dictates of common prudence and discretion, and moreover, most particularly, for the advantage of those interested in the recovery and eventual distribution of this booty.

We beg you to understand, therefore, that we are ready to receive information, but we give none.

In the course of the subsequent correspondence, General Hislop communicates a letter from Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, in India, which contained (it would appear *) a statement that the East-India Company were carrying on a suit *in the name of the king*, at Bombay, for the recovery of certain monies alleged to have been the property of the late Peishwa; whence it was inferred that the Company admitted they had no right to the property they were seeking to obtain. Sir Thomas recommends that the trustees should give to the Major-General a power of attorney to prosecute the rights of the Crown to this property. The trustees reply—

We hope there will be no occasion to proceed in any manner towards the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, other than that which will be most conciliating and amicable, in order to recover from the East-India Company every description of property belonging to the Crown as booty, in consequence of the operations of his Majesty's and the East-India Company's troops in the late war in the Deccan.

Sir Thos. Hislop, being officially acquainted, in December 1824, that the East-India Company had transmitted certain accounts to the trustees, by their direction, requested the use of them, in order that they might be compared with the voluminous collections possessed by the agents. The trustees thus replied:

We have no objection to submit these documents to your examination, or that of any number

* This letter is not printed among the Papers.

number of your brother officers that you will name to us; upon this condition only, that they are not to be submitted to the consideration of any counsel, or attorney, excepting on a point or points previously to be submitted for our consideration and decision.

We make this condition, because we have observed, throughout the consideration of these questions, a strong desire on the part of some to go to law,—a proceeding which we think quite unnecessary, which must lead to expense and delay, and materially deteriorate the value of the property to those to whom it is most probable that his Majesty will be most graciously pleased to grant it.

General Hislop declines availing himself of this restricted permission; and strenuously defends the advisers of the army from any suspicion of being desirous to suggest legal proceedings; observing that they had invariably recommended an opposite course. The General re-urges and justifies the project of employing Major General Smith, as the attorney of the Crown. This letter, dated 22d January last, closes the correspondence. An opinion of certain respectable counsel is subjoined, dated 19th February, which approves of the course already adopted, and advises the prize and law agents to persevere in their attempts to obtain an effectual inspection of the accounts furnished by the East-India Company; and to open a communication with the trustees.

The appendix to the *Observations*, &c. contains a later document, dated 9th March 1825, which is an application to the secretary of the Treasury, from Major Wood, for their Lordships' interposition with the trustees, that an opportunity may be afforded him, with the assistance of the law-agent, of freely inspecting the aforesaid accounts. This application was not answered at the close of April.

We have endeavoured to lay this subject before our readers as plainly and as intelligibly as possible. It is manifest that the public have been greatly mystified respecting the circumstances of the case, and especially as to the cause of delay. The disputes and topics of irritation, which the correspondence discloses, may have embarrassed proceedings; but the cause of delay arises from the appointment of individuals as trustees who are entirely ignorant of the whole case. We do not pretend that the reasons for departing from the customary rule are not powerful, and even imperious; but to this cause the delay is attributable.

The correspondence is rather barren of evidence as to the progress made by the trustees; but we find them, in October last, speaking of proposing to analyze certain voluminous papers; and so recently as January of the present year, mentioning that they had written to the Treasury to make a demand on the East-India Company for certain sums, and requesting from General Hislop a return of the officers and troops engaged in the Peishwa's territory, which it is rather surprising was not previously furnished. As the letter of application to the Company is one of the documents which General Hislop desired should be previously submitted to the inspection of the counsel for the army; and as Major Wood was, on the 28th April, still without an answer to his request to the Treasury to be allowed to inspect the correspondence between the trustees and the Company; it is probable that the application to the Company is suspended.

It is natural to consider the correspondence with reference to all the parties; the trustees, the East-India Company, the agents, and the army. The trustees do not certainly appear in an advantageous light, because we are, in a great measure, ignorant of the real motives which influence them in refusing that

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free communication which the agents insist upon is due to the army, the only parties beneficially interested.

The East-India Company are still less favourably exhibited. They are not merely stigmatized by implication, but are flatly accused, by the agents, of acts and motives directly opposed to their usual conduct, and at variance with their best interests. The most offensive part of these accusations is indeed discountenanced and repelled by the trustees. The latter, in a letter dated October 24th, regret that the Company did not furnish certain information more promptly; but as it appears that they had been communicating, in the interval, with the Treasury upon the subject, the sluggish movement of that board will sufficiently account for the delay.

The agents appear to have exerted themselves with abundant zeal on behalf of their clients: whether that zeal has not been sometimes intemperate, and sometimes ill-directed, is a question we shall not decide.

The army, on whose account this complicated machinery has been working, is the only party of the four whose conduct is unimpeached, yet they sustain all the ill consequences resulting from the discord of the rest: *delirunt reges, plectuntur Achivi*. All the parties profess to be actuated by desire to promote their good; yet all, from the highest to the lowest, from his Majesty, who has graciously granted to the troops the booty secured by their valour, to the agents, whose office is to distribute it, have apparently furnished causes of delay. This is the great evil of which the army complain: the loss of a large sum, spread over the mass, would be scarcely felt; but the delay of the whole, the apparent mystery as to the cause of that delay, and the uncertainty when it will terminate, not only occasion much distress, but produce certain moral effects which are much to be deplored.

Correspondence with Foreign Powers relative to the Slave Trade. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 16th March 1825.

Extracts of Correspondence regarding the State of the Slave Trade at the Mauritius, Bourbon, Madagascar, and the Coast of Africa; and regarding Regulations for suppressing the Slave Trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 25th April 1825.

Second Report of the Committee of the Society for the Mitigation and gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions. London, 1825. Pp. 47.

The Negro's Memorial, or Abolitionists' Catechism. By an ABOLITIONIST. London 1825. Pp. 127.

THESE documents and publications are classed together, because it is our opinion that the subjects should be viewed conjointly. After the experience of the last few years, it is evident that the slave traffic will not cease, nor be even materially lessened, until the practice of retaining negroes in bondage become by some means extinct. Moral considerations, reinforced by the terror of punishment, will only tend to augment the profit of particular nations and of desperate individuals. Whilst slavery subsists, the abolition of the slave trade, and, by a necessary consequence, the civilization of Africa, may be regarded as hopeless.

In defiance of the sentiments proclaimed by the congregated sovereigns of Christendom, in violation of solemn treaties, in breach of stipulations pur-

chased by pecuniary considerations, and in contempt of a general feeling of abhorrence which pervades the civilized world, the subjects of France, Spain, and Portugal prosecute their execrable commerce in the human species upon a scale, and in a manner, which authorize us to believe that their respective governments are either criminally privy, or most culpably blind, to these shameful outrages.

The details contained in the first collection of official papers are loud testimonies in favour of the opinion which we stated at the commencement. It appears from these details, that the traffic has rather increased than diminished since last year, in spite of the reclamations of our ministers, and the expensive naval establishments which this country maintains expressly to check the slave trade. The frequency with which this subject comes before the public, and the resemblance which the cases of oppression, cruelty, and barbarity recorded in the papers of each year show to that of the preceding, unhappily familiarizes the minds of Englishmen with pictures which would else rouse them to indignation. We abstain, therefore, from making useless extracts, and turn with some degree of consolation to the second article in the list, which shows that some portion of the evil may be alleviated by sincere, diligent, and unceasing efforts.

From the official correspondence with the authorities at Mauritius, it appears that the slave trade in this quarter is almost entirely extinguished. The fidelity which has been evinced by Radama, the sovereign of Madagascar, in adhering to his engagements with the British Government, has tended greatly to promote this desirable result; and the cordial co-operation of the King of Johanna, together with the important concessions and stipulations obtained from the Imaum of Muscat, may be considered as pledges that the slave traffic in the eastern sea, and on the east coast of that maltreated continent, will be confined within very narrow limits.

It is impossible to read this collection of documents without being impressed with a strong sense of the services rendered to humanity by the late Governor of Mauritius, Sir R. T. Farquhar. The earnest solicitude displayed by him in all his correspondence, and in his intercourse with neighbouring authorities, to lessen the scourge which afflicted the natives of Madagascar, and the adjoining continent and islands, deserves a warm eulogium. When Sir Robert quitted his government, he had the gratification of being able thus to express himself to Earl Bathurst:

"It is a great source of satisfaction to me to leave this island freed from the stigma of the slave traffic: no instance of this crime having occurred for so long a period, and the measures for preventing its revival receiving each day greater force, extent and consolidation."

A further testimony to the efficacy of the measures he adopted is seen in the following agreeable statement of the present governor, Sir G. Lowry Cole, dated 18th November last:

"I am happy in assuring your lordship, that I have every reason to think that the introduction of slaves into the Mauritius has entirely ceased. It is possible that a few may still be taken to the Seychelles from the African coast; but this can neither be well ascertained nor prevented, until a small armed vessel shall be constantly stationed at that dependency for the express purpose of cruising amongst the several islands. All slaves, however, brought here from the Seychelles are subjected to the established formalities; and, unless they correspond with their original recensements, they are not admitted.

"It

"It is but justice to the inhabitants to say, that, as far as I can judge, I perceive no disposition whatever on their parts to renew the traffic in slaves; but rather a feeling in condemnation of the horrors incident to this trade seems to be gaining ground."

The Report of the Anti-Slavery Society furnishes a well-written narrative of the occurrences which have happened in the past year relative to the mitigation and gradual abolition of that unnatural state of relation which still prevails, unhappily, in the island we have just referred to, as well as in the Cape of Good Hope and the British colonies in the West; accompanied by statements and discussions respecting the various questions involved in the great measure which it is the object of the society to promote.

The order in council passed during the last session has been introduced, after great opposition on the part of the colonists, into Trinidad. It has not, however, been yet extended to the other conquered colonies (including Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope), as was intended: the reason of this delay has not been assigned. Its provisions have been attacked in a most violent manner, as might be expected, by the colonists of the West in general; and no other colony, except Tobago, has adopted any of its regulations, or any other effective measures of reform, in consequence of the recommendation of his Majesty.

Inadvertence, it appears, has admitted into the order in council a clause whereby the slave is not only debarred from a privilege which he previously possessed by the local law of Trinidad, but is really exposed to great risk:

The order in council was passed for the express purpose of improving the condition of the slaves. But, prior to the issuing of that order, it is distinctly stated, in a minute of the Council of Trinidad of the 9th July 1823, that, by a law in full force in that island, the testimony of slaves was already admissible, *quantum valent*. The order in council, however, imposes various restraints on this privilege. In that colony, the testimony of a slave cannot now be received as formerly, unless some clergyman, or religious teacher, shall certify that such slave understands the nature of an oath. But a still more injudicious departure from the old law is to be found in that clause which provides that slave testimony cannot be received in *any trial affecting the life of a white man*. Why, in the first place, should the white men be thus strangely protected, while the free people of colour, possessing half the property of the island, are excluded from any such protection? But can the exception be justified in either case? Certainly not. It is an exception wholly unknown to the Spanish law, and which is most injurious in its tendency. As the law is now made to stand, should a white man commit murder in Trinidad, he possesses the same degree of immunity which he unfortunately has always enjoyed in the English islands; for, if a thousand slaves should have witnessed the fact, not one can now be heard in evidence against him. But this is not all the evil of the enactment. It is one of the provisions of the order in council, that, if a proprietor should be twice convicted of cruelty to a slave, he shall be condemned to forfeit to the crown all the slaves he possesses. But, to avert such a calamity, is it not now made the interest of the white proprietor, who has incurred the risk of conviction for a second offence of this description, to kill the slave whom he may have cruelly treated; as in that case no slave-evidence can be admitted against him?

The report states, that the interference of Parliament in the internal legislation of the colonies, which is now imperiously required by the refusal of the local assemblies to listen to recommendations from home, is not the only mode by which the mitigation and final extinction of slavery might be effected; for the abolition of the West-Indian monopoly would tend, perhaps more certainly, to that end. This monopoly is supported by a bounty of 6s. per cwt. on refined sugar exported; and a protecting duty of 10s. per cwt. on

East-

East-India sugar. The bounty alone, to say nothing of the enhancement of price in sugar, by reason of the exclusion of that from the East, amounts to £1,200,000 annually; and the writer asks what the public would think of a proposal to divide that sum amongst West-Indian proprietors, according to the quantity of sugar each might extract from his slaves by means of the cart-whip? Yet the case, he observes, is substantially the same.

A proposition frequently urged by the West-Indian partizans, with success, is this, namely, that it is the master's interest to be humane towards his slave. The fallacy of the argument drawn from this proposition is clearly shewn in the Report. There are contingencies which would make it the interest of a master to over-work and destroy his slaves. A high artificial price given to sugar must afford a strong motive to a sordid individual to stimulate his human cattle to over-exertion; and it is a singular fact, that the rate of decrease in the slave population of the British West-Indies (excluding Barbadoes, where the growth of sugar is comparatively small) is nearly in proportion to the quantity of sugar produced, and the bounty received from England. The Bahamas grow no sugar, and there the slaves multiply. The inferences from this fact are extremely painful. We seem to be paying a bounty not only for the support of slavery, but to increase the misery of the slave; and the principles of political economy are, by this unnatural condition of things, reversed; increased demand and high prices, instead of benefiting the labourer, are his bane!

On the point of reimbursing the West-Indians for loss, if such should be the fruit of any decisive measures of amelioration, the Report contains the following passage:

If we look narrowly into the question of compensation, we shall find it far from being attended with all those formidable and apparently insuperable difficulties with which the exaggerated claims of the West-Indians have invested it. Mr. Barham, however, who is not likely to undervalue those claims, and who, in some points of view, exceedingly overrates them, estimates the annual net income derived by West-India proprietors, from their property in the West-Indies, at £2,100,000. If we suppose this estimate not to be excessive, and value it at sixteen years' purchase (which, in a country where interest is at six per cent., and property exposed to much comparative hazard, is a high valuation), it would amount to £33,600,000. At three and a half per cent. this sum would be completely liquidated by a perpetual annuity of £1,176,000; a sum less than what the nation is now made to pay to the West-Indians, in consequence of the mode of regulating the drawback on sugar, independently of the protecting duties, and exclusive of all other charges, whether civil or military.

The Report concludes with a very eloquent tribute to Mr. Wilberforce on his retirement from public life.

The last article is a compendious and well-digested account of all matters relating to the subjects of slave trade and slavery. It is in the form of a dialogue; and furnishes a very clear exposition of the various transactions connected with those two subjects, since the Christian world was first awakened to a sense of the wrongs they were inflicting upon the injured children of Africa. The early struggles of philanthropists, both in and out of Parliament, are becoming topics of history; and the names of Granville Sharp, Clarkson, and Wilberforce, are less familiar to the ears of the present than the past generation. The public are, therefore, indebted to a writer who collects into a *fasciculus*, and secures from oblivion, records which display their services, and exhibit human nature in its two most opposite aspects—exalted philanthropy and degrading brutality. When the author tells us (p.

6), that "it was the practice to advertise natives of Africa, in the London newspapers, as runaway slaves, and to seize them wherever they could be found, and carry them by force on ship-board," the fact excites wonder at the past; but it may, perhaps, inspire hope respecting the future.

FOREIGN WORKS.

FRANCE. *Le Sage Heycar; Conte traduit de l'Arabe.* Par M. Agoub. Paris, 1824.

The following is an outline of this tale: Heycar, chief minister of the King of Assyria, filled all the East with his science and wisdom. Reaching the decline of life, and being childless, he adopted one of his nephews, whom he made the heir of his greatness. He assisted this nephew with the fruits of his knowledge, and bestowed upon him all the advice which tenderness and experience could dictate for his benefit. The young man manifested a refractory disposition; he treated his uncle and benefactor with contempt; he went farther—he sought to destroy him. The King of Nineveh, moved by perfidious suggestions, endeavoured to rid himself of his faithful Heycar, and devoted him to death. The life of the virtuous minister was secretly saved by the devotion of a friend.

Nevertheless, the report of Heycar's death circulated throughout the provinces and neighbouring countries; the friends of the Assyrian monarch were full of grief; his enemies rejoiced. The King of Egypt, taking advantage of this favourable moment, sent to him, according to the usage of that period, certain enigmas and knotty questions to resolve; in default of explaining which, he was to become tributary to Egypt, and do homage to its king. Consternation reigned throughout the kingdom; the most renowned sages were unable to make out the riddles; all was confusion, when Heycar re-appeared, and saved the empire.

This story bears a decided resemblance to that told of Æsop, by Maximus Planudes, his biographer, and may be regarded as another proof that the materials of that work are not genuine.

This identical tale, it appears, is found in a MS. in the Armenian language, now in the French king's library.

Voyage de B. Bergmann chez les Kalmuks. Traduit de l'Allemand, par M. MORIS, Membre de la Société Asiatique. Châtillon-sur-Seine, 1825. 8vo. Pp. 390.

This volume contains only a part of the work of Bergmann. It comprehends, however, the most interesting portion of that work, and a complete description, in the form of letters, of the whole country of the Kalmucs. It is well printed, and contains eleven lithographic plates, comprehending the Kalmuc alphabet, and a text in that language, accompanied by a translation.

A work like this, issuing from a provincial press in France, is a circumstance worthy of remark.

PRUSSIA. *Epistolæ quædam Arabicæ a Mauris, Ægyptiis, et Syris Conscriptæ; Edidit, interpretatione Latinâ annotationibusque illustravit, et glossarium adjectit D. Max. Habicht.* Breslau, 1824. 4to. Pp. 116.

During his stay at Paris, where he attended the course of Arabic given by M. de Sacy and P. Raphael, the author contracted an intimacy with Michael Sabagh of Acre, Mordecai An-nagar of Tunis, and other Oriental scholars whom the Egyptian expedition had brought into France. Returning into Germany, he kept up a correspondence with them in Arabic; which produced, at the end of twenty years, a collection of more than 200 letters. The author has selected sixteen, together with some notes and other documents. Mr. Habicht's object in publishing them, is to show the epistolary style, and the business style of modern Arabic. The author endeavours to prove that in Syria, in Egypt, and Northern Africa, the Arabic tongue is still the same as it appears in the Alcoran. To make the text understood, Mr. Habicht has added notes and a glossary, in which are found eighty-eight words not to be met with in the printed dictionaries.

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

Saturday, June 4.

THE Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director, in the chair.—The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

Several donations were reported; amongst which were two drawings, from Sir Wm. Ouseley; one a representation of a Nepalese idol or talisman; the other a view of some caves in South Bahar.

The Secretary read a paper, by Dr. W. Ainslie, on the disease called *Elephantiasis* by the Greeks, with reference to its present character in India. Thanks were voted for the same.

Sir John Phillipart, and Alexander Pearson, Esq., were elected members.

Saturday, June 18.

The Society met at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., in the chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were reported: from L'Abbé Dubois, a copy of his recent translation into the French language of a work formerly published (though not entire) in English, now entitled "*Les Mœurs, Institutions, et Cérémonies des Peuples de l'Inde*;"—from M. Von Klaproth, two foreign works of a controversial nature.

The Secretary then read a paper by Major Tod, on certain Græco-Oriental coins discovered by him in India, which promise to be highly useful in aiding historical researches, particularly one of Apollonides, and one of Menander, of the ancient kingdom of Bactriana. The paper contained many reflections upon the history of the Parthian, Bactrian, and other contemporaneous states.

A paper was then read, entitled *Eugraphia Sinensis*, written by J. F. Davis, Esq., of Canton, which was a dissertation upon Chinese calligraphy, and contained various rules for writing Chinese with mechanical accuracy and elegance. The rules were illustrated by examples; and, when printed in the Transactions of the Society, will, as the author intended, serve as a useful guide to an art, the knowledge of which is of infinite importance to British interests in China.

A supplementary paper from the Rev. T. P. Platt, in addition to his former communication, was then read; it was a translation of an ancient Ethiopic manuscript relating to the mensuration of time, accompanied by tables or explanatory diagrams.

Thanks were voted to the respective authors.

Mons. Cæsar Moreau, and Alex. Reid, Esq., were elected members.

At the close of the meeting, Col. Doyle communicated to the Chairman his desire to present to the Society, for deposit in their museum, a collection of articles of curiosity, consisting principally of arms and warlike instruments, a list of which he would transmit to the Secretary. This communication was highly gratifying to the meeting, and thanks were immediately voted to Col. Doyle.

The Society then adjourned until November 5.

East-India College, at Mallesbury.

EXAMINATION, May 27, 1825.

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

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, were received by the Principal and the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor.

Soon afterwards, they proceeded to the Hall, the Students being previously assembled, when the following proceedings took place:—

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

Mr. John Russel Colvin delivered an English essay, "*The Connexion between Intellectual and Moral Excellence*."

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman according to the following report:

Report of Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable Distinctions obtained at the Public Examination, May 1825.

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination, May 1825.

Students in their Fourth Term.

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

J. P. Gubbins, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, prize in Bengali and in Bengali writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

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

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

F. Hall, medal in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XX. No. 115.

A. E. Hamilton, prize of books equal to a medal, by vote of College Council, being highly distinguished in all the departments.

A. Mallet, prize in drawing.

Students in their Third Term.

C. E. Trevelyan, prize in classics, prize in political economy, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

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

R. Cathcart, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

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

C. G. Mansel, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. E. Macdonald, prize in Deva-Nagari writing, and with great credit in other departments.

Students in their Second Term.

C. M. Caldecott, prize in Bengali, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. Cardew, prize in mathematics, prize in history, and highly distinguished in other departments.

E. C. Wilmot, prize in law, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. W. Ravenscroft, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. C. Grant, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

M. Read, prize in Arabic, and in Persian writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. Cooke, prize in drawing.

Students in their First Term.

E. Merivale, prize in Persian, prize in English grammar, and with great credit in other departments.

P. Scott, prize in Sanscrit, prize in drawing,

drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

R. Grote, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

H. M. Clarke, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

R. C. Chambers, prize in mathematics.

The following Students were highly distinguished :

- 4th Term. Mr. Blunt,
— Mills,
— A. Wilmot,
3d Term. — Blane,
— Ogilvy,
— E. A. Reade,
— Brownlow,
2d Term. — Bird,
— Strange,
— Tulloh,
— Loughnan,
1st Term. — Batten,
— Money.

And the following passed with great credit:

- 4th Term. — Garstin,
3d Term. — Fitzgerald,
2d Term. — Taylor,
— Oswell,
1st Term. — Coles,
— Mytton,
— Fraser.

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

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

BENGAL.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Colvin,
2. — Gubbins,
2d Class.—3. — Mills,
4. — Garstin,
5. — Blunt,
3d Class.—6. — Marten,
7. — Hughes,
8. — Smith.

MADRAS.

- 1st. Class.—1. Mr. Porter,
2. — Anderson,
3. — Hall,
2d Class.—4. — Wilmot,

- 3d Class.—5. Mr. Ogilvie,
6. — West,
7. — Sheridan,
8. — Smollett.

BOMBAY.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Hamilton,
2d Class.—2. — Reeves,
3. — A. Malet,
3d Class.—4. — Luard,
5. — Hornby.

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

It was also announced that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months after they are so-ranked, or by any one of the regular ships that may be appointed to sail for the presidency to which the Student is destined, between the expiration of the said six months and the 1st day of March then next ensuing; and that should any one delay so to proceed, he would only take rank among the Students classed at the Examination previous to his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

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

The Chairman then addressed the Students, expressing, in the name of the Court of Directors, his high approbation of the talent which had been that day exhibited, as well as of the favourable state of the institution in general: and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 13th, and Wednesday the 20th instant, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions, at the East-India House, from Candidates for the College for the Term, which will commence on the 27th instant.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Meeting of January 5.—At the present meeting, Dr. Abel submitted some observations, highly interesting to naturalists, on the subject of the fragments of the orang outang. It appears that an officer of the ship *Mary Anne Sophia* was on shore at a place called Ramboom, near Touromon, on the west coast of Sumatra, where he discovered the animal in a tree. He assembled his people, and followed him to a tree in a cultivated spot, on which he took refuge. His walk was erect and waddling, but not quick, and he was obliged occasionally to accelerate his motion with his hands; but with the bough of a tree he impelled himself forward with greater rapidity. When he reached the trees his strength was shewn in a high degree; for with one spring he gained a very lofty bough, and bounded from it with the ease of smaller animals of his kind. Had the circumjacent land been covered with wood, he would certainly have escaped from his pursuers; his mode of travelling by bough or tree being described as rapid as the progress of a very fleet horse; but at Ramboom there are but few trees left in the midst of cultivated fields, and amongst these alone he jumped about to avoid being taken. He was first shot on a tree, and after having received five balls, his exertion was relaxed, owing, no doubt, to loss of blood; and the ammunition being about this time expended, they were obliged to have recourse to other measures for his destruction. One of the first balls probably penetrated his lungs; for, immediately after the infliction of the wound, he slung himself by his feet from a branch with his head downwards, and allowed the blood to flow from his mouth. On receiving a wound he always put his hand over the injured part, and the human-like agony of his expression had the natural effect of exciting painful feelings among his pursuers. With the assistance of the peasantry, who seemed as amazed at the sight of the animal as the crew of the *Mary Anne Sophia*, never having seen one before, although living within two days' journey from the vast and impenetrable forests on the island, they cut down the tree on which he was reclining exhausted; but the moment he found it falling, he exerted his remaining strength, and gained another tree, and then a third, until he was finally brought to the ground, and forced to combat his assailants, who now

gathered very thickly round, and discharged spears and other missiles against him. The first spear, made of a very strong supple sort of wood, which would have resisted the strength of the strongest man, was broken by him like a carrot, and had he not been at this time in almost a dying state, it was feared that he would have severed the heads of some of the party with equal ease. He fell, at length, under innumerable stabs inflicted by the peasantry. The animal is supposed to have travelled some distance from the place where he was killed, as his legs were covered with mud up to the knees. The hands and feet of the animal had great analogy to human hands and feet, only that the thumbs were smaller in proportion, and situated nearer the wrist-joint than the thumbs of human beings generally are. His body was well proportioned; he had a fine broad expanded chest, and a narrow waist; his legs, however, were rather short, and his arms very long, though both possessed such sinew and muscle, as left no doubt of their power and strength. His head was well proportioned with his body; the nose was prominent; the eyes large, and the mouth larger than the mouth in man; his chin was fringed from the extremity of one ear to the other with a shaggy beard, curling luxuriantly on each side, and forming altogether an ornamental, rather than a frightful, appendage to his visage. The hair of his coat was smooth and glossy when he was first killed, and his teeth and whole appearance indicated that he was young, and in the full possession of his physical powers. He was nearly eight feet high. Dr. Abel has, with great care and ability, examined all the fragments of the animal presented to the Society. The height mentioned is a mere estimate by those who saw it alive, but the measurement of the skin goes far to determine this question: the skin, dried and shrivelled as it is, in a straight line from the top of the shoulder to the point whence the ankle has been removed, measures five feet ten inches; the perpendicular length of the neck, as it is in the preparation, three inches and a half; length of the face, from the forehead to the chin, nine inches; and of the skin now attached to the foot, from the line of its separation from the body to the heel, eight inches—measurements made by Dr. Abel himself: thus we have one foot eight inches and a-half to be added to the five feet ten inches, in order to approximate

proximate to his real stature, which would make seven feet six inches and a-half; but allowing the six inches and a-half for the shortening that would result from the folding of the skin over the shoulders, and the height will then be full seven feet. This is the greatest ascertained height of any tail-less monkey on record, as may be gathered from the several notices which Dr. Abel has collected from different writers on man-like apes.

The skin itself was of a dark leaden colour; the hair, a brownish red; shaggy and long over the shoulders and flanks.

It is observed by Dr. Abel, that of the small animals more particularly known in Europe under the designation of ourang outang, one is an inhabitant of Africa, the other of the East. Of both, several living specimens have been seen in Europe; but all were of small stature and very young, never exceeding three feet in height, or as many years of age. These animals were long considered as varieties of the same species, although, in point of fact, they are very distinctly separated by external character and anatomical distinctions; the African animal being always black, with large ears; the eastern specimens as invariably having reddish-brown hair, and very small ears; the former also being unprovided with sacs communicating with the windpipe, whilst they are always found in the latter.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of April 5.—Prince Talleyrand was admitted a member of the Society.

M. Castiglioni, of Milan, announced that, with the permission of his government, he accepts with gratitude the title of corresponding associate conferred upon him by the Society.

M. Elout, who is about to proceed to Batavia, intimated his intention of employing himself, in that city, in the search of objects likely to interest the friends of oriental literature.

Two letters, one from Baron Werther, Prussian minister at the court of France; the other from Baron d'Altenstein, minister of public instruction and of ecclesiastical affairs at Berlin, announced that his Majesty, the King of Prussia, has consented to present to the Society the fount of Devanagari characters at Berlin, as requested. A letter received by the secretary contained the information, that in consequence of the orders given by Baron d'Altenstein, the Sanskrit types might be expected in Paris towards the middle of April.

A complete copy of the Japanese Grammar of P. Rodriguez was presented to the Society, and ordered to be laid upon the table on the day of the general meeting. It was stated that the collection of Fables, by Vartan, would be ready by that time.

Baron Silvestre de Sacy read a translation of a poem by Motenabbi.

M. de St. Martin communicated some fragments relative to the history of Armenia, forming part of his new edition of the History of the Lower Empire.

Several works were presented to the Society.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Meeting of Jan. 11.—A very interesting case of hydrophobia, which occurred lately in the General Hospital, was presented by Mr. Grant, together with some observations on the nature of this formidable malady, and the more recent plans of treatment which have been recommended for its cure.

A paper on Mercurial Fumigation by Dr. A. Gibson, of the Bombay establishment, was read and discussed by the meeting. This essay contains the result of Dr. G.'s experience in the practice of fumigation, with various preparations of mercury, for the cure of syphilis and rheumatism; in both which diseases the author has found it a safe and efficacious remedy, and superior in many respects to the common modes of administration. The practice has long been in use among the natives of India for the cure of similar complaints, but in a manner so injudicious, that violent salivation is generally the result; and the remedy consequently proves too often worse than the disease. The preparation usually employed by the native practitioner is the common cinnabar of the bazar. Before the meeting broke up, some important observations were made by a member, regarding the employment of the new medicine, Quinine, in the fevers of the country. The preparation particularly alluded to was the sulphate of Quinine, a small supply of which had been received a few months before in Calcutta. It is represented to be a most powerful tonic, in the common acceptation of the term, as curing obstinate intermittents, and even remittents, partaking of the type of the former, in an incredibly short space of time. The dose is so small (from three to five grains) that it may be swallowed in the form of a pill, and a few such are found more efficient than ounces of bark in removing the fever, and afterwards guarding the patient against the danger of a relapse.

Meeting of Feb. 5.—An interesting report of the medical practice at Quilon, drawn up by Mr. Staff-Surgeon Macaulay, and transmitted by the Madras Medical Board, was laid before the meeting. This was accompanied by a drawing of a singular tumor, and a description of the operation performed by that gentleman for its removal.

A fatal

A fatal case of traumatic tetanus occurring in a private of H.M.'s 13th L.I., at Rangoon, by Dr. Mouat, assistant surgeon of that corps.

A case of rupture of the pulmonary artery by Mr. J. Adam, assistant surgeon, 47th Madras N.I., Ganjam.

An account of the successful treatment of abdominal spasms, by Mr. Corbyn, of Allahabad.

A paper, by Major General Hardwicke, on a species of grass said to be of great repute among the natives of Bengal as a powerful tonic. This paper, with an accompanying drawing of the plant, was transmitted from St. Helena by the Major General, and presented through Dr. Mellis.

A case of hydrophobia, by Drs. Browne and Adam.

A case of the same disease, by Mr. Cavell.

A paper on rabies canina, its appearance in dogs, and effects on persons bitten by them, by Dr. Mellis.

In a discussion on the subject of hydrophobia, it was stated, that in one case, a dose of four grains of extract of belladonna was followed by a decidedly good effect. The characteristic symptoms of the disorder, which were manifestly formed at the time the remedy was administered, speedily gave way, and the patient eventually recovered.

SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

At the distribution of the numerous honours and rewards adjudged by this Society on the 30th May, we observed the following:—

To Colin Shakspear, Esq., Postmaster General, Calcutta, for a portable rope-bridge, the gold Vulcan medal.

To Mr. H. Jones, master of St George's work-house, Little Chelsea, for cloth made of New Zealand flax, the silver Ceres medal and five guineas.

To Messrs. Petchy and Wood, Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, for making and importing five tons of extract of Mimosa bark, for the use of tanners, the gold Ceres medal.

To M. Le Cadre, Trinidad, for his plantations of clove-trees in the colony of Trinidad, fifty guineas.

The thanks of the Society were voted To Capt. T. M. Bagnold, High row, Knightsbridge, and to his brother, Capt. M. E. Bagnold, of Bombay, for an account of the process employed at Bombay for making twisted gun-barrels and sword-blades, in imitation of those made at Damascus.

The paper on this subject was ordered to be printed in the next volume of the Society's Transactions.

ANCIENT MIRROR.

There has been lately found, near the

river Maloi Krapkoi, in the country in which it is believed the ancient city of Thana was situated, a bronze mirror bearing a Cufic inscription. It was discovered in a tumulus, upon the breast of a skeleton, with some other articles. A representation and brief description of the mirror and the rest of the articles are given in the *European Messenger* for 1824, No. 12, a Russian journal published at Moscow.—[*Journal Asiatique*.

CUFIC COINS.

The 10th volume of *Memoirs of the Academy of St. Petersburg*, which will soon issue from the press, will contain a small collection of unpublished Cufic coins, most of them highly interesting, found among the ruins of the ancient city of Cherson. These coins compose part of a private cabinet recently formed at Moscow.—[*Ibid*.

ORIENTAL GEOGRAPHY.

The *Bulletin des Sciences Géographiques* for Jan. 1825, published at Paris, contains an interesting article on the subject of an Arab geographical work, entitled "Kharidat al Adgiaib; or, the Pearl of Wonders," by Ibn al Vardi, which has lately been translated into Latin by Mr. Hylander, and published by him at Lund in Schonen, in conjunction with his son, who has considerably enriched the edition by a copious appendix of *variantes*, taken from three Arab manuscripts in the Royal Library of Copenhagen; together with a geographical index, which contains, in addition to the Arab names adopted by Ibn Vardi, those given by the Oriental or Latin authors to the different places mentioned in the work. One of the most remarkable passages in the translation of Mr. Hylander is, the mention made by Ibn al Vardi of a mountain in the interior of Asia, which is seen to vomit forth smoke during the day-time, and flames by night. Messrs. Hylander state, that Dr. Leyden was busily occupied at Calcutta in preparing an edition of the original text of Ibn al Vardi with an English translation, when his useful labours were cut short by his premature death.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Several copies of a truly splendid work, entitled "*The Seven Seas; a Dictionary and Grammar of the Persian Language, by His Majesty the King of Oude*," have reached this country. The work was printed at His Majesty's press, in the city of Lucknow, and forms seven volumes folio, fifteen inches in length, and eleven in breadth. The first six volumes contain the Dictionary, and the seventh the Grammar. On every page above the number are the arms of the Sultan—two lions, each hold-

ing a standard; two f's, a throne and crown, a star, and waves of the sea. The two lions express the proper name, Haider, which signifies lion. The standard, the throne, crown, and stars, allude to His Majesty's titles; and the waves probably to the title of the book. Since the time of Abulfeda, the learned prince of Hamah, of the dynasty of Ejub (who died in 1332), who is well known in Europe as a great historian and geographer, no Asiatic prince has done such essential service to the sciences in the shape of an author, as the Sultan of Oude, by the compilation and publication of this most complete of all Persian dictionaries. Mr. V. Hammer (to whom a copy of the work has been sent by the East-India Company) announces, that when he has examined all the seven volumes, he will publish a detailed account of their contents, and exhibit all the pearls of philological affinity, between the Persian and German especially, which he may have fished up out of the *Seven Seas*.

NEW SPECIES OF COTTON.

A specimen of a peculiar kind of cotton, the growth of Colombia, has been recently exhibited at Savannah. It was obtained near Bogota, and is said to be of an extremely soft and perfectly silky texture and glossy appearance, of a short staple and dark or dingy colour. It grows on a tree of considerable height, different from our plant. The cotton grows round the seed, in something like the shape of a pine-apple, so that when picked it requires no ginning. The Indians work it into shawls, &c. and a quantity has been sent to France, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it cannot be incorporated into the manufacture of silk goods. A gentleman of Scriven county, Georgia, has planted a small quantity of the seed, by way of experiment.

TO MAKE THE ANCIENT PERSIAN INK.

Take of lamp-black and vitriol equal parts, the weight of both of fine galls, and the weight of all three of gum-arabic cleared from all dirt and grit. Pulverize the above, and triturate on a marble slab for six minutes gradually, mixing water till of proper consistence to write with, and you will have the finest and most durable ink in the world.

[The above recipe is inserted in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, in the original Persian (in verse); and stated to be written by Ram Dyal, of Lucknow.]

LARGE ALLIGATOR.

A few days ago an alligator of an immense size was caught at Tanjong Tokong, by the crew of the hon. Company's boarding-boat, with a hook. He was brought up to town, and two gentlemen who took the trouble of having the

monster put into the scales at the warehouse, have kindly communicated to us his weight and dimensions.

Weight.....	856lbs.	Ft. In.
Extreme length from the snout	} 14	6
to the tip of the tail.....		
Circumference of the neck.....	4	0
Length of jaw.....	2	6
Round the middle.....	6	0
Length of fore flipper.....	2	0
Ditto of hind ditto.....	2	6
Palm of fore flipper, width.....	0	3
Ditto of hind ditto ditto.....	0	7

The animal appeared to be very old, all his teeth being completely worn down even with the jaw-bone. He had not a single tooth in his head.—[*Penang Gazette*, December 25.]

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING SEEDS SENT TO INDIA.

The following communication appears in the *Bombay Courier*:—

Seeds after being gathered, if intended for transportation, should be dried well immediately before being packed; they should then be put into glass bottles with a sprinkling of wood-ashes. These precautions are frequently taken and yet the seed in India does not come up. I have had three packages of seed spoiled lately, one of which cost £17 in England, owing to the bottles being packed in sawdust and hay; that I allude to more particularly was contained in a soldered tin case, filled with the phials packed in saw-dust, with a deal case over it. The seedsman nailed on the card of direction so that the nails penetrated into the tin case, broke one or two of the phials, and thus gave a passage to water. The sawdust fermented, and when the box was opened, the heat was so great as to cause the whole case to smoke. Not one bottle out of 136 had escaped the effects of this heat; and the whole, although instantly dried afresh, proved bad. I had lately a packet of seeds entirely spoiled in the same way, by being packed in hay; whereas, of another parcel packed in paper shreds, hardly a single seed failed.

To avoid this, the phials ought invariably to be packed either in paper or cloth shreds, wood-ashes, or charcoal, but then either soldered in tin, or packed in wood: if these precautions are neglected, and the phials are packed in bran, saw-dust, deal-shavings, hay, straw, moss, or any vegetable matter, the seed will in almost all instances be found to fail.

Packages made up as follows would best answer the purpose:

1 oz. cabbage, of two sorts in each packet.

1 oz. cauliflower, 2 oz. turnips, 1 oz. beet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. celery.

Peas and beans may be packed in pint bottles of six to a case (an ounce or two is of no use).

Spinach.

Spinach, lettuces, onions, peas, and most of the bean species thrive and seed well in India; but we have too small a variety; we want scarlet runners, and any others of this species which thrive at the Cape.

MR. W. BANKES'S MANUSCRIPT OF HOMER.

We have been favoured with the following account of this ancient manuscript, which, we are confident, will be gratifying to our readers, and congratulate the lovers of classical learning, that a gentleman of such high classical attainments, and so great a lover of classical literature, should be the possessor of so valuable a treasure; as we are sure he will give the public an opportunity of collating it, and of being satisfied that Homer, as it is read in the present printed editions, accords with the very earliest copies of that most ancient writer. The MS. is written upon papyrus, of the usual yellowish colour, in capital letters, most beautifully and carefully formed, of the make and figure common towards the latter end of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt; there is no separation between the words, which is the same in all the most ancient MSS.; but the verses are all kept distinct, and arranged in columns, with a large margin between them; each column containing from forty-two to forty-four lines, occupying the breadth of the roll, with the exception of a small margin at the top and bottom. The roll (being the last, doubtless, of twenty-four distinct rolls or volumes) never contained more than the last book of the *Iliad*; of this (the outermost part having been destroyed by use and time) the first 126 lines are wanting, and the marks of the thumb in unrolling the volume are visible in some of the other folds or pages, and have obliterated a few words; the remainder is quite perfect to the end of the book.—[*Cambridge Chron.*]

CURIOUS DOCUMENT FOUND IN CEYLON.

To the Editor of the *Madras Gov. Gaz.*

Sir: If the following, which is a translation of a rescript declaratory of a donation of lands to one of the wannias* of the late Mudremadoo,† at Caljanatory,‡ engraved on a copper-plate, in the Singaleze characters, bearing date “the 1469th (A.D. 1547) year of the Sacca era, on Wednesday, in the month of August (Nikini),” be thought worthy, as a literary curiosity, to obtain a place in your paper, its insertion will oblige

Your's most obediently,
Dec. 20, 1824. INDIOPHILUS.

“We, in the reign of his Majesty (Buveneca Babu) the emperor of Sitavac-

* Wannias were analogous to mandarins, and bear the honorary title of Mundians, i.e. knight-hood.—Kno.

† The grand council of the Candians.

‡ Pattans ancient appellation.

ca. do grant, as a hereditary possession, to Nava Pratna, wannia of Onaville, the province of Pomparippoo, comprehending the seven lakes (villos) Onaville, Sinacodiropoo, Mah Navendaville, and Maylapotana, with the low and elevated grounds inclusive, as a remuneration for the following largesses which he has this day presented; to wit, two seesats,† one lance, one castanet, one embroidered coat, one signet, two pairs of elephants' teeth, and two pieces of velvet. Therefore, the above province is to be successively possessed by the progeny of the grantee as long as the attagal and andagal,‡ the sun and moon endure, and is not in any respect subject to interruption. Whosoever should venture to nullify this our patent, shall, in the next birth, be metamorphosed into the bodies of dogs and crows.

“This rescript was given by the emperor of Setavacca to Nava Ratna, wannia of Onaville, as a testimony to the above grant.”

(Signed) “SRIE.”§

RAINBOWS.

“A curious phenomenon was observed at Calicut, on the 12th current. About twenty minutes before sunset appeared the brightest rainbow I ever remember to have seen. The inner and the outer bows were most clearly defined, and the firmament of clouds was such, at the moment, that the arch was perfect throughout its whole extent; even to the very horizon. Within the inner arch, and leaving no interval between it (nor also each between the other, in succession), were five other bows. Of these, the order of the colours of none was inverted, the red of each being united with the violet of its exterior one; but the breadth of each interior bow was in a decreasing ratio, the whole breadth of the six bows being about thrice that of the common rainbow. It was the most beautiful and interesting sight imaginable. At the time, a small drizzling rain was falling; indeed so small, as scarcely the hand being exposed, to be perceptible to the touch. There was not a breath of wind at the instant of observation.”—[*Ben. Hurk.*, Nov. 7.]

UNICORN IN AFRICA.

Mr. Rüppell, now in the interior of Africa, writes to a friend in Germany, that a native spontaneously mentioned that there was an animal, which he had seen, in Africa, about the size of a cow, with a long straight horn growing from its forehead. In the female of the species the horn was deficient.

* The ancient capital of the Ceylonese emperors.—*Valcutty*.

† A kind of parapluie.

‡ Two large rocks in the Seven Corles, and deemed by the Singalese as everlasting.

§ The word Srie signifies “sacred” in many of the Asiatic languages.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DISTINGUISHING FLAGS FOR OFFICERS COMMANDING ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1825.—The Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Dacca is directed immediately to prepare distinguishing flags for officers commanding divisions of the army, serving on the eastern frontier, of the patterns, as sanctioned by the Commander-in-chief, which will be forwarded for his guidance, by the Quarter-master-general; and four Coolies will be entertained and paid by the Commissariat for the carriage of each (in all four) of those flags, provided with suitable staffs and halliards.

Two paals (one end being closed) are likewise allowed for the accommodation of the guard and escort on duty with officers commanding divisions, for which the requisite carriage, and a khalassy to each, will be furnished by the Commissariat.

CIVIL SERVANTS TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE CIVIL FUND.

Fort William, Jan. 13, 1825.—The following extract from a public general letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, bearing date the 17th January 1823, is published for the information of the individuals concerned:

2. "The government of Fort St. George, in bringing to our notice the case of Mr. Willock, for whose return to England on account of ill health the college board had been authorized to provide, at the public expense, which case was of a nature to shew clearly the necessity of a general provision for contingencies of a similar nature, and for other cases of distress, which, from the neglect of some of our civil servants to subscribe to the Civil Funds of their respective presidencies, become subjects of appeal to our benevolence, and eventually a charge on our finances, drew our attention to the expediency of making it henceforward a condition with all our civil servants on their first appointment as writers, that they shall become subscribers to the Civil Fund, and continue their subscriptions throughout their periods of service, with a view to their own security and to our relief from unnecessary charge.

3. "After very mature deliberation, we have determined to adopt the suggestions of the Madras government, and shall

henceforth insert a stipulation in the covenants of all our civil servants accordingly. Of course, those persons who are already in our service, and who have not subscribed, cannot be dealt with in the same manner; but we desire that you will make it known to the parties who are not subscribers to the Civil Fund, that it is the Court's wish that they may be induced, one and all, to subscribe thereto, it being our determination to refuse compliance with any application for relief on the behalf of the widows and families of those of our civil servants who shall decline to contribute to the Civil Fund.

4. "The chief object of these institutions has hitherto been to afford relief in cases of distress, however originating; but when it is obligatory upon our civil servants to contribute, it appears just and necessary that the Fund should hold out to the whole body of contributors some contingent benefit, independent of circumstances of distress."

AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMY.

Fort William, Jan. 21, 1825.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council was pleased, in the Secret Department, under date the 14th inst., to resolve on the following augmentations to the native army:

1st. That 1 havildar, 1 naick, and 20 privates be added to each company of native infantry of the line.

2d. That each regiment of local horse be increased to 10 ressalas, of 100 officers and men each ressala, as follows, with the proper proportion of staff and establishments, as fixed in G. O. 2d May 1823.

	Each Ressala.	Each Squad.	Each Regt.
Ressaldars or	1	1	5
Ressaidars...	1	2	10
Naib ressalars	1	2	10
Jemadars.....	1	2	10
Kote duffadars.....	10	20	100
Duffadars.....	1	2	10
Nishanchies.....	1	2	10
Nagarchies and trumpeters	1	2	10
Suwaras.....	84	168	840

Total 100 200 1,000

By the equalization of ressalars and ressaidars, a ressaldar will always in future be allotted to each squadron, with a ressaidar under him attached to the other troop.

His Exc. the Commander in Chief will be pleased to give immediate effect to these arrangements.

MILITARY

MILITARY BADGE OF DISTINCTION.

Fort William, Jan. 21, 1825.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish in G. O. the following resolution of the Supreme Government, passed in the secret department, under this date.

Resolution.—In testimony of the exemplary valour and steadiness displayed by the 26th regt of Madras N.I., under the command of Major C. W. Yates, in the defence of the post of Kemmendine, near Rangoon, against the furious and reiterated attacks of vastly superior numbers of the enemy, by day and night, during the period between the 1st and 9th Dec., the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that the corps shall be permitted to bear the word "Kemmendine" inscribed on their colours, as a perpetual record of their distinguished and persevering gallantry on that occasion.

SECURITY TO BE GIVEN BY PAYMASTERS OF H.M.'S REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 21, 1825.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish, for the information of all concerned, the following extract of a general letter from the hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date the 21st July 1824, and to direct that the requisition therein conveyed be fulfilled by all regiments composing his Majesty's army in India.

Para. 3d. "We have to acquaint you, that we have obtained the sanction of his Majesty's Secretary at War, to the deposit with the local government by every paymaster of a king's regiment now serving, or that may hereafter serve, in the Company's territories, of his own separate security to the Company for 5,000 rupees, and that of another person in the same sum."

OFFICE OF BRIGADE-MAJOR ABOLISHED.

Fort William, Jan. 28, 1825.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to abolish the office of major of brigade at the head-quarters of each of the divisions of the army,* and to direct, that in lieu thereof, a deputy assistant adjutant general be appointed to conduct the staff duties of divisions, with the rank and allowances fixed in G.O.V.P., 21st Oct. 1817. The Rajpootana, or western division, being extra to the permanent allotment of staff, will remain as heretofore.

PROVISION MADE FOR CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS IN H.M.'S SERVICE.

Fort William, Feb. 4, 1825.—The Governor General in Council has much plea-

* Viz. The Presidency, Eastern, Dinapore, Benares, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Sagor divisions.
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sure in notifying to his Majesty's regiments serving under this presidency, that, under instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of his Majesty's service dying in India, will be allowed the same provision as is made for the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers dying in the hon. Company's service in India, and will consequently be received into the Orphan School.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. G. M'GREGOR, 49TH, AND LIEUT. J. T. LOWE, 65TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 21, 1825.—At an European general court-martial assembled at Dinapore, on Monday, the 13th of Dec. 1824, of which Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. Perkins, 2d Europ. regt., is president, Lieut. J. G. M'Gregor, of the 49th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

Charges: "Lieut. J. G. M'Gregor, 49th regt. N.I., placed in arrest for conduct highly disgraceful to, and unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having, at his own house, about the hour of eleven or twelve p.m., on the 28th of Aug. last, violently assaulted Lieut. J. T. Lowe, 65th regt. N.I., by first striking him with a bottle on the head, and afterwards in the face with his hand or fist.

2dly. "For having, in the highly disgraceful manner before stated, followed the said Lieut. Lowe from his own table ultimately to the quarters of Lieut. White, 49th regt. N.I., and there again not only repeated the personal assault on Lieut. Lowe, but likewise made use of opprobrious epithets, with a view to provoke the said Lieut. Lowe to fight a duel.

"The whole or any part of such conduct being in direct and shameful violation of the Articles of War."

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adj. gen. of the Army.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort William,
25th Sept. 1824.*

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Sentence: "The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, which, being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him, Lieut. J. G. M'Gregor, 49th regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service of the hon. Company."

Approved,
(Signed) EDW. PAGET, General,
Com.-in-Chief in India.

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The court having performed a painful duty in finding the prisoner guilty, and an imperative one in awarding the sentence they have done, beg respectfully to solicit his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief to extend mercy to him. In urging this, the court beg to adduce, as the grounds for their recommendation, the respectful testimonial of character from Lieut. Col. Smith, the officer commanding his regiment, and the ready manner in which Lieut. M'Gregor made the concession dictated to him by Major Gen. Sir Thos. Brown.

Before the same court martial re-assembled at Dinapore on the 16th of December 1824, Lieut. J. T. Lowe, of the 65th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the unmentioned charge, *viz.*

Charge: "Lieut. J. T. Lowe, of the 65th N.I., placed in arrest for conduct highly disgraceful to, and unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having, at the quarters of Lieut. M'Gregor, 49th regt. N.I., on the 28th of Aug. last, made use of highly obscene and disgusting language to Lieut. Sandby, Lieut. M'Gregor, and others, and thrown wine at the said Lieut. Sandby in the course of a personal altercation with that officer."

"Such conduct, as before stated, being highly disreputable, and in shameful breach of the Articles of War."

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort William,
25th Sept. 1824.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Sentence: "The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced, with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that Lieut. J. T. Lowe, 65th regt. N.I., is guilty of conduct highly disgraceful to, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the quarters of Lieut. M'Gregor, 49th regt. N.I., on the 28th of August last, made use of highly obscene and disgusting language to Lieut. Sandby, and others, and thrown wine (or beer) at the said Lieut. Sandby, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him, Lieut. J. T. Lowe, 65th regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service of the hon. Company."

Approved,

(Signed) EDW. PAGER, General,
Com.-in-Chief in India.

The court having performed a painful duty in awarding the sentence they have done, beg respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the Commander-in-Chief's clemency. In urging this solicitation, they

are influenced by the strong testimonials produced by Lieut. Lowe, and indulge a hope that his Excellency may be graciously pleased to deem him worthy of some consideration.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

In promulgating to the army the sentences of the general court-martial upon Lieuts. M'Gregor and Lowe, with his approval of the same, the Commander-in-Chief finds it necessary to accompany his decision with the following observations:

If Lieut. Lowe had thought fit to abide by the mild and considerate judgment passed upon his conduct by Major General Sir Thomas Brown, and been contented to accept the apology made to him by Lieut. M'Gregor, at the instigation of the Major Gen., the disgusting scenes of violence and obscenity which the investigation of this general court-martial has brought to light, might have been buried in oblivion. Lieut. Lowe, however, intent only upon the wrongs he had suffered, and altogether overlooking or forgetting the wide deviation from the rules of good manners of which he himself had been guilty, and which led to the consequence of which he had to complain, resolved, at all hazards, to expose Lieut. M'Gregor, without duly considering that, by so doing, he run the risk of placing his own character in jeopardy.

Lieut. Lowe's object is accomplished. Lieut. M'Gregor is cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial; and justly cashiered: but that which Lieut. Lowe certainly did not contemplate, has also been accomplished. He is himself cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial; and most justly cashiered.

The course which the court has adopted of recommending these officers to mercy, places the Commander-in-Chief in the most painful predicament. He has to choose between the rejection of its earnest recommendation (founded principally upon the testimonials of good character and conduct hitherto maintained by these officers), a measure which he is ever most unwilling to pursue, especially where a court has been actuated by an anxious desire faithfully and rigidly to discharge its duties,—or to restore to the service two persons, who by the sentence of a general court-martial have been found guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of officers and gentlemen.

In this dilemma, the Commander-in-Chief would not hesitate to perform what he believes would be his duty in this case namely, to reject the recommendation and confirm the sentence, if he did not feel bound in justice to take into his consideration a fact (which the court, however was perfectly correct in not admitting as a bar to trial), namely, that Lieut. M'Gregor

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gor, conscious of the gross impropriety of his conduct, had most respectfully submitted himself to the just and severe censure and reprimand of Major Gen. Sir Thos. Brown; and, under the dictation of that general officer, had made to Lieut. Lowe, to the full, as ample an apology as he was entitled to.

The Commander-in-Chief gladly avails himself of this favourable circumstance in Lieut. M'Gregor's case to withhold his confirmation of the sentence passed against him; and he sincerely hopes that, in thus restoring him to the service, the army will again take by the hand an officer, who, in a moment of extreme irritation, forgot the field of glory in which his father fell.

Intimately connected as those two trials are, and similar in the measure of punishment awarded to the subjects of them, the Commander-in-Chief cannot satisfactorily restore one of the prisoners to his military functions without extending the same leniency to the other. He, therefore, is pleased to direct, that Lieut. Lowe, as well as Lieut. M'Gregor, may be released from arrest and return to his duty.

He cannot, however, take this step without seriously admonishing that officer henceforth to abstain from the use of low and obscene language, which, however well suited to the brothel or alehouse, is quite unfitted for civilized society, and especially for a profession which, above all others, should be distinguished by a chivalrous regard to decorum and to every virtue which constitutes and adorns the gentleman.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 22. Mr. J. Dewar, superintendent of Calcutta lotteries.

Jan. 13. Mr. D. Dale, magistrate of Zillah, Jessore.

27. Mr. J. C. Brown, register of Zillah Court of Sarun.

Mr. H. Fraser, second register at Sudder station of Juanpore.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 20. Mr. C. B. Elliot, sub-collector of Belah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 6, 1825.—Infantry. Major G. Cooper to be lieut. col. from 15th Dec. 1824, v. Fountaine dec.

20th Regt. N.I. Capt. T. H. Paul to be maj.; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. C. Rogers to be capt. of a comp.; and Ena. J. H. Cragie to be lieut. from 15th Dec. 1824, in suc. to Cooper, prom.

Surg. W. Chalmers permitted to retire from H.C.'s service on pay of his rank.

Lieut. Col. G. Knight, 29d N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Messrs. G. P. Lloyd and M. Hyslop admitted on estab. as cadets of Inf., and promoted to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 3.—Capt. L. McLaine, of

Royal, to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. McLaine from 1st Oct. 1824.

Medical Staff.—Surg. J. M. Mackenzie posted to 3d L.C.I. Assist. surg. D. Harding posted to 67th N.I. v. Mackenzie; Assist. surg. Campbell, with Capt. T. Saunders posted to Gardner's Horse; Assist. surg. J. Logan directed to place himself under orders of superintending surg. at Chittagong.

Assist. Commissary Joyce, of ordnance commissariat, to have charge of ordnance department attached to division of army on Chittagong frontier.

Jan. 4.—Capt. R. Fernie, 27th N.I., to be brig. maj. to 1st Brigade of Inf., in room of Capt. White.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. E. B. Blake to act as adj. and quart. mast. to Bengal Artill. detachment under Sir Arch. Campbell, v. Lieut. O'Hanlon, dec.

Maj. Gen. Dick to have command of Dinapore division of army.

Lieut. Wilson to act as adj. and quart. mast. to div. of artill. at Mhow, on departure of Lieut. and Adj. Johnson.

Jan. 7.—Brev. Capt. B. Woolley, 59th N.I., removed from 2d Gr. to 2d Lt. Inf. Bat.

Capt. Skene, 60th N.I., to raise recruits for line under instructions from officer commanding Cawnpore div. of army.

Fort William, Jan. 13.—Infantry. Maj. F. A. Weston to be Lieut. Col. from 6th Jan. v. Knight transferred to pension estab.

5th Regt. N.I. Capt. J. Gerrard to be maj.; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. P. Johnson to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. C. W. Haig to be lieut., from 6th Jan., in suc. to Weston prom.

Regt. Artill. 2d Lieut. R. G. McGregor, to be 1st lieut. from 28th Dec. 1824, v. Burrows, dec.

33d Regt. N.I. Ens. R. Riddle to be lieut. from 7th Jan. 1825, v. Erskine, dec.

40th Regt. N.I. Ens. W. Brownlow, to be lieut. from 27th Dec. 1824, v. Richardson, dec.

Brigadier J. Price, 69th regt., appointed to general staff of this army with rank of brig. gen. v. Maj. Gen. Loveday, who has proceeded to Europe, from 24th Dec. 1824.

Lieut. Colo. J. Burnet, J. O'Halloran, and W. G. Maxwell, to be brigadiers on district staff of army, in part of augmentation authorised in G.O. 12th Aug. 1824.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 8.—Ensigns Lloyd and Hyslop to do duty with 2d Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

Jan. 12.—Ena. E. R. Spilsbury, 5th N.I., to do duty with 51st regt. at Jubbulpore.

Capt. Engleheart, 2d Gr. Bat. to act as brig. maj. to troops at Dacca, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut. J. S. H. Weston, dep. judge adv. gen., posted to Saugor division of army.

Assist. surg. B. C. Sully, directed to relieve Surg. Mathews in medical charge of 29d N.I.

Surg. Mathews directed to repair to Dacca.

Fort William, Jan. 13.—Assist. surg. D. Harding placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Jan. 19.—Brev. Capt. W. Warde, 5th L.C., to be dep. paymast. at Benares, v. Snodgrass dec.

Jan. 21.—Assist. surg. T. C. Brown to be surg. from 25th Nov. 1824, v. Brown retired.

Assist. surg. A. Murray, to be surg. from 6th Jan. 1825, v. Chalmers retired.

Surg. A. Russell, 3d member of medical board, permitted to retire from service of H.C. on pension of his rank.

33d Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. J. Hamilton to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. W. L. Hall to be lieut., from 11th Jan. 1825, in suc. to Snodgrass dec.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 13.—Brev. Capt. Johnstone, interp. and quart. mast., appointed to act as adj. to 27th N.I., in room of Lieut. Dunbar, permitted to resign.

Jan. 15.—Surg. Mathews, 29d N.I., to be field surg. to field hospital established at Dacca.

Jan. 19.—Lieut. F. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., appointed to temporary command of pioneer detachment at Almora.

Jan. 21.—Surg. A. Hall, posted to 2d L.C., v. Tweedie removed to 6th L.C.

33d Regt. N.I. Lieut. R. Riddell to be interp. and quart. mast.

46th Regt. N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Waldron to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Richardson dec.

Removals and Postings in Artillery. 1st-Lieut. T. Hickman from 3d to 4th troop Horse Artil., v. Burrows dec. 2d-Lieut. F. Dashwood to 3d troop Horse Artil., v. Hickman removed. Lieut. Sotheby to proceed to Dacca, and relieve Lieut. Dashwood from that command. Capt. C. P. Kennedy from 7th comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat., v. Pereira from latter to former. 1st-Lieut. H. Rutherford from 7th comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat., v. Delafosse. 1st-Lieut. H. Delafosse from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat., v. Torckler. 1st-Lieut. P. A. Torckler from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 1st bat., v. Rutherford. 1st-Lieut. G. R. Scott from 7th comp. 3d bat. to 20th comp. 4th bat. 1st-Lieut. R. G. McGregor (new prom.) to 7th comp. 3d bat., v. Scott. 2d-Lieut. F. Galskell to 4th comp. 3d bat. from 3d comp. 2d bat.

Lieut. R. Ware, H.M.'s 90th regt., to be fort adj. at Rangoon, v. Mitchell dec.

Capt. Boyd, 50th regt. N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to Rajpootana field force, on departure of Brig. Maj. Taylor, on medical certificate.

Jan. 22.—Brigadier Generals and Brigadiers are appointed to command as follows:—Brig. Gen. Price to Benares division. Brig. Gen. Adams to Sirhind frontier. Brig. Gen. Mac Kellar to Chittagong station. Brig. Burnet to Agra and Muttra. Brig. O'Halloran to Dacca. Brig. Maxwell to Oude.

Fort William, Jan. 28.—Lieut. F. T. Boyd, 65th N.I., to be agent for timber at Nathpore, v. Gerard prom.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 25.—Lieut. Dickson to act as adj. to engineer detachment with Sir A. Campbell, during absence of Lieut. Tindell on medical certificate.

Lieut. P. Craigie, 30th N.I., to be baggage master to Brig. Gen. Shuldham's division from 16th Jan.

Superintend. surg. Hunter appointed to Saugor division.

Superintend. surg. A. Ogilvy appointed to Berhampore.

Lieuts. and Adjs. W. P. Welland and A. Chitty allowed to exchange corps; the former is accordingly removed to Moorshedabad Prov. Bat., and the latter to Cawnpore Prov. Bat.

Jan. 26.—Assist. surg. T. E. Dempster posted to 45th N.I.

Artillery. Lieut. E. R. Watts to be adj. and quart. mast. to Saugor div., v. Scott gone to Europe.

8th Regt. L.C. Lieut. R. D. H. McDonald to be adj., v. Kempland resigned.

Chumbarun L.I. Capt. F. M. Chambers, 3d N.I., to be commandant, v. Maj. G. Cooper prom.

Jan. 28.—Lieut. Barton, 4th L.C., to be adj. to 6th Local Horse.

Lieut. Vincent, 8th N.I. (adj.) to Chittagong Prov. Bat., removed to Dacca Prov. Bat., of which he is appointed adj.

Fort William, Jan. 28.—Maj. A. Trotter, 26th N.I., transferred to Invalid estab.

Feb. 4.—26th Regt. N.I. Capt. J. Elliot to be major; Lieut. P. B. Fitton to be capt. of a comp.; and Ena. W. E. Robertson to be lieut., from 28th estab.

Jan. 1825, in suc. to Trotter transferred to Invalid estab.

30th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. H. Whinfield to be capt. of a comp.; and Ena. A. Jackson to be lieut., from 25th Jan. 1825, in suc. to Wells dec.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 1.—Surg. Grierson, 30th N.I., to be field surg. to hospital at Chittagong.

Lieut. Gray, H.M.'s 44th regt., to be baggage master to Brig. Gen. Morrison's division.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 30. Brev. Capt. Fred. Mackenzie, 64th N.I., on private affairs.—Jan. 6. Lieut. Col. Com. C. Baldock, 57th N.I., on private affairs.—Assist. surg. H. Cooper, civil station of Ghazepore, for health.—13. Lieut. G. M. Sherer, 57th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. W. D. Dalzell, 16th Madras N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. G. Lennox, 43d N.I., on private affairs.—26. Lieut. T. J. Locke, 69th N.I., on private affairs.—Feb. 4. Lieut. Col. Com. W. Logie, 3d N.I., for health.—Maj. R. W. Baldock, 38th N.I., on private affairs.

To the Mauritius.—Jan. 6. Lieut. R. Colebrooke, 27th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—13. Ena. A. Grant, 1st Europ. Regt., ditto, ditto.

To New South Wales.—Jan. 13. Lieut. J. Cartwright, of Artil., for twelve months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Jan. 4. Cornet Cockburn, 13th L. D., on private affairs.—Surg. Hamilton, 54th foot, for health.—10. Lieut. Beavan, 54th foot, for health.—Lieut. Masterson, 47th foot, for health.—18. Paymaster Anderson, 46th foot, for health.—Brev. Maj. Bennett, 4th foot, for health.—Surg. Damm, 80th foot, for health.—21. Capt. Campbell, royal regt., for health.—Capt. Frankland, 20th foot, for purpose of ret. on h. p.—25. Lieut. Blacklin, royal regt., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 18. Capt. Squire, 13th L. Inf., for health.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

SIR F. McNAGHTEN.

The Grand Jury, in making their presentment, on the 18th January, addressed themselves in the following terms to Sir F. W. McNaghten:

"Permit us, my Lord, before we retire from a situation, in which we believe it probable that we may not again appear before you, to express the feelings of high respect and esteem with which we review your long and eminent services in the important station you have held among us. It would be an impertinent, because an unnecessary intrusion on the time of your Lordship and the Court, to enter with particularity on the events of the nine years which have thus elapsed, and during which we have seen you once left for a considerable period to the unaided discharge of the whole weight of those arduous labours, and twice filling the responsible office of Chief Justice.

"We cannot, however, refrain from thus recording our unfeigned testimony of the honourable result of such a retrospect, convinced that in so doing we are only the medium of conveying to your Lordship the sentiments entertained of your Lordship's public character by the great body of the inhabitants of this city."

Sir F. W. McNaghten, Senior Justice, replied with much feeling:—

"That the Grand Jury had conferred on him the highest honour which a man could receive; and that it would prove the greatest encouragement to his successors when they found that a man of the most moderate capacity had, by a steady and honest discharge of his duties, received the highest praise which could be bestowed on him—the praise of his fellow-citizens.

EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

On Saturday, the 15th January, the public distribution of the prizes, gained by the students of the Government Sanskrit College, took place at the College of Fort William. The previous examinations had occupied seven days in grammar, literature, rhetoric, logic, theology, and law, and were conducted chiefly by the secretary, Capt. Price, with the assistance of Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Wilson; and those gentlemen were much pleased with the progress of the students, considering that the college has been scarcely one year in existence. A Hindu college has never been known before in Bengal, and it is owing to the liberal encouragement of the English Government that it is now established: it cannot fail to be productive of the very greatest benefit to the Hindus. The gentlemen of the Committee of Public Education, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Starling, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Lumsden and Capt. Price, were present, as were several native gentlemen and learned pundits besides the pundits of the college. Capt. Price, the secretary, by desire of the gentlemen of the committee, read an address in Sanskrit to the pupils and pundits of the college, explaining to them that the college was established for the preservation and encouragement of learning amongst the Hindus; commending also the diligence of some of the teachers, particularly Sri Huranat Terkabhusanah, and Sri Jaya Gopala Terkalankara, the teachers of the grammar and poetry classes. The prizes were then distributed to the scholars, and the meeting was dissolved. This is the first public meeting of the students of the Sanskrit College, and it gave satisfaction to all who witnessed it, affording a promise of beneficial results of the first importance to the welfare and happiness of the Hindu population.

The students who obtained prizes are thirty in number: for grammar, Panini, 2; Mugdhabodha grammar, first class; 12; second class, 3; Sahitya, or belles-lettres, 7; Alankara, or rhetoric, 1; Smriti, or law, 1; Nyaya, or logic, 3; Vedanta, or theology, 1. The total sum distributed in prizes in 350 was sicca rupees.

VIDYALAYA, OR ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE.

The annual examination of, and distribution of prizes to the students of the Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian College, took place 22d January, at the Town Hall. J. H. Harrington, Esq. the President of the General Committee of Public Instruction, and several gentlemen, European and native, were present. The examination was conducted by the Secretary to the General Committee, Mr. Wilson, in read-

ing, parsing, geography, astronomy, and other sciences.

On this occasion it was mentioned that Baboo Kasicant Ghosal, son of Baboo Kalisankara Ghosal, who was also present, had placed at the disposal of the Committee of Public Instruction 20,000 Rupees, to be applied to any such purposes, connected with native education, as the Committee might think proper.

The benefits of the institution have been hitherto confined by the want of adequate resources; but now that it has become an object of the munificence of the Government, there is every reason to hope it will be more extensively useful: a better feeling has also of late been manifested by the respectable Hindus, and they now willingly pay for the education of their children. From private funds, therefore, as well as public patronage, this college seems likely to flourish, and ultimately to diffuse a knowledge of the English language, and sciences, throughout a considerable proportion of the most respectable classes of the Hindu community in Bengal. The chief want now consists, we understand, in a proper supply of books, and this want will no doubt be supplied in due time, by those upon whose interest in the subject of native education the college may rely.—[Cal. John Bull.

CALCUTTA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

On entering the Calcutta Grammar School, last Saturday, to witness the progress of education in that respectable institution; we were politely conducted by one of its managers, into a spacious hall on the second floor: and were particularly struck with the simple neatness of the arrangement made for the occasion. The table of the Examiner was placed in the centre of the hall; and chairs for the visitors, and the benches for the pupils, were so disposed, as to give the whole the appearance of an amphitheatre: this with the elegant and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who honoured the school with their presence, completed the illusion as the seats began to be filled, and created the most imposing effect. We believe the number of persons present, not including the pupils, could not have been less than a hundred; and the scholars were above eighty.

The Chaplain of the School, the Rev. W. Morton, was requested to take the chair and conduct the business of the day: and the particular and severe method he adopted to elicit the actual extent of the information acquired by the scholars, on the various subjects of their study, proved highly satisfactory to such of the parents and friends of the children as were present, and afforded a truly mental treat to all who were assembled to witness the early

early development of the human intellect.

We are given to understand, that the managers of the Calcutta Grammar School have it in contemplation, in pursuance of a plan they had chalked out originally—though not immediately to its extent—to establish, in the ensuing year, four *foundation scholarships*. We hope their laudable exertions will meet due encouragement from the liberal and Christian public, to enable the managers to put their plan into full execution of bringing forward orphan children of talent and those of poor parents, by preparing them for admission into Bishop's College. Indeed, we hope to see the Calcutta Grammar School become the future nursery of students for the College; as the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is visitor of these two noble institutions; and as the religious principles of both, are of course decidedly those of the established Church of England. The acquirements of the pupils, as drawn forth at the examination on Saturday, bespeak the qualifications of the teachers, who would be creditable to any grammar school. The classical and general attainments of the head-master are so well known, that we have only to remark of the assistant teachers, that one is a graduate of Oxford and late fellow of St. John's College.—[*Hurk. Dec. 21,*

THE ARMENIAN ACADEMY.

The Church of Armenia celebrating the nativity of the Saviour, on the 18th of January, the annual examination of the pupils in the Armenian Academy took place on Friday, the 14th. Our expectations as to the result of the late examination were completely realized; and we seemed to feel a stronger interest in the success of this institution,—as we certainly experienced fuller gratification at the progress of the Armenian youth, in useful learning on the present occasion than we think we did at the last examination: We feel a strong interest in the success of the Armenian Academy; because, as a Christian people, we wish the Armenians a better fate. The state of depression and servitude in which they are kept by their Moslem rulers, is not less severe and revolting to human nature, than is that of the Greeks; and, therefore, we find the Armenians, dispersed, like the children of Israel, over the face of the earth, seeking protection from Christian Powers. They are naturally a shrewd and intelligent people; and their commercial talent and skill, are universally acknowledged. The late ruler of France, had once contemplated the establishment of a colony of Armenians in the commercial parts of France; and he gave every encouragement to those who had been already settled

in Italy. Alexander, of Russia, is favourably inclined towards this people; and has encouraged them to build a cathedral at St. Petersburg, and a college at Moscow: the Patriarch of Armenia, being created a Russian Knight and decorated with the cross of St. Andrew. The English Company, in the early period of their power in India, generally employed them as their agents and factors in the interior of the country. It is gratifying to find, and it augurs well of their disposition, that the Armenians, under the protection of the British Government, while they have been eagerly engaged in the pursuit of gain, from a knowledge of perfect safety both to their persons and property, have not neglected to improve their minds, by the cultivation of European learning, and to make themselves better acquainted with their own native literature. We have been given to understand, that the youth educated at Mr. Kalooss' Academy are better acquainted with the purity of their native language than the majority of the Armenians who come from the plains of Ararat; and so are also the Armenians educated at Madras and other British settlements.

Several prizes were adjudged to the most proficient scholars, and Mr. Kalooss closed the examination with an address.

We cannot omit noticing, that the Address of the *Scythian Ambassadors to Alexander the Great*, the *Defence of the Apostle Paul before King Agrippa*, the *Beggar's Petition*, and a *Dialogue between Canute and his Courtiers*, were delivered by Masters, J. C. Arratoon, J. C. C. Arratoon, J. J. Asphar, and Arratoon J. Ephraim, respectively, with a degree of English tone, accent, and gesture, which would not have been discreditable to any of the youths in the English Schools of the city. Some declamations in the Armenian language were also delivered with a modulation of voice and chasteness of gesture, which drew forth the repeated plaudits of the Armenian part of the assembly.—[*Ibid.*

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

A most interesting spectacle was afforded this morning (Dec. 22) by the examination held at the school-house of the Benevolent Institution. The attendance of visitors was more numerous than for several years past, and the exhibition of proficiency, cleanliness, and order among the scholars was highly creditable to all concerned: but the state of the female department was truly a subject of admiration. The girls appeared extremely neat and well-dressed, and produced specimens of their work, and other acquisitions, which excited the praise of all who inspected them, and expressions of indirect approbation to their excellent mistress, which were measured, not by the standard

of merit, but by the considerations of delicacy. It is only by recollecting that these poor girls are from the lowest class of society, that they are but day-scholars, and that the influence of perpetual supervision is therefore wanting, that the exertions of Mrs. Penny to produce these happy effects can be properly appreciated. The company expressed great satisfaction at the proficiency of the boys in reading and writing; some specimens of the latter of which were so superior, that those who may be in want of excellent penmen would do well to apply to the directors of the Benevolent Institution. A few of the elder boys delivered some well-known speeches and narratives in English with tolerable success.—[*Cal. John Bull.*

PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.

Pursuant to advertisement in the newspapers, a public examination of the pupils of the Parental Academic Society took place at the school-house, in Wellington Square, on the 18th Dec. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Crawford, Warden, Wilson, and another clergyman. Several of the friends of the pupils were present, as well as a considerable number of strangers. As the object of the managers on this occasion was to afford to the well-wishers of the institution an opportunity of judging of the real progress made by the whole of the pupils, and not of a few prepared for the purpose expressly, almost every boy underwent an examination. The result was highly satisfactory to the spectators and to the examiners, at the same time that it afforded much pleasure to those who had been entrusted with the important charge of instruction. One or two recitations took place. At the conclusion of the examination, some prizes were delivered to the most deserving of the boys.

SCHOOL FOR TRADES.

It is stated that a society is forming at Calcutta, under the patronage of the Bishop, to teach the boys of India trades. For this object, it is intended to send some boys to England, to learn certain trades, and then to return; and to apprentice others to respectable tradesmen at Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

The third anniversary meeting of this institution took place, 7th January; J. P. Larkins, Esq., in the chair. The Report of the proceedings of the committee of the last year was read, from which it appeared, that since the last meeting, they had distributed no less than 4,147 Bibles, Testaments, and single portions of the Holy Scripture, in various languages, so

that the sum total of the Bibles and single portions of the sacred volume distributed by this Association since its establishment, amounts to 11,573. It was pleasing to hear that a number of soldiers who had been sent on the expedition against the Burman empire had been furnished with English pocket Bibles, a large supply of which, sent by the committee of the Parent Society, had shortly, most seasonably, arrived in Calcutta; and that, as last year, the guard-rooms and solitary cells in the cantonments of Dum Dum were supplied with Bibles; so this year the guard-rooms and solitary cells of Fort William were furnished in the same manner; for which the Committee were indebted to the Rev. Dr. Parish, who had kindly undertaken to see the Bibles placed there. The greater number of the copies disposed of were single Gospels and detached portions of the Holy Scriptures, in Bengalee, which were required for native schools under the superintendence of missionaries.

With regard to the state of the funds, the Report observed that it was by no means so flourishing as might have been expected, since the sum total collected during the last year fell short, by 2,000 rupees, of the sum collected during the preceding year, as it amounted only to 5,642 rupees; whereas in the preceding year the sum of 5,666 rupees had been collected: in consequence whereof, the committee, instead of remitting a large surplus to the treasurer of the Auxiliary Society, as at the close of the two preceding years, had not even been able to pay the total amount of the cost price of the books purchased at the Bible depository.—[*Hurk. Jan. 11.*

INSTITUTIONS OF CALCUTTA.

The following is a list of the various institutions established at Calcutta.

Religious Institutions: Auxiliary Bible Society, Bible Association, Committee of the Church Missionary Society, Church Missionary Association, Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Auxiliary Missionary Society, Baptist Missionary Society, Bishop's College, Bethel Union, and Seamen's Friend Society.

Benevolent Institutions: Government Sanscrit College, Madrassa or Government Mahomedan College, Committee of Public Instruction, Government Chitpavur Schools, School-Book Society, School Society, Female Juvenile Society, Ladies' Society for Native Female Education, Benevolent Institution for the Instruction of Indigent Children, Military Orphan Society, Military Widow's Fund, Lord Clive's Fund, King's Military Fund, Marine Pension Fund, Civil Fund, Mariners' and General Widows' Fund.

Charitable

Charitable Institutions: Presidency General Hospital, Native Hospital, Hospital for Native Insanes, Government Establishment for Vaccination, School for Native Doctors, United Charity and Free School, Charitable Fund for the Relief of Distressed Europeans and others, European Female Orphan Asylum.

BURMESE WAR-BOAT.

A letter in the Bengal Hurkaru states: "As a Burmese war-boat is a sight the good people of this city are not accustomed to behold every day, I was prompted to inspect the one now lying behind the stern of the ship *David Clark*. On arriving, I beheld a boat somewhat of the structure of a canoe, of the dimensions of about eighty feet in length, and seven in breadth, gilt out and painted red inside; carrying fifty-two oars, and capable of holding, with the greatest safety, at least 150 men. It appeared to me to be unwieldy, and must, I think, be moved with some difficulty. Fifty men, however, I conceive to be quite adequate to carry it at the rate of six miles an hour."

SUTTEES IN NEPAL.

Nepal, Jan. 7th.—General Bheem Syre's eldest nephew, Vizier Singhi, having been at Palpa, arrived at Nepal in the latter end of November, and on the 3d December died. The following day the body was burned, and along with it two of his wives and three slave girls; the latter, however, had not the honour of being burned on the same pile with their lord and master, but had a pile to themselves. The brother of the deceased, with his nephew in his arms, lighted the funeral fires—such being the custom! Suttees are not unfrequent in the valley. A curious one took place some months ago, of a woman burning herself with her seducer, who had been killed by her own husband. So much for religious ordinances!—[*Cal. John Bull, Jan. 19.*]

THUGS.

Meerut, 17 Dec.—At Mhow a large troop of gypsies, as I thought, and as all my people said they were, though they themselves disowned the term, came to the camp. They said they came from Ahmedabad in Guzerat, were going on a pilgrimage to the Ganges, and had been eight months on their road. They said at first they were Brahmins. I asked them to show their "strings," on which they confessed they had none, but still persisted that they were Rajapoots. "Tell me the truth," said I; "are you Bheels?" (the name of the wild mountaineers near Ahmedabad). My people laughed at this question, and said they certainly were Bheels, and nothing else. They, how-

ever, stiffly denied it. They were very merry, but very poor wretches, nearly naked, and the leanest specimens of human life I have ever seen. So wretched, indeed, was their poverty, that I immediately sent for some pice to distribute among them, pending the arrival of which, a man and woman, who seemed the Tramezzani and Catalani of the party, came forward and sang two or three songs, the man accompanying them on a vina, a small guitar, like the Russian Balalaika. Their voices were really good, and though they sung in that vile cracked tone which street-singers have all over the world, the effect was not unpleasant. I find these rambling parties of self-called pilgrims bear a very bad character in Hindoostan. They are often described as "Thugs," the name given to the practice of which they are accused; that, namely, of attaching themselves to single travellers, or small parties, on different pretences, and watching their opportunity to fling a rope with a slip-knot over the heads of their victims, with which they drag them from their horses, and strangle them. So nimbly, and with so fatal an aim are they said to do this, that they seldom miss; and if their rope takes effect, leave no time for the traveller to draw a sword, use a gun, or in any way defend or disentangle himself. The wretches who practice this are very numerous in Guzerat and Malwah, but, where they occur in Hindoostan, are generally from the south-eastern provinces.—[*Cal. John Bull, Jan. 21.*]

BURMESE CARRIAGE.

The magnificent Burmese state carriage, richly ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and diamonds, captured at Tavoy, and recently brought to Calcutta, was sold at public auction by Tulloh and Co., on Tuesday, and realized nearly 7,000 rupees. This rare object is intended to gratify the curiosity of the people of England, and will be sent thither by the Cornwall, now under dispatch.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Jan. 20.*]

VOLCANO IN THE HIMALAYA.

Purneah, Jan. 6.—An apparent volcano has burst forth within the last fourteen days, on the highest snowy peak of the Himalaya mountains, from which immense columns of smoke are constantly issuing, but no fire has yet appeared.—[*Scotsman, Jan. 17.*]

EARTHQUAKES.

We understand that the shock of an earthquake from the eastward was experienced about twenty miles above Gowa-hutty, at one minute past noon on the 3d of January; and another, the direction not ascertained, on the 8th, at 46 minutes past 6 P.M.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

Mymensing

Mymensing, Jan. 9, 1825.—This station was visited yesterday evening at a quarter to seven with a smart shock of earthquake, which was very sensibly felt by me and other inmates of my house. The shock at the beginning was gentle, and first noticed by a friend who was sitting with me at the tea-table, and the undulation appeared to him to arise from a northward direction; but as we both arose from our seats, and felt the severer shock a few moments after, the direction of the motion then could not be distinctly marked by us: our servants and others, however, state that it appeared to them to be from west or east. No previous rumbling noise, as frequently happens in earthquakes, was heard by us at the commencement; but, as it assumed a more awful appearance, we heard a noise resembling the rushing sound of a sudden boisterous wind: the undulatory motion lasted, we think, for nearly 15 seconds. The evening was clear, and the thermometer, at the time, up at 67°. A friend has assured me that he and his family felt two other distinct shocks on the night of the 5th inst., at 7 P.M. and at midnight, but very slight ones.—[*John Bull.*]

WEATHER.

Neemutch, Dec. 31.—We have had a great deal of cloudy weather of late, and a very considerable quantity of rain has fallen round about the country; but I regret to say not immediately in the vicinity of Neemutch. The early plants of wheat and grain are far advanced and bid fair for a plentiful harvest. The whole country for miles (where the ground will admit of it) is nothing but an entire sheet of rich cultivation, which in former times, prior to the subjugation of Western India, was laid desolate, by the constant irruptions of the Pindarries and other predatory troops.

PHRENOLOGY.

Dr. Patterson's lectures on phrenology appear to excite much interest in Calcutta: a Phrenological Society will probably soon be established.

SOONKEES AND SHEEAS.

Neemutch, Jan. 26, 1825.—A Mohummedan Hajee, of the Soonee sect, who lately arrived from Mecca at Mundisare, not far from hence, has been kicking up a dust here. His worship, with 2,000 or 3,000 followers, in consequence of some religious dispute with the Sheeas, another sect of Mossulmans, has vowed to exterminate them. The Shecas being only 400 men, are unable to save their throats, many of which have been cut lately; they have applied for protection to Col. Lumley, commanding the troops, who sent a troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry there immediately, under the command of

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Capt. Hornby. As they have not yet returned, I suppose they find it necessary to remain.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH MADRAS.

It is satisfactory to observe that the Madras mails to and from this Presidency, now travel with great celerity, the weather having been favourable since the change of the monsoon.—The mail of the 16th of December arrived at Madras in ten days, 17½ hours; and that of the 27th, from Madras, reached Calcutta on the 7th inst., at night, within half an hour of the same time; which, in both instances, exceeds the rate of four miles per hour for the whole distance, all stoppages and crossings inclusive; the measured distance, note in the transit telegraphs, being 1,044½ miles.—This is great going, especially when we reflect on the vast number of watercourses which intersect the route. The introduction of the Shakespearian bridges to South, and to the West of India, as our great road to Benares, &c. will, in course of time, and especially during the periodical rains, give a facility of communication with our respective Presidencies which hitherto could hardly have been hoped for; yet that facility is now brought within our reach by the intended application of an ingenious scheme, uniting economy with great simplicity and effect.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Feb. 10.*]

HON. MR. ADAM.

Letters from Ghazepore of the 30th Jan., mention the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Adam at that place on his return to Calcutta.

TEMPER OF THE SEPOYS.

Bhopalpoore, Jan. 1, 1825.—The intelligence of the disgraceful conduct of the late 47th regt. has excited the strongest feeling of indignation in our regt. (the 60th). The whole of the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoy have come forward, (about 650) and volunteered their services, to any part of the world, where their officers and colours accompany them, either by land or sea. They have, through the capt. of companies, requested the commanding-officer. (Maj. Bowyer) to signify to the Commander-in-Chief their unalterable zeal and devotion to the Government and their desire to be considered a general service corps!

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 9. *Falcedas*, Campbell, from London.—11. *Providence*, Pearson, from China.—15. *Euphrates*, Meade, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 8. *Lady Raffles*, Coxwell, for London.—6. *Layton*, Miller, for London. *dit* *Wakoolen*.—7. *Boyne*.

Hopins, Stephens, for Madras, Cotinga, and London.—17. *Exmouth*, Owen, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 29. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. H. E. G. Cooper, of a son.
Jan. 5. At Chunar, the lady of Capt. C. T. G. Weston, of a son.
6. Mrs. Chilli, jun., of a son.
7. At Burrisol, Mrs. John Brown, of a son and heir.
8. Mrs. E. Colliss, the wife of Mr. G. Colliss, of a son.
11. Mrs. T. Brae, jun., of a son.
14. At Chinsurah, the lady of T. Cecil, Esq., of a son and heir.
— At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. H. Simpson, of a daughter.
16. At Etawah, the lady of Dr. G. Paxton, 41st N.I., of a daughter, still born.
— The lady of E. S. Ellis, Esq., of a son.
17. Mrs. J. G. Bailey, of a daughter.
— Mrs. S. De Lanougerede, of a son.
19. The lady of the Rev. J. B. Warden, of a son.
— On the river, off Monghyr, the lady of John Brown, Esq., of Dowlutpore, Tirhoot, of a son.
22. Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a daughter.
24. At Burrisol, the wife of J. A. Coimbra, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. W. G. Grieff, of a daughter.
26. At Gomalty, Malda, the lady of J. Andrew, Esq., of a son.
27. Mrs. Llewelyn, wife of Mr. J. Llewelyn, Cossistollah, of a daughter.
29. Mrs. John Buckland, of a daughter.
— Mrs. A. J. Mendes, of a daughter.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Alex. Orr, Esq., of a son.
Feb. 1. At Dacca, the lady of R. Lemond, Esq., deputy superintending surgeon, of a son.
2. At Chandernagore, the lady of Maj. T. G. Alder, of a son.
3. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Major Kennedy, 5th L.C., of a daughter.
4. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. G. Younge, indigo planter, of a son.
8. Mrs. A. D'Silva, of a daughter.
9. The wife of Mr. W. Wells, H. C.'s Marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 3. At Cawnpore, Lieut. and Adj. Steer, 32d regt. N.I., to Mrs. Macdonald, widow of the late Lieut. Cosmo Macdonald.
6. Mr. Jacob Joseph, of Sylhet, to Miss Louisa Paul.
12. At Commercolly, Lieut. J. S. Winfield, adj. 69th regt. N.I., to Eliza, eldest daughter of R. Richardson, Esq., commercial resident at Commercolly.
— At the Cathedral, John Brown, Esq., merchant, Berhampore, to Mrs. Sarah Christie, widow of the late T. Christie, Esq., and eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Noyes, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.
13. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. H. Hunter, R.N., to Elizabeth Mathee, fifth daughter of T. Mathee, Esq.
14. At the Cathedral, Lieut. J. P. Macdougall, sub-assist. com. gen., to Mrs. Eliza Jackson.
15. Mr. J. F. Swaine, to Miss C. Gomes.
— At Serampore, Mr. J. Ahrenszt, to Mrs. H. Ross.
19. At the Cathedral, R. Whaley, Esq., to Miss Johnstone, of Howrah.
— At Moorshedabad, Lieut. G. Mainwaring, H. M.'s 87th regt., to Martha Maria, eldest daughter of Brev. Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 60th regt.
21. At the principal Roman Catholic Church, A. Dorrett, Esq., to Isabella Lucretia, and D. Cardozo, Esq., of the firm of Henry and Cardozo, to Amelia Aurora, daughters of Mark Lackersteen, Esq., merchant.
22. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. H. Donnthorne, H. M.'s 44th regt., to Jessie, eldest daughter of Arch. Duff, Esq.
25. At the Cathedral, H. V. Hathorn, Esq. civil service, to Maria Anstruther, second daughter of Dr. J. Hare, M.D.

26. At Chandernagore, E. G. Cubus, Esq., to Miss Adèle Duleau.
— At the principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. P. S. D'Kozario, to Jane, fourth and youngest daughter of the late Phillip Leal, Esq.
28. Mr. J. Henry, to Miss M. Martin.
Feb. 1. At the Cathedral, T. W. Barrow, Esq., commander of the hon. Company's ship General Hewett, to Emily Frances Birch, daughter of John Breerton Birch, Esq.
— At the Cathedral, Mr. H. Cooper, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. E. W. Lowrie.
3. At the Cathedral, Mr. E. Gozard, assistant at the new mint, to Ann, daughter of Mr. George Crook, of Seven Oaks, Kent.
5. At the Cathedral, Mr. J. B. Plumb, to Miss Elinore.
7. At the Cathedral, Mr. F. Crane, to Mrs. Ann Bailey.
— At the Cathedral, Lieut. and Adj. Bowes, Prince's own Irish Regt., to Mrs. M. Clifford.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 10. At Cheluba, in command of the H.C.'s frigate Hastings, Capt. Geo. Barnes, of the Bombay marine.
14. At Delhi, the infant daughter of G. T. Uquhar, Esq.
27. In Assam, Lieut. F. T. Richardson, 46th N.I.
Jan. 3. At Serampore, Capt. Dunsmore, of the pension establishment.
9. At Ghazee-poor, suddenly, on board his boat, Mr. R. Gomes, sen., of Chuprah.
10. At Berhampore, of spasmodic cholera, John Mundie, Esq., indigo planter.
13. Of spasmodic cholera, Master R. L. Horne, aged four years.
— At Rangoon, Capt. W. Hodder, ship Windsor Castle, of the cholera.
15. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Ens. Battley, H. M.'s 50th regt.
— At Dacca, Mr. J. R. Kennedy, aged 25.
17. At Juggernaut, Mr. S. Charles, aged 44.
18. At Entally, Mr. S. A. Speake, aged 36.
— At Chinsurah, Mrs. H. W. Overbeck, the lady of P. T. G. Overbeck, Esq., secretary of the court of justice of that settlement, aged 18.
19. Mr. Michael Rogers, aged 55.
— The infant son of Mr. John Smith.
22. The infant son of Mr. J. Delanougerede.
22. At Burrisol, in Zillah Backergunge, Miss Jane Gill, third daughter of the late John Smithson Gill, Esq., aged 18.
23. Benj. Daverell, Esq., late an indigo planter.
25. At Chittagong, Capt. J. E. Wallis, 50th regt. Bengal N.I.
— Penelope Katherine, the infant daughter of the Rev. T. W. Northmore.
28. Mr. E. Balfour, formerly of Madras.
30. At Cawnpore, the Rev. H. L. Williams, chaplain of the station.
— At Fort William, the infant son of Maj. Sale, H. M.'s 13th L. Inf.
Feb. 5. Mrs. Susana George, aged 58.
9. Mrs. Maria Egan, aged 23.

Madras.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 24. The wife of Mr. T. Jones, of a son.
Jan. 1. At Quilon, Mrs. C. Lamoury, of a son.
18. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. G. Ogilvie, 17th N.I., commanding Wynand, of a son.
Feb. 3. At Palaverum, the lady of Capt. J. F. Palmer, 32d N.I., of a son.
Jan. 23. At Madura, the Rev. W. Taylor, to Miss Sophia Harriet Wheatley.
31. Mr. M. Johnson, to Mrs. A. B. Couthing.
Feb. 7. At St. George's Church, Mr. J. Chamier, to Miss Amelia Stanhope, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Stanhope, deputy commissary of stores.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

1825.]

DEATHS.

- Dec. 20. At Bellary, of fever, Mrs. O'Flaherty, wife of the surgeon of H. M.'s 46th regt.
— At Secunderabad, C. J. Briley, conductor of ordnance, aged 47.
27. At Beejapoor, Janet Anne Colquhoun, daughter of Lieut. Fraser, 45th N.I., aged 15 months.
Jan. 13. At Pondicherry, Madame Delorme, aged 75.
14. At Mangalore, Ens. H. W. Neale, 50th N.I., second son of D. Neale, Esq., of Madras.
22. At Manantoddy, the son of Mr. J. A. Pinto, aged one year.
23. At Cannanore, Mr. William Keyes, aged 36, sen. assistant surveyor, in charge of the survey in Malabar.
28. Catherine, second daughter of Edward Smolkey, Esq., in her 5th year.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

OFF-RECKONING FUND.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 7, 1825. — The Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following statement of the shares under this Presidency in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1824, together with the rates of advance, and stipends payable to those present in India.

Statement shewing the Shares under this Presidency in the General Off-Reckoning Fund of 1824, and the Advances and Stipends payable to those present in India.

SENIOR LIST.

(Abolished from the 1st of May 1824, so far as respects the filling up of vacancies, the officers on the list on that day drawing from the fund an annual stipend of £543 15s., and the difference between that sum and the annual accruing full share, heretofore drawn, being made good from the public treasury, as per Government Order of 31st May and 14th of September 1824).

Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Jones, K. C. B., from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1824. In Europe.
Lieut.-Gen. H. Oakes, same dates. In Europe.

Lieut.-Gen. T. Marshall, dec. from Jan. 1 to May 21, 1824. In Europe.

Lieut.-Gen. A. Anderson, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1824. In Europe.

JUNIOR LIST.

(Abolished on the 1st of May 1824, and the officers composing that list brought on the list of full shares from that date, as per Government Order of 14th September 1824).

Lieut.-Col. Comm. J. Smith, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1824. In Europe.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. T. Corsellis, same dates. In India. Rupees 1,430. 0. 55.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. E. Baker, same dates. In India. Rupees 1,430. 0. 55.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. D. Prother, same dates. In India. Rupees 1,430. 0. 55.

Colonels of Regiments on Full Shares.
(Advance £750 or 6,000 sicca rupees per annum).

Lieut.-Gen. C. Boye, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 1824. In Europe.

Maj.-Gen. J. Baillie, same dates. In Europe.

Maj.-Gen. M. Grant, same dates. In Europe.

Maj.-Gen. H. P. Lawrence, same dates. In Europe.

Maj.-Gen. S. Wilson, same dates. In India. Rupees 6,461. 2. 10.

Maj.-Gen. J. W. Morris, same dates. In Europe.

Maj.-Gen. J. Skelton, same dates. In Europe.

Colonel R. Lewis, same dates. In Europe.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. H. S. Osborne, same dates. In Europe.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. W. Roome, same dates. In Europe.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. D. Leighton, same dates. In India. Rupees 6,461. 2. 15.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. H. Hessnan, same dates. In India. Rupees 6,461. 2. 15.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. J. Smith, from May 1 to Dec. 31. In Europe.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. T. Corsellis, same dates. In India. Rupees 4,337. 0. 78.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. E. Baker, same dates. In India. Rupees 4,337. 0. 78.

Lieut.-Col. Comm. D. Prother, same dates. In India. Rupees 4,337. 0. 78.

Maj. D. H. Bellasis, Agent for Clothing from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1824. In India. Rupees 6,461. 2. 15.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 27. Mr. D. Greenhill, secretary to Government in general, judicial, and marine departments during illness of Mr. Farish.

Political Department.

Jan. 21. Capt. M. E. Bagnold, 23d N.I., political agent at Mocha.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 5. Mr. T. A. Corser, third assistant to collector and magistrate at Broach.

11. Mr. R. Boyd, collector and magistrate at Broach.

18. Mr. V. Hale, collector at Sholapore.

Mr. J. B. Simson, collector and magistrate in Northern Concan.

Mr. R. Mills, first assistant to collector and magistrate at Sholapore.

Mr. J. Pyne, first assistant to ditto in Northern Concan.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 5. Mr. G. H. Pitt, assistant register to Court of Adawlut and to criminal judge in Southern Concan.

11. Mr. T. H. Talbot, assistant register to Court of Adawlut and to criminal judge at Ahmedabad.

18. Mr. J. D. De Vitre, judge and criminal judge in Southern Concan.

Mr. John Williams, ditto at Kaira.

Mr. R. Torin, first register to Court of Adawlut, and assistant to criminal judge at Ahmedabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 4, 1824.—*Regt. Artill.* Lieut. M. C. Decluzean to be maj. of brigade to detail attached to Malwa field force; date 1st Dec. 1824.

Lieut. T. Sulton to be adj. and quart.mast. to artil., Surat div. of army, v. Decluzean; date 1st Dec.

Jan. 3.—*3d Light. Cav.* Lieut. G. J. C. Paul to be capt., and Cornet G. W. Money to be lieut., in suc. to Marshall dec.; date 24th Dec.

Regt. Artill. Lieut. J. Sinclair to be adj. and quart.mast. to artil. in Poona div. of army, v. Barton; Lieut. H. W. Trevillyan to be adj. to 1st bat., v. Sinclair; date 1st Dec.

Capt. W. Nixon, 19th N.I., to command Guikwar contingent at Deesa under orders of resident at Baroda.

Jan. 7.—*6th Regt. N.I.* Lieut. H. Spencer to be adj., v. Hewitt, resigning his situation of interp. and quart.mast., and Lieut. R. Farquhar to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast., v. Spencer; date 1 Jan. 1825.

8th Regt. N.I. Ens. R. Fullerton to be Lieut., v. Pavin dec.; date 30th Dec. 1824.

Jan. 10.—Capt. Gibson having been appointed to commissariat department with troops in southern Mahratta country; Capt. A. B. Campbell, sub-assist.com.gen., nominated to Southern Concan station.

Jan. 13.—The following removal of officers in commissariat department ordered:—Capt. Gibbon to Baroda; Capt. Reynolds to Surat; Capt. Long to Candesh; Capt. Falconer to Presidency; and Capt. Campbell to Southern Concan.

Lieut. J. S. Grant removed from draughtsman to chief engineer, and appointed an assist. to superintending engineer at Presidency.

Jan. 14.—Assist.surg. Montgomery placed at disposal of Lieut. of Nagpore.

Lieut. Hale, 23d N.I., to act as staff officer to detachment of Guikwar subsid. force ordered on field service under command of Col. Adamson; date 22d Dec. 1824.

Lieut. Stalker, 19th N.I., to take charge of commissariat and bazar estab. of ditto, under orders for field service; date 23d Dec. 1824.

Lieut. G. Veadell, of artil., to be assist. commissary of stores in northern districts of Guzerat, in suc. to Lyons dec.

Jan. 20.—Cadets J. F. Bordwine, for engineers, and F. Farrant, for cavalry, admitted on establishment.

Assist. surg. C. D. Straker admitted on establishment.

Jan. 24.—Assist.surg. Whight, 23d N.I., to be dep. med. store-keeper at Mhow; date 17th Jan.

Lieut. Watkins, 23d N.I., to act as adj. to field detachment at Malligaum under command of Maj. Deschamps; date 2d Jan.

Lieut. Col. Campbell to have temporary command of troops in Cutch, on embarkation for Presidency of Lieut. Col. Mackonochie; date 1st Jan.

Jan. 25.—*19th Regt. N.I.* Sen. Capt. B. Gernans to be maj., and Lieut. J. H. Irwin to be capt., in suc. to Hutchinson dec.; date 4th Oct. 1824.—Lieut. E. H. Hark to take rank, v. Irwin prom.; ditto.—Ens. D. E. Mills to be lieut., v. Morley dec.; date 30th Nov. 1824.

Jan. 29.—Maj. Sale nominated to command Surat division of army.

Maj. Byne, H.M.'s 4th Lt. drags., to command northern districts of Guzerat; and Lieut. Gibson, of same corps, to act as brigade major; date 21st Dec. 1824.

Jan. 31.—Lieut. W. Lardner, 23d N.I., relieved from duties at Porebunder, and placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Capt. G. Taylor, 3d N.I., appointed to succeed Lieut. Lardner in command of detachment at Porebunder.

Brev.Maj. Byne, H.M.'s 4th Lgt. drags., to resume situation of acting maj. of brigade; date 13th Jan.

Feb. 1.—*3d Regt. L.C.* Lieut. C. H. Delamain to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and quart.mast.

until further orders, v. Paul, prom.; date 24th Dec. 1824.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. B. Philipps to be quart.mast., v. Cumming removed; 25th Jan. 1825.

Feb. 3. Lieut.Col. J. Dyson, 18th N.I., to command troops in Cutch, in succession to Lieut.Col. Mackonochie proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. Carr to act as adjutant to left wing of 24th regt. until its arrival at Booj.

10th Regt. N.I. Ens. Wood, 5th N.I., to act as 2d or Mahratta interp. until further orders.

14th Regt. N.I. Lieut. S. C. Speece to be 2d or Mahratta interp.; 14th Jan.

Engineer Corps. Lieut. F. J. Bordwine to fill vacant situation of draftsman to chief engineer.

Feb. 17.—Assist.surg. Edgecumbe admitted on establishment from 9th Feb.

Lieut. A. D. Greeme, 3d L.C., to act as assist. quart.mast.gen. until further orders, v. Black resigned; date 21st Jan.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 29. 2d-Lieut. E. Pratt to be a 1st-lieut., v. Hutley dec.; date 18th Aug. 1824.

Sen. Midshipm. E. B. Squire to be a 2d-lieut., v. Pratt, prom.; do.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 13. Maj. J. Morin, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Capt. Gordon, 11th N.I., for health.—14. Lieut.Col.Com. G. Mackonochie, 5th N.I., on furlough.—Capt. W. Black, assist.quart.mast.gen., for health.—25. Lieut.Col.Com. G. R. Kemp, 13th N.I., on furlough.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 24. Capt. G. P. Le Mesurier, 13th N.I., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY TONTINE.

By a statement of the First Bombay Tontine, laid before a General Meeting, 10th of December last, it appears that the receipts during the year 1824 amounted to Rupees 91,633. 0. 95.; which, excepting the commission and charges, on a balance of Rupees 384. 1. 0. in the Secretary's hands, have been lent at six, seven, and eight per cent. interest. The sum of Rupees 1,656. 3. 0. has fallen in during the year.

VISITATIONS OF THE BISHOP.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been engaged since June last in visiting the several European stations in the Bengal provinces. His Lordship was expected at Agra on the 12th of January, and proposed to proceed from thence by Jyepoor and Neemutch, to the provinces under his government. It will probably be the middle of March before the Bishop will reach Guzerat. After visiting Kaira, Baroda, Broach, and Surat, and consecrating the churches at those stations, his Lordship, we understand, will proceed to Bombay, where he will have a confirmation, and hold his episcopal visitation probably in the last week of April. It is then his intention, we are informed, to visit the Deccan, and consecrate the new church at Poonah. His Lordship will leave this Presidency before the rains, and on his return

return to Bengal will visit Ceylon and the principal stations under Madras; thus accomplishing a longer and more laborious journey than has often fallen to the lot of a Christian bishop.—[*Bombay Cour.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE GULPH.

The H. C.'s cruiser Benares, Captain Geo. Walker, from Bassadore the 11th of January, arrived on Saturday. The Benares having come direct from the above place, brings no intelligence from either Bushire or Bussorah. Colonel Stannus, the political agent, we regret to say, had been attacked with fever while on his tour of inspection at Muscat, and had proceeded to Bushire for the recovery of his health in the H. C.'s cruiser Ternate. We understand that the disputes which lately took place between several of the Arab chiefs on the pirate coast, have all been satisfactorily adjusted, and a force which was sent by the chief of Abotubhee towards the territories of the Sheik of Sharga, has been withdrawn. It was reported that the Imam of Muscat intended to fit out a fleet to blockade the mouth of the Euphrates, in order to extort the accustomed tribute from the government of Bussorah, which had been for some time withheld. The tribute is little more than nominal, amounting to only a few purses annually. On several occasions he has fitted out armaments at great expense for the same purpose, and which, although unsuccessful in their object, have always proved a heavy tax upon his subjects, and an actual loss to himself.—[*Bom. Cour., Jan. 26.*

REFRACTORY COOLIES.

A report was in circulation, a short time since, of some serious disturbances having taken place in the northern division of Guzerat. A late letter from that quarter, states, that it had its foundation in the circumstance of four or five hundred Coolies being in the Puttun district, who fled on the report of a force having been prepared to act against them. They were pursued by the Guikowar's horse, with some of our light cavalry from Deesa, and finally took refuge in the Run.—[*Bom. Cour., Feb. 19.*

A letter from Deesa mentions that another chief of the refractory Coolies has been taken in that neighbourhood: and that, in the vicinity of Baroda, several depredations had been committed, but not of an extensive nature.—[*Ibid.*

RUNJEE SING.

An Acbar from Umrut Sir, dated the 20th of November, states, that Runjeet Sing had a narrow escape from assassination; an Afghan horseman having rushed

into his tent and endeavoured to cut him down with his sword, but was secured before the Maharajah had received any injury. This Acbar also confirms the report in the Calcutta papers of his having crossed the Sinde; adding, that a bridge of boats had been constructed for the passage of the army.—[*Bom. Cour., Jan. 19.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 15. *Sarah*, Bowen, from London.—24. *Theodosia*, Kidson, from Liverpool.—Feb. 1. *Cambria*, Clarkson, and *Orynthia*, Holton, from London.

Departures.

Jan. 23. *Eliza*, Faith, for Tellicherry and London.—26. *Duke of Bedford*, Cunynghame, for Ceylon and London.—27. *Perseverance*, Share, for London.—Feb. 8. *Sarah*, Bowen, for London.—13. *Georgiana*, Ford, for Ceylon and London.—14. *Countess of Loudon*, Groves, for Ceylon and Batavia.—22. *Orynthia*, Holton, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 16. At Colabah, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, jun., minister of the Scotch Church, Bombay, of a son.
20. At Poona, the lady of Capt. W. H. Sykes, officiating statistical reporter to government, of a daughter.
31. On board the *Florentia*, off Tellicherry, the lady of Major Meall, 12th regt., of a daughter.
Feb. 1. Mrs. G. Trotter, of a daughter.
— At Colabah, the wife of Mr. Henry Yates, apothecary 1st Europ. regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24. At the Church of N. S. de Gloria, of Mazagon, Mr. J. C. de Gama, to Miss Roza Maria, eldest daughter of the late J. F. Pereira, Esq., of the firm of Pereira and Nobriah, of this place.
Feb. 1. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. John Fernandes to Miss Martha Redon.
14. Mr. B. Razer, to Miss E. Nimmo, daughter of the late Capt. John Nimmo, of the country service.

DEATHS.

Oct. 4. At the village of Cabar, two stages distant from the city of Tais, on his way to Mocha from an inland journey, Maj. Gideon Hutchinson, of the establishment, and British resident at that place, aged 41.
Dec. 13. At Rutnaguree, Thomas, the son of Mr. Charles Godfrey, aged three years.
Feb. 2. Capt. R. Babcock, aged 51.

Penang.

Address of the British Inhabitants to the late Governor, the Hon. W. E. Phillips, Esq.

"To the Hon. W. E. Phillips, Esq.
"Hon. Sir: We, the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island, having assembled for the purpose of testifying our feelings and sentiments on the occasion of your final retirement from those high stations which you have for so many years held in our government and society, now beg to tender to you this unfeigned expression of our respect and attachment.

"We have no reason to borrow the language

guage of adulation, so common in addresses of this nature. We desire only to notice in simple and unaffected terms the particular benefits we know and feel that we owe to your mild and beneficent government of this island during the last five years.

"That which, from your long and intimate acquaintance with the agricultural and commercial interests of this settlement, we anticipated, when publicly addressing you in the year 1820, we have had the happiness to see realized.

"We have seen various restrictions on our commerce removed, and every means adopted for inviting vessels and trade to the port by the reduction of duties and abolition of vexatious forms, by the construction of convenient places for watering shipping, and of substantial wharfs, and by the execution of scientific and accurate surveys, not only in our immediate neighbourhood, but in that of Malacca and Singapore.

"We have seen every practicable aid and indulgence extended towards our industrious planters during a series of calamitous seasons, and agriculture encouraged by the construction of many new roads and bridges near George Town, and throughout the interior, by the opening of a communication with the Western Vallies, and by the formation of plans eminently calculated to adjust, on a fair and equitable basis, our landed tenures. Our pride has also been gratified by observing the safe asylum which, with honour to our national character, you have afforded to the Rajah of Kedah and the numerous emigrants from that unfortunate country; and we are sensible that the benevolent measure which you have adopted, for affording many of these poor sufferers protection and employment in Wellesley Province, will ultimately prove of essential service to the interests of this settlement.

"In that district, heretofore a barbarous and uncultivated waste, the seat of innumerable crimes almost approaching to a defiance of public justice, we have now the happiness of observing order and regularity producing the effects of peace and plenty; and at no distant period we look forward to its becoming the source of ample supplies to the markets of this island, and the means of originating a valuable inland trade with the countries of Kedah, Patani, and other places on the continent.

"But, on the subject of your immediate kindness to our native population, your patient and ever ready attention to their wants and complaints, and your anxiety on all occasions to ameliorate their condition, we are persuaded we cannot dwell too strongly.

"Increased exertions have been made towards extirpating piracy.

"The system of debtor slavery has been checked and controlled.

"Every protection and encouragement have been afforded to the honest and industrious; and native schools have been established for the education of their children in various parts of the island and opposite territory.

"Nor are the British inhabitants without cause for remembering your name with gratitude.

"We can add nothing to the emphatic terms in which most of us on a former occasion testified to your urbanity and cheerful manners, and the kindness and unremitting exercise of your hospitality.

"Our public institutions, and particularly our free school and library, are largely indebted to your patronage and favour, which have also been most munificently afforded on every occasion wherein the benefit of a fellow-creature was involved, or wherein the advantage and improvement of the island or George Town were proposed.

"Your aid and countenance have been most liberally extended to the exertions of Christians of various denominations, who have erected new and elegant places of public worship.

"Earnestly desirous of framing some lasting memorial of our respect and attachment, we hope you will not refuse to accept a gold cup with an appropriate inscription, which we propose to commission in London, and which we trust may long serve to remind you of your residence here, and of the many friends you leave behind you, and be handed down to your children as a token of their father's merits in this land of their birth.

"It now remains for us to offer our sincere and earnest prayers that the Almighty may grant you a safe and propitious voyage to your native country, and, on your arrival there, such health and increase of years as may enable you long to experience, in the bosom of your family, that happiness and comfort which they are so well qualified to afford, and which those who have known you, in your hours of domestic retirement, are convinced you are well calculated to enjoy.

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

"Honourable Sir,

"Your faithful Friends and Servants."

"P. W. Island, 25th Aug. 1824."

This address was accompanied by the offer of a gold cup, to be provided in London, voted at a meeting of the inhabitants, 25th August 1824; when the foregoing address was agreed to, which was to be tendered to be Mr. Phillips "as a memorial of the sense entertained of his merits, and a token of remembrance of the friends he leaves behind him."

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The following is a copy of Mr. Phillips' reply:—

"To the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island, &c. &c.

"Gentlemen: I accept with feelings of the most grateful pleasure the address you have done me the honour to present; and, in return for the kindly sentiments it conveys, I tender my sincerest acknowledgments.

"When I was confirmed in the government of this island in 1820, hailed, as you know, by the acclamations of all branches of society, I pledged myself that inclination should not be wanting to exercise all the ability I possessed in promoting the comfort and happiness of every class of its inhabitants. My own conscience tells me that I have, to the utmost of my power, redeemed that pledge; and the present testimony of your feelings, so highly gratifying to mine, evinces that my endeavours to benefit a large portion of my fellow-creatures, including both my own countrymen and the natives, have not been altogether fruitless.

"In a community so large as this, it must naturally be supposed that interests will have sometimes jarred, and wishes have been formed, which it has been impossible to gratify; from such occurrences no society is exempt; and it is only by the strictest impartiality and straight-forward justice, that these common evils are to be encountered. Such impartiality and such justice has it been my aim to evince on all occasions; and, however I may have erred in judgment (as infallibility belongs not to man), I can solemnly and conscientiously declare, that my intentions have been uniformly honest, and that the motives of my conduct have emanated from a rigid sense of duty; yet, although I am blessed with the approval of my own conscience, honoured with the most flattering applause of the Court of Directors, and my immediate superiors in this country, I feel that the measure of my satisfaction would not have been complete, had I wanted this grateful mark of your esteem.

"I am highly flattered at the very honourable mention made in your address of my exertions in behalf of the commercial and agricultural interests. That those exertions have not been made in vain; that this island has become an asylum to royal exiles, and the persecuted of other states; that the blessing of education has been diffused amongst our increased and still increasing native population, is attributable to the ready support and co-operation I have enjoyed from many of this society; and without the same co-operation, the great increase of our knowledge with regard to the surrounding countries, their respective governments, and political and commercial importance, could not have been obtained.

"Your appreciation of my efforts for the encouragement of the different sects of

Christians—for the support of the Library and public institutions, gives me the most heartfelt delight. The consciousness of having done good is certainly the first and best reward for our deeds we can in this world enjoy; but, if it is a weakness, it is a pardonable one, to say that the next satisfaction arises from the knowledge that those deeds are not unobserved nor unvalued by those amongst whom we live.

"I now come, gentlemen, to a part of your address which is, indeed, difficult to answer. The tender of a gold cup, with an inscription on it, to commemorate your esteem, I accept with feelings which I should vainly, most vainly, attempt to pourtray; I leave it, gentlemen, to your hearts to do justice to mine.

"Be assured, that the wishes you have expressed for my happiness, and for that of my family, are returned with the utmost warmth and sincerity by me; and that the blessings of the Omnipotent may descend on this island—that harmony, concord, and mutual good will may shed their beneficent influence over it, is the most fervent hope of one whose delight will ever be to hear of your individual and collective prosperity. Farewell.

(Signed) "W. E. PHILLIPS."
"Suffolk, 29th Aug. 1824."

ORE OF ANTIMONY.

A writer in the *Penang Gazette* states, as a caution to speculators, the result of a trial of the Borneo ore of antimony. He bought five peculs at five dollars the pecul, and was told that it would smelt quickly, and that the crude antimony would be easily obtained. He put fifty cetties into a large Siam smelting-pot, made a very large fire, and employed six persons to attend and stir it; when, after six hours' labour, he got five cetties of crude antimony, worth, in England, three quarters of a dollar.

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

Batavia, Dec. 25. 1824.—Our *Gazette* contains a notice from the Governor in Council to the following effect:—

"We, Godert Alexander Gerard Philip Baron Van der Capellen, Governor-General, &c. &c.—In council.

"To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"Having taken into consideration, that the cultivation of sugar in Java, in its present distressed state, is in need of all possible encouragement; and that one of the means which the Government has in its power to afford such encouragement, consists in the reduction of the duties on the exportation of sugar made in Java and Madura.

"We have thought fit, by a Resolution taken in the Council of India, this day, to determine, that altering in this point the 22d Article of the regulations of the duties on exportation and importation in Java and Madura, dated August 24, 1818, sugar made in Java and Madura shall henceforth be free from duty when exported in Netherland vessels; and when exported in foreign ships, shall pay no more than one florin per pikel of 125 pounds. And that no person may allege ignorance, these presents shall be published and posted up in all the usual places, in the Dutch, Javanese, and Chinese languages."—[Dutch Paper.

SUMATRA.

A conspiracy against the Dutch authority has been discovered at Palembang, and the country is in a state of serious insurrection. The Susunan, or nominal Sovereign, who was implicated, has been arrested and sent to Batavia; but his son (the reigning Sultan) effected his escape, and joined Syed Hamza and the other insurgents in the interior. The imposition of a universal capitation tax of three guilders is reported to have given rise to the plot and insurrection. — [Singapore Chron. Jan. 6.

CELEBES.

Accounts from Macassar and Batavia, to the 5th of January, represent the Dutch to have obtained some successes over the native powers with whom they are at war, and to have made formidable preparations for carrying on the contest with decisive effect.

The following reflections upon the war in Celebes, appear in the *Singapore Chronicle*:—

"The causes of the war, after all our enquiries, remain still in considerable obscurity. An intolerable share of insolence, always equivalent among these people to open defiance, is said to have been displayed by several of the native chiefs on the arrival of his Excellency the Governor-General at Macassar. The petty prince of Tanete, who ought by custom to have sent a mission to Macassar to meet the Governor-General, was foremost in this contemptuous conduct, actuated by some of the superior chiefs. A remonstrance was followed by a rude message of defiance; in which the Governor-General was informed, that if he had any specific message to deliver to his Majesty of Tanete from his brother of the Netherlands, he might repair in person to Tanete, and there make it known. This was of necessity followed by an immediate declaration of hostilities against him, and the boaster was with little trouble driven out of his kingdom. If the Dutch Government,

indeed, was determined at all risks to maintain its station and supremacy in Celebes, we cannot conceive what other course it could well have followed; for if it had tamely submitted to this first insult, fresh ones would have been added; and sooner or later they must have been involved in a war, which to all appearance was premeditated by the native states.

"The natives make it out, that the Netherlands Government promised to the Bugis tribes a new treaty, containing such stipulations as the following. That the whole of the Bugis nations should acknowledge themselves to be no more than vassals to the European Government; that no sentence of death should be carried into effect without the confirmation of the Dutch authorities; that no appeal to arms should be made without the sanction of the European authority; that all quarrels arising amongst the Bugis nation should be submitted to the arbitration of the Dutch, whose award should be final; that the feudatories of the state of Boni should communicate direct with the European Government, and not, as heretofore, through the mediation of their acknowledged liege; and, finally, that the Dutch fiscal regulations, as far as concerning matters of trade, should be in full force and operation along the whole of the Bugis coast; and especially, that no Bugis prahu should quit a port of Celebes without being furnished with a Dutch register and passport.

"It is probable there is much exaggeration in the statements; but it may be safely averred, that if one half of the demands in question were made, the treaty could not have been construed, by the Bugis, into any other meaning than a tame and virtual relinquishment of sovereignty; and it was scarcely reasonable to expect, that a people, long accustomed to exercise a wilful independence, always pertinacious to maintain it, and ever the most impatient of restraint of all the inhabitants of the Archipelago, should have quietly submitted to the proffered yoke.

"To render the operation of a treaty founded on such principles practicable, it appears to us that the taming and discipline of a seven years' war would in the first instance have been requisite, and then a standing force of perhaps 10,000 men to maintain the new order of things; the waste and folly of such a project would be obvious, and it would require considerable ingenuity to hazard even a conjecture respecting its possible benefits.

"It has always appeared to us, that an European Government, whether Dutch or English, and taking its own interest only into consideration, has no business whatever in Celebes, or at least no business there

Siam.

We have received accounts from Siam down to the 15th of December. The new King, since his accession, has declared the trade free in every article except opium and muskets, the first of which is contraband, and the last can only be sold to the government. Regular duties are to be levied on every thing, the amount of which is not yet determined on such articles as were formerly objects of royal monopoly. This edict will greatly facilitate foreign trade, as soon as the people have acquired confidence in, and become accustomed to it, which is not yet the case. Under such a suspicious government as that of Siam, it is extremely difficult to obtain any political information which can be relied upon. It appears however certain, that the Siamese have sent an army of observation of 8,000 men across the country towards the Burman provinces on the Bay of Bengal, with the intention, in all probability, of taking advantage of our recent conquests, to seize upon such parts of the Burman territory as it may be found easy or convenient to appropriate. With respect to markets, Bangkok was described as being well, if not over-stocked with British and Indian goods. The old trade from Surat and Bombay is very nearly done up by the superior cheapness of the goods imported from Singapore, and it is not improbable will henceforth be discontinued. — [Singapore Chron., Jan. 6.

Mauritius.

The population of the Island of Mauritius in the year 1822, according to the census officially published was as follows:

Whites	10,359
Free Blacks	13,475
Slaves	63,769

87,603

Philippine Islands.

MANILLA.

A correspondent of the *Mauritius Gazette* writes, that on visiting Manilla in September last, a short time after the restoration of the Royalist Government, he found that city very much beneath its reputation in other countries as to commerce. Since Spain has lost Mexico, Manilla having no longer a direct communication with Acapulco, from whence came every year a considerable quantity of piastres, has lost much of its former splendour. Business is at a stand-still, and money very scarce. Wines, liquors, and all provisions generally

rally pay a duty of 50 per cent. upon their estimated value; other goods pay 10½ per cent. Every thing that comes from Spain, in ships of that country, pays no duty. The duty of 50 per cent. having been laid on by the constitutional government, it was not known whether the king would restore things to their former footing.

Madagascar.

The king of Madagascar has sent twenty young men on board the British squadron at the Cape of Good Hope to learn the art of navigation.

Cape of Good Hope.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 6th of April, mention that Mr. Bresler, one of the members of the court of justice, had committed suicide. The Governor had returned from his journey into the interior. The exchange was at 180 per cent. premium.

Australia and Polynesia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Attack by the Natives.—A New South Wales paper gives the following account of another attack by the natives:—"We have just been credibly informed, that on the morning of the 21st December, about twenty aboriginal blacks approached the house and stock-yard of Mr. James Hobbs, situated about fifteen miles east of York Plains, at which place it will be recollected a large tribe of natives made their appearance some few weeks ago, and that, after some resistance had been made by firing upon them, they killed one of Mr. Hobbs's stock-keepers. Upon the present occasion, it seems, that as soon as the natives appeared in sight, they were instantly driven back; on which another party advanced in an opposite direction, and cooed a signal, which was no sooner heard than it was answered by at least 150 more of the same tribe, who, armed with spears and waddies, and attended by nearly fifty fine kangaroo dogs, surrounded the house. Mr. Hobbs's two servants, each having a musket, defended themselves for five hours, in the best manner they could, from the spears and stones which were thrown at them, until at last the blacks pressed furiously on, and surrounded them with fires, through which, after much struggling and considerable hazard, the poor fellows (though followed for more than five miles) escaped to Gath's hut. On the following day they ventured to re-

turn home, when they found that all their clothes, provisions, and bedding utensils had been taken away."

Papers and letters have been received from New South Wales to the 12th of February, by the *Mangles*. All the accounts represent the colony as being in a most satisfactory state. The new company established in London (the Australian) appears to have given a great impulse to the improvements going forward in that part of the globe. Its agent had given notice that he would purchase all the native products, wheat, oil, wool, timber, flax, hemp, seal-skins, &c. The advices from England, respecting the wool, timber, and tobacco of the colony were most flattering; the quality of each was highly praised. The Agricultural Company were proceeding in the introduction of seeds and plants from the Isle of France, and roots from England. The prizes for wool had created great rivalry in New Holland.

We have just room to announce that Captain Howell and Mr. Hume have returned from their excursion to the southward. It appears that they penetrated as far as Western Port, Bass's Straits, where they discovered a river of considerable magnitude. They represent the country, from lat. 36° to Western Port, to be remarkably rich, and much superior to the country of Argyleshire or Bathurst, being for the most part open forest country.

Average prices of the markets.—Two pounds of bread. 4½d.; wheat, 6s. 3½d. per bushel; barley, 5s. 6d. per bushel; maize, 5s. per bushel; oats, 3s. per bushel; potatoes, 6s per cwt.; butter, 1s 9d. per lb.; eggs, 1s 4d. per dozen; fowls, 3s 6d. per couple; cheese, 1s 6d. per lb.

Average heat in December, 85 deg.—*[Australinn, Feb. 3]*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We were favoured with the perusal of accounts from Van Diemen's Land to the 25th December. By these it appears that a tribe of the Aborigines of that colony had paid a visit to the Lieutenant Governor who had received them with great kindness, and presented them with some military caps and blankets. Soon after departing, they however attempted to repay this attention in a very ungrateful way, by attempting to spear one of the settlers, in which attempt they were only repelled by force. The harvest had commenced in Van Diemen's Land, and the new barley which had been brought into the market had sold at 5s per bushel. Old wheat was pretty plentiful, and the average price was 10s. per bushel. Considerable quantities of grain had been sent from Van Diemen's Land to New South Wales; and in consequence of this assistance, together with

1825.]

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

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with the early harvest there, the loaf of 2lbs. was selling at 4½d. A very serious robbery had been committed in his Majesty's bonded store, and a board of inquiry had accordingly been convened, but the result was not known when the accounts came away. The advices from New South Wales mentioned, that Mr. W. Wentworth and Mr. T. Raine had been elected Directors of the Bank in New South Wales. Wheat in the latter Colony was only 7s 4½d. per bushel, and coals were one guinea per chaldron.—*[Telescope, June 5.]*

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

We learn by the *Maro* from the Society

Islands, that vast improvements are there making in the arts of civilized life. At Otaheite a sugar manufactory has been established, where excellent sugar is made from the native cane. At Eimeo, a building designed for a cotton manufactory has been erected; the machinery for spinning and weaving was imported from England in November last, and is to be put in motion by water power. The whole was in a state of forwardness, and there will be no scarcity of stock; for cotton, said to be of the first quality, grows spontaneously in abundance. Samples both of sugar and cotton were brought home in the *Maro*.—*[American paper.]*

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

The *Calcutta Government Gazette* contains the following official despatches, addressed to the Secretary of the Bengal government, the first of which appeared in the *London Gazette* for June.

Sir: Some peasants that have come in, state Bundoola's late army as still dispersing, and himself, with only a few thousand men, at Donabue; but using every exertion in his power, not only to stop the fugitives, but issuing orders for fresh levies, said to be little attended to.

When the Burmese grand army were here, they uncovered some of the walls of the old Portuguese fort and factory at Syriam, and by throwing up parapets, &c. &c., rendered it a tolerable strong post, which had since continued to be occupied by a small force of the natives of the Syriam district, and I have reason to think they had been joined by some of the men who deserted from their chiefs when ordered to go and retake Martaban. Although this port did not offer us any annoyance whatever, yet I did not wish to leave it occupied, from the facility its contiguity to the river afforded of being troublesome to our boats on the breaking up of the British army from Rangoon; I therefore, on the morning of the 11th instant, detached a small force against it, consisting of 200 men from H.M.'s 47th regt., with a detachment of seamen and marines from the royal navy and the H.C.'s flotilla, under the command of Lieut. Col. Elrington, with orders to scour that part of the country, as far as the Syriam pagoda, of any enemy to be met with. The lieut. col. in the course of a few hours, came before the fort and the bridge over the nullah, leading to it. From the landing-place having been broken down, much labour and some delay was occasioned in repairing it, during which the enemy, from behind the works, kept up a smart and well-directed fire on the head of the column, which caused some loss; but no sooner were the troops able to cross than they rushed on and gallantly carried the place by storm. The lieut. col. afterwards went on to the Syriam pagoda, also found to be occupied by a small force of the enemy, who fled, after the discharge of one volley, and seeing the British troops rush on to the assault.

Lieut. Col. Elrington speaks in the highest terms of the gallant and good conduct of every individual composing his little detachment, and the lieut. col. himself merits my best thanks for the performance of this duty.

To prevent the enemy from again finding security in those posts, the chief engineer is now employed in blowing them up.

Herewith I beg to enclose a return of killed and

wounded, and also of the ordnance captured on this occasion.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen. Head-Quarters, Rangoon, Jan. 14, 1825

General return of killed, wounded, and missing, of a detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Elrington, in the attack on the Portuguese factory and stockades of Syriam, on the 11th and 12th Jan. 1825.

Rangoon, Jan. 14, 1825.

H.M.'s 47th Regt.—killed, 1 ensign, and 1 rank and file.

Wounded, 2 captains, 1 serjeant, and 18 rank and file.

1st Bat. Madras Pioneers.—Wounded, 1 ensign, and 4 rank and file.

Seamen of H.M.'s ships *Arachne*, *Sophie*, and *Larne*.—Wounded, 3 Europeans.

Seamen of the transport *David Scott*.—Wounded, 1 seaman.

Gun Boats.—Wounded, 1 serjeant, and 3 lascars.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

H.M.'s 47th Regt.—Killed, Ensign J. M. Goddard.

Wounded, Capt. Backhouse, slightly; Capt. Forbes, severely, not dangerously.

1st Bat. Madras Pioneers.—Wounded, Ensign McLeod, slightly.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. Dep. adj. gen.

Return of ordnance and stores captured at Syriam by a detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Elrington, H.M.'s 47th regt.

Serviceable brass guns, mounted, one 2-pounder.

Serviceable iron guns, one 4-pounder, two 3-pounders, 30 ginals. The ginals were destroyed.

N.B. Six wooden guns, 12-pounders, caldine, lined and hooped with iron, destroyed. A small quantity of gunpowder and musket balls, destroyed.

About 50 lbs. of grape and round shot, destroyed.

W. J. B. KENNAN, Capt. H. Brigade.

Com. detachment of Artillery.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col., Com. the Artillery with the Expedition.

Rangoon, Jan. 14, 1825.

Extract from a despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., and K.C.T.S., dated 16th Jan.

All my sources of information from the interior of the country, give me to understand, that the immense army lately before us, is still dispersing in spite of every effort of some of their chiefs to stop them; but it will be seen, by the information contained in the enclosure, No. 1, received this day, that the collection of another army is in progress.

I last night received a most extraordinary communication from the General Maha Bundoola (Enclosure,

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closure, No. 2). Although not immediately to my address, the bearer of it was instructed by that general to deliver it to me in person.

The stranger mentioned in the pass addressed to his chiefs, as being the bearer of his letter, is a Bengal lascar, a deserter from the transport ship *David Scott*, and who deserted from her the very day she arrived in this river, went into the jungle, and was there made prisoner. He was brought near to our shipping at Kemmendale, by a large Burmese boat, and then drifted off in a canoe. He is to return this evening with my answer.

Enchaure, No. 1.

Jan. 15, 1825.—The Carriens employed in the intelligence department returned last evening, and state that Mounsooazar, Lansang, Meeh-eean named Mounke-on, Oon Shaonda Maungee, are reported to have arrived at Prome, and are endeavouring to collect another army, with a view to make a last effort against the British troops at Rangoon; that if they are not victorious, they will yield, but that they will most assuredly make the effort, as artillery and muskets are said to have been brought down from Ava. When the attack will be made they do not know, neither are they acquainted with the exact force the above chiefs have been able to collect.

The Carriens state that the greater part of the Bundoolah's army have dispersed, Cassay horse, &c., and that great efforts are making to re-collect them, but with little success, as those sent to seize the fugitives are invariably opposed by them, and that constant fighting occurs between the two parties: the people declaring that it is useless to attempt to cope with a force so far superior in every way to themselves.

No. 2.

Translation of a Letter from Woon-Sheondah, Alion Mynghee (Maha Bundoolah), addressed to Messrs. Gibson, Arratoon, Sarkies, Turner, Snowball, and Manuel (Ventura): (Greeting.

The chiefs of Munnypoor, by name Jaewye and Marwe (small men) forgetting their allegiance to the golden king, revolted from his authority, and ran away into the country of the English, which the king heard. For many years friendship had subsisted between the two nations; and, therefore, it was not right that the English should have received and kept these two rebels; therefore the king gave an order that they should be demanded, and I then sent from Arracan to the British chieftains Shapuree ("Pawah") and Gunda Pullung (Rutia Pullung) on the subject; but the people there would not attend to what was necessary to be said, and, with the few men that were there, the said people made fight. How strange it is, that for two paltry men war should break out between our nations; therefore, did I afterwards remain with my troops at Arracan, waiting daily in the hope of hearing and understanding the reason of this; but never could succeed in thoroughly getting to the bottom of it. Therefore, when I could only learn that, on account of these two paltry men war had commenced, and the ancient friendship of the two nations been destroyed, I returned from Arracan, and on my way heard that the English had taken Rangoon, Martaban, Mergui, and Tavoy; and upon this, too, I received the king's orders to proceed and ascertain the causes of this proceeding, and to find out, from the English, why they had devastated our provinces. In obedience to this order, I arrived at Sembewghew; and, with the view of obtaining correct information, despatched three chiefs, Mynghee Maha Mynzla Yaza (Chehe woon), Mynghee Mynzlohahha Mynghoon and Myndelm Mynghaon, each in command of a division of the army, consisting of 10,000 musketeers, coolies attached 2,000, 3,000 fighting men (not musketeers), with 6,000 working men, and 200 horse, with orders to proceed to Rangoon. At the Sheo Dygon Praw of Rangoon, at Kemmendale, Dalla, and Kampha (Kokaine) there was much fighting, and many men wounded, which I have understood from the reports of the chiefs whom I sent down to command. Now, on hearing this, I moved from Sembewghew with my force, and arrived at Doneboo on the 15th of Peazoo (13 days since). I hear, Mr. Gibson, that you are now at Rangoon, and you are a man whom the golden king has conferred great

honours on. You, Messrs. Arratoon, Sarkies, Turner, Snowball, and Manuel, are merchants who have carried on traffic between the two nations, and it will therefore be proper that you should do every thing in your power for the service of the king under whose protection you have long lived. The English having invaded the country, I am now very anxious to learn with what views or intentions they have come; whether with the wish of devastating all our kingdom, or for what purpose? Therefore, some of my people having captured a foreigner, I send this despatch by him, and when it reaches you, desire that you will afford me all the information regarding the wishes or intentions of the English, that you can obtain from them. No date to this letter.

No. 3.

Translation of a Purwanneh, or Order, to the Burman chiefs, addressed to them by Maha Bundoolah, the Generalissimo.

I, Maha Bundoolah, having with me an immense army, elephants, horses, &c. have arrived at Doneboo on the 15th of Peazoo (13 days since), and having first understood and ascertained the state of affairs, will then act as may be best. I have now sent a foreigner, by name Kummo, with this—let him pass and re-pass without hindrance or molestation, and ask him no questions. When the chief of an army gives an order, whether to fight or any thing else, the soldier will obey it; but till he receives an order, his duty is not to do any thing of his own account. As for the foreigners who, during the present war, may have been taken or put to death, or ill-treated, that is now irrevocable; but now, should any of them fall into our hands, take care that they are not killed or maltreated in any way. In the present case, the bearer has fallen into our hands, and is returning with this despatch, having received every kindness and good treatment, as well as food and money; and I therefore let him go backwards and forwards without molestation.

The Indian papers contain few other military details worthy of particular notice. The latest advices anticipate that the Court of Ava will offer to negotiate, which anticipation the curious letter from the Bundoola somewhat corroborates. A Burmese *Surgeon general*, taken prisoner on the 15th December, declares that the Bundoola had orders from the court not to attack the English until the arrival of Moon-sho-za, with the remaining forces of the empire; and that, if defeated, they were immediately to negotiate. He believes, as the rest of the prisoners, that the old king has been murdered, and that his son reigns under the regency of Moon-sho-za.

By further statements of the prisoners it appears that the ex-governor of Assam, Maha Silwah, commanded the Burmese forces at Kokaine, or Cambah, when defeated by the British.

The health and strength of the troops are daily improving; and the natives on the coast from Mergui to Cape Negrais, are pursuing their agricultural labours with confidence.

Operations have actively commenced in other quarters. In Assam, Col. Richards, on the 6th January, pushed forward a force towards Jorebat; detachments proceeded

ceeded in different directions, which, after skirmishing with the Burmese, carrying their stockades, and cutting up small parties in route, succeeded in obliging the enemy to abandon Jorebat, who concentrated their force, amounting to 2000 strong, at Rangoon, the capital of Eastern Assam. Before the abandonment of Jorebat, the adherents of Sam Phookun put to death the late Burmese governor of Assam, the Boora raja, and his son.

General Morrison joined the British camp at Ramoo on the 26th January, and made preparations for entering Arracan. He arrived at Tik Naaf on the 31st, and learning that the enemy had abandoned their strong stockade at Mungdoo, he advanced thither and occupied it. The letters from this quarter represent that the force by land and water is fully adequate to the conquest of Arracan, and that the Burmese have no serious intention of resisting us. After the conquest of Arracan, it is said that General Morrison will advance to the right bank of the Irrawaddy, and uniting with Sir A. Campbell, proceed to Amerapoorah.

The advance into Cachar was preceded by a reconnoitring party under Lieut. Fisher, who distributed presents amongst the Nagah tribes in the mountains. Brigadier Shuldham reached Doodpattee on the 21st January; and Capt. Dudgeon, with

the local corps, and Gumbheer Sing's levy was in advance at Koora Bel, a few miles beyond Banskandy, at the eastern frontier of Cachar. A road is making towards Munnipore, which is a good deal impeded by the thick jungle, the nullahs, as well as wild elephants and tigers, the latter of which have destroyed several hill-men. A field hospital has been established at Sylhet: the climate agrees well with Europeans, but not with the sepoys.

Some disturbances have taken place in Bundelcund. A body of marauders, collected by Nama pundit, a jaggeedar of the Jaloun rajah, made a sudden attack upon Calpee, on the 31st December. His object was to get possession of the treasure in the fort, amounting, it is said, to a considerable sum. The fort was defended only by 70 sepoys, under Capt. Ramsay of the 41st; but, upon an express arriving at Cawnpore, from the Resident at Calpee, Sir H. V. Darrell, a reinforcement was instantly despatched, upon which the insurgents retired. The fort was, in the mean time gallantly defended by Capt. Ramsay and his small band of sepoys, five of whom were wounded. The occurrence occasioned great alarm, reports were abroad that the Bundaries had been seized, and that the insurgents were countenanced by British troops. Tranquillity is entirely restored.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 12, 1825.

Government Securities.

Remittable — S. Rs. 32 0 to 33 0 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable — 2 8 to 3 6 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 50 to 57 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee — to Buy 1s. 10½d. — to Sell, 1s. 11½d.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, S. Rs. 97 to 100 per 100 Bm. Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, S. Rs. 94 to 97 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills — S. Rs. 4 ½ per cent.
Ditto Government ditto — 5 0 ditto.
Ditto, 3 months certain — 4 0 ditto.

Price of Bullion.

Sovereigns, each — S. Rs. 10 8 to 11 0
Bank of England Notes — 10 8 to 11 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100 — 217 8 to 218 0

Calcutta, Feb. 12, 1825.
Exchange on London, 6 months' sight, per 100 S. Rs. — to Buy 1s. 10½d. — to Sell, 1s. 11½d.
Ditto — ditto — 1s. 10½d. at 97
Ditto on Bombay, 30 days' sight, per 100 Bm. Rs. — to Buy 1s. 10½d. — to Sell, 1s. 11½d.
Ditto on Madras, 30 days' sight, per 100 Madras Rs. — to Buy 1s. 10½d. — to Sell, 1s. 11½d.
Ditto on Calcutta, 30 days' sight, per 100 S. Rs. — to Buy 1s. 10½d. — to Sell, 1s. 11½d.
Ditto on London, 6 months' sight, per 100 S. Rs. — to Buy 1s. 10½d. — to Sell, 1s. 11½d.
Ditto on Bombay, 30 days' sight, per 100 Bm. Rs. — to Buy 1s. 10½d. — to Sell, 1s. 11½d.
Ditto on Madras, 30 days' sight, per 100 Madras Rs. — to Buy 1s. 10½d. — to Sell, 1s. 11½d.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Institutes of Hindu Law; or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Culluca: comprising the Indian System of Duties, Religious and Civil. Translated by Sir W. M. Jones. A new edition, collated with the Sanscrit Text, and elucidated with Notes. By G. C. Haughton, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c. 4to. £2.2s.

Roman Knights at the Tombs of the Scipios. From the Italian of Verri. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 14s.

An Inquiry into the Principle of National Wealth. By John Rooke. 8vo. 15s.

The General East-India Guide and Vade Mecum for the Public Functionary, Government Officer, private Agent, Trader, or foreign Sojourner in British India and the adjacent parts of Asia, immediately connected with the Honourable East-India Company; being a Digest of the Work of the late Capt. Williamson, with many Improvements and Additions, embracing the most valuable parts of similar publications on the Statistics, Literature, official Duties, and social Economy of Life and Conduct in that interesting quarter of the World. By J. B. Gilchrist, L.L.D. 8vo. 18s.

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HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 3.—The Marquess of Hastings took the oaths and his seat, as Marquess of Hastings. The noble Marquess was supported by the Marquess of Thomond and the Marquess of Aylesbury. The Duke of Norfolk officiated on the occasion as Earl Marshal of England.

June 17.—*Rate of Interest in India.* The Marquess of Hastings brought forward a bill to define the provisions of the act 13 Geo. III, c. 65, which limited the extent of interest in the East-Indies. His lordship, after adverting to the opinions delivered by the law-officers of the crown, as to the extent and meaning of the act, observed that he trusted he should be considered as speaking without any disrespect towards those learned individuals when he declared that he altogether differed from them. By those opinions the whole system introduced into India by the act in question were to be altogether set aside; and he appealed to their lordships, whether it would not be well worth weighing the consequences of establishing a precedent which would overturn a principle acted upon for upwards of half a century, because the law-officers had put a new construction on the act. Such a precedent might not at the present time be dangerous; but there had been bad days in England, and there might be bad days again,

when it would be pregnant with danger. If the opinions of those law-officers were adopted, the law for limiting the rate of interest in India would extend not only to those who were *bona fide* British subjects, but to those who were altogether resident in the dominions of independent princes. Such a principle would, he conceived, be in the highest degree unjust, and ought not to be adopted. The reason why he differed in opinion from the learned persons to whom he had alluded was, that they represented the first clause of the act in question to apply without distinction to all the subjects of Great Britain residing in any part of the East-Indies. It was not to this district or to that, but to the whole of this widely-extended empire. The opinions of the law-officers differed in his estimation altogether from the terms of the clause itself; for if those opinions were adopted, what followed but that that would be rendered criminal which, in some of the countries to which the act referred, was not considered as the slightest impropriety? The inconsistency of those opinions did not stop here; for it appeared that what would thus be criminal, and for which a punishment had been provided, could not be prosecuted in any court, because a cause of this nature could only be tried in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. It was totally impossible, therefore, to inflict any punishment on a considerable portion of those to whom the act was said to

apply. The government of India had very naturally proceeded upon their construction of the clause. They conceived that that clause was levelled at abuses, and at abuses only. They knew the abuses that existed, and they acted accordingly. Those abuses were, when presents were taken under a pretence of interest. It was necessary, then, that the meaning of this clause should be ascertained in all its bearings, especially as so many persons differed in their interpretation of it. He would assure their lordships, that notwithstanding the many discussions to which the subject had given rise in the country to which it referred, he had never heard any judge of the King's court, or any barrister, or any individual, question the rectitude of the act on which his Majesty's law-officers had placed so different a construction. It might be said, however, that this was but a negative argument; but he could render the argument a positive one. Their lordships were aware that the government of India had a power to issue directions which became local laws, but which did not so become until they were sanctioned by the supreme judges of his Majesty's courts in that country. Now this government had directed, and those judges had sanctioned, the principle to which he had been referring in two instances. The first was in 1793, when they sanctioned a demand for interest at a rate far greater than their lordships were perhaps aware of; for that rate was from 23 to 47 per cent. Again, in 1803 (and their lordships, by bearing in mind the dates, would perceive that a different governor and different judges were then at the head of affairs in that country), a regulation was issued and sanctioned, allowing an interest of from 24 to 30 per cent. The noble Marquess then observed, that he had no further interest in this question than to have the point decided. The bill he now proposed to their lordships was, to declare that the limitation of interest did not extend to British subjects domiciliated in the territories of foreign or independent princes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 27.—*Cape of Good Hope.* Mr. Hume presented a petition from a person named Carnall, complaining of oppression from the government at the Cape of Good Hope. It alleged that he became acquainted with an individual named Edwards, who was sentenced to seven years transportation by Lord C. Somerset, and who called as a visitor at the house of Mr. Carnall, from whence it appeared he had escaped. Upon these grounds the petitioner was taken from his own house, and confined in a miserable prison-room for ten days, without a trial. After being found

guilty, and sentenced to punishment, he had been a second time brought to trial for the same offence, again convicted, and a third time tried, all for one and the same alleged crime. Mr. Hume commented in severe terms upon the case, and declared that such was the state of society at the Cape, that if any man dared to utter a word against the proceedings of Lord Charles Somerset, he subjected himself to the severest penalties—to fine, to transportation, and even to death. He thought ministers had much to answer for in not interfering.

Mr. W. Horton observed, in reply, that the punishment complained of was inflicted, not by the governor, but by a court of justice. No proceedings could be taken upon an *ex-parte* statement. Every enquiry should be made in this case, as the petitioner had been informed by Lord Bathurst.

June 3.—*Mauritius Trade Bill.* On the second reading of the bill,

Mr. Bernal objected to the measure of placing the trade of the island on the same footing as that of the West-Indies, because slaves had been imported there so late as 1821, and might still be smuggled from the Seychelles.

Mr. W. Horton denied the statement, and contended that the Mauritius was equally entitled with the other sugar-colonies to the benefit of our present system of colonial policy.

Mr. C. R. Ellis observed that the reports of the African Institution, from 1809 to 1820, shewed that the slave trade had been carried on extensively in the colony, though much had been done by Sir R. Farquhar to put it down. The moral effect the bill would have on the West-India colonies was a serious objection to it.

Mr. Huskisson thought it inequitable to deny to this island, which was retained for political purposes, the same commercial advantages engaged by other sugar colonies. A bill was now passing, which placed the West-Indies upon the same footing, in respect of commerce, as other parts of the empire; then why object to free trade in the Mauritius, whose supply of sugar was small, and whose agriculture was liable to deterioration by hurricanes? The prohibition would drive the inhabitants to despair. As to the illicit traffic in slaves, it had ceased; and the rule that higher duties should apply to slave colonies, which did not conform to certain regulations laid down for those on whom higher duties were imposed, should be general. The slaves in the Mauritius were better off than other colonies, because the proprietors resided amongst them. He concluded with observing, that the monopoly enjoyed by the East India Proprietors must cease as

soon as the consumption equalled the supply.

Mr. Bright observed that the produce of sugar had risen in the island to twelve thousand hogsheads annually, which he maintained must have been effected by the slave trade. The despatch of Sir Lowry Cole afforded reason for believing that the traffic was only on the decrease.*

Sir R. Farquhar would endeavour to clear up a few points, from his local knowledge, acquired on the affairs of this colony. In 1810 he had proceeded to the island of Bourbon, on the expedition then undertaken, accompanied by Captain Willoughby, who distributed proclamations to the inhabitants, holding out not only a continuance of their present advantages, but benefits superior to those enjoyed by other British colonies, as the price of not opposing the British forces. These prospects were a perfectly free trade, and peculiar advantages in the admission of their produce into the mother country. But how stood the fact? They had been deprived of the trade they formerly possessed, and their commerce did not experience the promised protection. The order in council granting a free trade in 1816, was encumbered with restrictions that rendered the free trade a nullity; particularly when coupled with the prohibitions adopted by France. The free trade was sometimes allowed and sometimes refused, according to fluctuations in the British market. This had tended to destroy all confidence in the minds of the inhabitants. Thus disappointed in their commercial speculations, they became an agricultural colony, and in consequence of the hurricanes, which destroyed the cloves and cottons, sugar was found to be the only produce they could raise to enable them to pay their taxes and sustain themselves. But Bourbon had enjoyed all previous advantages, and it was particularly hard upon the Mauritius to see a neighbouring island in a situation so preferable. The contrast of such prosperity with the depression of the Mauritius must excite discontent and dissatisfaction in the minds of those colonists. The Mauritius was placed in this singular situation, to be thus sacrificed to European and Indian policy, because it was a few degrees east of the Cape of Good Hope in situation. We had not only Bourbon upon one side, but Java on the other, of this settlement, and both were encouraged by European powers, while we continued to deny assistance to the Mauritius. What, he would ask, would be the consequence of this conduct upon the affections and feelings of the colony, were any circumstances to arise of a hostile character in that part of the world? France protected the resources of Bourbon—the Netherlands those of Java. What would be the effect if hereafter any

* See page 68.

anti-English power were to arise in that quarter of the globe, when the feelings and affections of the inhabitants are thus alienated from us? It was a most important colony from its situation; this might be exemplified by its having at one period been made the means of shaking our power in India. It had in fact captured Madras when under the influence of the French. Under our own influence it had mainly contributed to the success of this country in the Nepal war, having sent 1,200 men to our assistance on that occasion, and we knew not but a similar force would now be put in requisition towards the conquest of the Burmese. Under such circumstances, upon every ground of policy, expedience, and justice, he thought that colony entitled to the same advantages as were enjoyed by our other foreign possessions. There was every likelihood that the slave trade was extinct in that country; for at Madagascar, where Radama was in power, the treaties were most religiously observed. Mozambique was now the only blot on the whole east coast. There existed in the mountains the kindest feeling towards the slaves, and a police was established there, which, with its various ramifications throughout the country, was in daily correspondence with the Government, and communicated the most trivial acts of oppression towards the slave population. A great mistake arose from confounding the Mauritius with the Isle of Bourbon; and, indeed, wherever the slave trade existed, it was found to be encouraged by the French. It seemed that there was no alteration in the population of the Mauritius since the conquest. At the conquest it contained 80,000 inhabitants; the number was the same when the census was taken in 1815; according to the returns in 1819, the number was 73,200. It appeared that 7,000 had been taken off by the cholera morbus. From the last returns it appeared that the population was exactly the same as at the conquest,* making an allowance for those removed by cholera morbus, from which it was evident that the Mauritius could keep its population without the introduction of others,—a circumstance mainly to be attributed to the salubrity of the country, as well as to the great attention paid to the slaves.

Mr. Trant observed that he would next year expect the same indulgence for East India Sugars, a concession which he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would grant, after the admission that the present restrictions did not serve the West India interests.

The house then divided.—For the bill, 37; against, it 14—majority, 23.

[The bill has since passed.]

June

* See page 97.

June 6.—*Suttee.* Mr. Hume, in presenting a petition against the practice of burning Hindoo widows, inquired whether Mr. F. Buxton had abandoned his intention of bringing forward any measures on this subject?

Mr. F. Buxton replied in the negative, but stated that several circumstances had rendered the discussion of the subject this session unadvisable; he should, however, introduce it early next session. The hon. member observed, that at Delhi, the Resident, Mr. Metcalf, had abolished the practice without the slightest murmur. It had been discountenanced by the Moors, the French, the Dutch, the Portuguese, and every power which ever held India. Albuquerque, when he conquered Goa, abolished the custom. Were the English, then, the last and sole possessors of India to be recorded as the only people which neglected that cruel practice, and suffered it to continue unchecked? He trusted not. It had been shown they could abolish it with ease.

Mr. Grant was favourable to the abolition of the practice, if it could be done without shocking the prejudices of the Hindoos. He had once conversed with a learned and rich Hindoo upon the subject, one of the most enlightened men of the Brahmin religion he had ever met with; and yet that man had asserted it was agreeable to the nature of their religion, and ought not to be changed.

Mr. C. W. Wynn said, they were not legislating for a few silly females; they were making laws for a country nearly 1,500 miles from north to south, and the same from east to west, and the remedies they might apply to one place would be very unfit for another. He thought they should not too rashly prohibit a practice which had continued since the time of Alexander the Great. They might prevent them from burning themselves; but could they hinder them from starving or drowning themselves, or using any other immediate means of conforming with the superstition of the country? He would give his consent to its being wholly prohibited in those districts where it had already fallen into disuse; but he thought that going any further would not be attended with the effect the friends of humanity anticipated.

Sir E. H. East was of opinion, that discussions in Parliament would increase the practice. (*No, no!*) It had been said that the number of Missionaries increased the aversion of the Hindoos to the Christian church, and he thought they might be more usefully and charitably employed if they left them to themselves, or could persuade the Indian widows to marry instead of burning. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Money thought that, if Government were to exert itself, the system could be

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easily be put an end to. He begged to state a circumstance which occurred under his own observation:—A widow had been subjected to be burned; application was made to the civil authority to burn her, but the magistrate remonstrated, and his remonstrance was so far successful, as to prevent her from being burned. This showed, that if Parliament were to interfere, the system could easily be put an end to.

Sir L. Coffin thought that this country ought not to interfere with the religious prejudices of the people of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He was therefore adverse to any measure which had a tendency to such interference. (*Hear!*)

The Colonial Intercourse bill, for putting the trade of the colonies upon the same footing as that of Ireland, was read a third time and passed.

June 7.—*Imprisonment in India.* Mr. Hume, after some preliminary remarks upon the arbitrary power exercised by the Indian Government, in regard to personal liberty, moved for a return of all Europeans and natives confined in any of the Presidencies, stating their offence, the date of their arrest, their names, residence, &c. from the year 1800 to the latest period; and also for copies of all regulations promulgated during the same period.

Mr. C. Wynn did not mean to oppose the production of the returns, as far as they could be procured. From the nature of the wars in which they had been engaged, and from the constitution of society in India, he feared that the confinement of prisoners could not be avoided.

Sir C. Forbes supported the motion of Mr. Hume, and wished it had included memorials of complaint from India to the Court of Directors. He mentioned the case of an Indian prince, who had been deposed from his government, and his sister was substituted in his place, it being supposed that she would be more subservient to the views of the British Government in India. He was confined for fifteen years; he sent no less than three memorials to the Board of Directors, which were transmitted through the Madras government; but which were not received. It ought to be ascertained how these memorials had been disposed of. In his opinion, these memorials ought to be received and attended to, as it would tend to increase the confidence of the people of India towards this country, by showing that we attended to their complaints.

Mr. Canning justified himself upon a groundless charge made by Mr. Hume, that he (Mr. C.) was of opinion that an act should pass to prevent appeals from India to the Government at home.

Mr. Hume must believe that the right hon. gent. did not use the expressions imputed to him, though the impression upon his mind was that he did. He

thought

thought the right hon. gent. had no occasion to get into a passion about it.

The motion was agreed to.

Indo-Britons.—Mr. Hume next moved for copies of all memorials transmitted from the Indo-Britons to the Court of Directors, and copies of all correspondence and other papers relative to their situation.

Mr. Wynn was not aware that many such memorials had been transmitted; he remembered some years ago there was one, but he would not object to accede to the motion.

Mr. Hume next moved for a copy of the minute of the Marquess of Hastings, appointing Indo-Britons to certain official situations of a local nature. They were permitted to hold commissions in the army, but that right was held from them by the present Chief Governor of India. This was very vexatious, and naturally excited great dissatisfaction amongst those who were deprived of this privilege.

Mr. Wynn said there was no such minute as that alluded to.

The motion was withdrawn.

The Rev. Dr. Bryce.—Mr. Hume, after referring to the affair of Mr. Buckingham, next moved for copies of the minutes of the Supreme Council of Bengal, in which the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Bryce to the situations of Scotch chaplain, and of Secretary to the Committee of Stationery, were inserted, and a statement of the duties annexed to those appointments.

Mr. Wynn said that orders had been sent over to deprive him of the Situation of Secretary to the Stationery. Those orders had not been obeyed, and fresh orders were issued for the purpose, and probably ere this the communication of this Government had been received and carried into effect.

Dr. Phillimore said, that as the object of the motion had been effected, it was now useless to call for the papers connected with the appointment. (*Hear, hear!*) Dr. Bryce was removed, and therefore there was an end to any objections that might be made to his holding the situation of Secretary to the Committee of Stationery. As to Mr. Buckingham, he was not sent out of the country on account of his opposition to Dr. Bryce. It was for a series of aggressions on the Government that he was ordered to leave India, and it was not until after repeated warnings that the order was enforced. (*Hear, hear!*)

On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 26; against it, 74; majority, 48.

June 13.—East-India Judges Bill. On the report being considered,

Mr. Hume proposed some amendments, the object of which was to admit natives and half-castes on juries.

Mr. Wynn was not averse to the object; but it could not be attained by a bill with which the subject had no relation. How-

ever desirable, he thought further information was necessary to justify an alteration in the levy jury in India.

Mr. Trant complained of the mode of administering justice at Madras, and referred to a memoir of Mr. Fullarton in Mr. Tucker's late work on the Financial situation of the East-India Company. It was his determination, if the President of the Board of Control did not, to bring the subject before the house next session.

The amendments were withdrawn. The bill has since passed.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

June 7.—In re Willock, an Infant. In this case the captain of an East-Indiaman brought a Mrs. Willock, a widow, and two infant children from India. On the voyage Mrs. W. and one child died. The other infant had not a soul to protect him, although his father, who died in India, had left him £1,500, which is ready to be transmitted to this country on his account. The captain was about to return, and applied to the court to know what to do with the child. His nearest relative was a poor Irish shoemaker. The Duke of Leinster and the Rev. Mr. Ffrench had offered to become guardians.

The Lord Chancellor made an order of appointment accordingly, highly complimenting his Grace and Mr. Ffrench.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

June 1.—Logan v. Fairlie. This was a case of property left by a will of Mr. John Holme, of Calcutta, in the year 1810; and the question was, whether the legacy duty was payable on the proceeds of the estate remitted to this country.

His Honour said, if a testator die in India, leaving the whole of his property there, appointing an executor there, with directions to remit the money to legatees in this country, and if such money was remitted either to the legatees here, or to agents to be paid to them, the legacy duty in such a case is not payable; but if part of the testator's estate be found in England without any specific appropriation of such part, then that is to be considered as administering in this country, and the legacy duty must be paid on it. The latter was the case here, in the opinion of the court.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

June 8.—Camerford v. Barker. This was an action brought by a seaman of the East-India Company's ship *Lowther Castle*, to recover compensation in damages for a severe whipping inflicted upon him, under the orders of Captain Barker, master of the ship.

The vessel was lying off Canton when the alleged misconduct took place, and the circumstances

circumstances had been submitted to a court of inquiry, consisting of the several officers of the British ships then lying there, who examined into them, and directed the seaman to be flogged.

Lord Stowell observed, that the captains of vessels were warranted in applying bodily punishment to an extent commensurate to the offence. In this case, it appeared that the plaintiff was employed in removing some logs of timber on board the vessel, and which he did in so idle and slovenly a manner as to draw on himself the laughter of the rest of the crew. On being remonstrated with, he refused to alter his conduct, and made use of contumelious expressions against the Captain, as well as the service in which he was engaged. This was an aggravation of his offence, and the Captain resorted to the usual method in such cases, namely, to institute a Court of Inquiry, which, by the rules and regulations of the East-India Company, was competent to inquire into them. The Court did so, and also heard evidence that the general conduct of the seaman was extremely indolent; and that, on several occasions, he had acted in an equally reprehensible manner. The Court of Inquiry, taking into view that conduct, was bound to consider this not as an isolated act of insubordination to the lawful authority he was then under, but as parcel of a system of conduct which might eventually lead to mutiny and the total loss of the ship. His Lordship, therefore, under all the circumstances, was not prepared to say the punishment inflicted was more than the plaintiff deserved. The master was justified (taking the demerits of the case into consideration) in acting as he had done. He was therefore dismissed from all further observance of justice in this case.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

June 16.—Mackay v. Mackay. This was a suit respecting the testamentary intentions of Capt. Archibald Campbell, of the Duke of York, Indianman. It appeared that in 1823, the Captain, previous to leaving England, lodged a sealed paper at his banker's, with instructions to transmit it either to Sir William Dalis, or to Major-General Mackay, in the event of his dying at sea. The Captain died on his return to England, and the paper was accordingly opened, and was found to contain a testamentary disposition of his property, which he had divided into sixteenths.—To his brother, General Sir Jas. Campbell, he bequeathed one-sixteenth; to his brothers Charles and John, two-sixteenths each; to his uncle, Major-General Mackay, four-sixteenths; and to his cousin, Miss Ann Whistler, to whom he was to have been married in the event of his returning alive, four-sixteenths. The remaining shares are

left singly among different friends and relations. While at sea the deceased drew up six other papers, containing different alterations as to the amount to be enjoyed by each of the different legatees. The sixth and last of these papers increases the legacy to Miss Whistler to six-sixteenths, and reduces that to Major Mackay to one-sixteenth. It contains other alterations, but these are the most prominent.

Sir J. Nicholl, in an elaborate judgment, pronounced for the will left at the banker's, in connexion with the paper numbered 6, by which it was to be considered to be altered and modified.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS, OLD BAILEY.

June 27.—Capt. A. Christie, and ——— *Thippis* were indicted for assaulting and obstructing Lieut. (now Capt.) Marshall, of his Majesty's ship *Glasgow*, whilst in the execution of his duty on the high seas.

Sir C. Robinson stated the facts of the case.

Capt. E. Marshall was called and examined by the Solicitor-General.—He stated, that in May 1822, he was first lieut. on board his Majesty's ship the *Glasgow*, then lying in the Madras roads. Whilst the *Glasgow* was lying there, the Thomas Coutts merchantman, commanded by Capt. Christie, came into the roads. The *Glasgow* was thirty hands short of her complement. It is usual for king's ships, in that situation, to send on board any merchant-vessels which may be near them to obtain volunteers. The *Glasgow* had on board fifty lacs of rupees belonging to the East-India Company, which were to be carried to England. The *Glasgow* sent a boat to the Thomas Coutts to see whether there were any volunteers on board. A note was brought back to the *Glasgow*, from the crew of the Thomas Coutts, stating that they were desirous to volunteer on board the former vessel; in consequence of receiving this note, the witness, as commanding-officer on board the *Glasgow*, proceeded to the Coutts in a boat, accompanied by Mr. Hayley, a midshipman, and eleven men. The witness informed Capt. Christie of the purpose for which he had come, and told him to muster the men, that he might see how many were willing to volunteer. Capt. Christie refused to muster the men, but said that he (the witness) might see them between decks. The witness said it was inconsistent with the orders he had received from the Admiralty that he should go below. After some further objections, Capt. Christie mustered his men, to the number of 135, of whom about forty volunteered; he selected about seventeen men, who went on board his boat. He was about to follow them, when he was prevented by a rush which was made by a number of persons. Some of these per-

sons called to the men in the boat to come back. He believed that these persons were officers. Captain Christie was near enough to hear what passed. The witness endeavoured to get to the gangway, but was held back by his coat, which was torn in the scuffle. He heard somebody say, "heave him overboard." All this was done within the hearing of Captain Christie. The witness then asked Captain Christie for a boat to put him on board the Glasgow. Captain Christie at first consented to the request, but afterwards refused it, saying, "that as he (Marshall) had found his way there, he might find his way back." In about a quarter of an hour after this, two armed boats came from the Glasgow to the Thomas Coutts. As the boats approached the vessel, Captain Christie and his officers went on deck, and the witness heard the people in the boats threatened if they ventured to come on board. The defendant Phipps appeared to be very active, and frequently communicated with Captain Christie.

The evidence of Captain Marshall was corroborated on all the main points; and after Chief Justice Abbott had summed up, the jury found Capt. Christie guilty of obstructing Capt. Marshall in the execution of his duty, but acquitted him of the assault, and acquitted Phipps altogether.

The trial occupied ten hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Court of Directors have appointed J. Herbert Harington, Esq., a Member of Council at Bengal; and James Butterworth, Esq., a Provisional Councillor.

Colonel A. Macdonald, of the Recruiting Department, Westminster, it is understood, will be appointed Adjutant-General at Bengal, *vice* Sir Thomas M'Mahon, promoted to the rank of Major-General. — *Daily Paper*.

Sir Thos. Bradford, at present on the staff in Scotland, is to succeed Sir Charles Colville at Bombay. — [*Ibid.*]

Lord Combermere, appointed to succeed the Hon. General Sir Edward Paget, commander-in-chief of the forces in the East-Indies, embarked in the *Thalia*, Captain Biden, on the 11th June, with the Hon. Colonel Finch, Military Secretary; Major Dawkins, Major Kelly, and Captain Lundy, aides-de-camp; and in the evening sailed direct for Calcutta.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct at three more of the attained Scotch les shall be restored; namely, Carnwath, Irlie, and Wemys. The parties claiming in the lineal descent. Mr. Peel has sent out a commission to Bengal for Major-General Dalzell to take the usual this as Earl of Carnwath.

The valuable and extensive collection of coins and medals belonging to the late King, which his present Majesty has, with such munificence, bestowed, along with the library, was on the 29th May removed from Carlton House to the British Museum. This magnificent collection fills near 1,500 drawers.

An article in the Frankfort Journal, dated Berlin, May 24, states that the two Chinese, who are at Halle, had asked the king's permission to be instructed in the Christian religion. After having received, for ten months, instruction from the Rev. M. Trenmann, they were baptized with great solemnity on Ascension-day, before a numerous assembly of the clergy and civil authorities, and on the Sunday following received the Sacrament in St. George's church. His Majesty, the king, was pleased to be sponsor to Osseng, the eldest, and his Royal Highness Prince William, his Majesty's brother, to Abo, the younger of the two.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN INDIA.)

4th Light Dragoons. Comd. G. Weston to be Lieut. by purch., v. Francourt prom. in 93d F. (19 May 25); Maj. G. Sale to be Lieut. col. without purch.; Capt. W. Fendall to be maj.; v. Sale; Lieut. W. Heydon, from 13th L. Drs., to be capt.; v. Fendall (all 2 June).

11th Light Dragoons. Serj. Maj. W. Ready to be adj. (with rank of corn.), v. Butcher, who resigns adjcy. only (19 May 25); W. Roebuck, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Warrington app. to 3d Dr. Gds. (26 May).

13th Light Dragoons. Lieut. E. G. Stokes, from 20th F., to be Lieut., v. Elton app. to 7th Dr. Gds. (2 June).

16th Light Dragoons. Brev. Lieut. Col. J. H. Bell to be Lieut. col. without purch.; Capt. C. King to be maj., v. Bell; Lieut. W. Harris to be capt., v. King (all 2 June). — Comd. J. R. Smyth to be Lieut. by purch., v. Ball prom.; Edw. Gust, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Smyth (both 26 May).

1st Foot. Capt. E. Lane, from 24th F., to be capt., v. Stoyte who exch.; Hosp. Assist. R. Russell to be assist. surg., v. Osborne dec. (both 19 May 25); Lieut. D. O'Brien, from 60th F., to be Lieut., v. Temple, who exch. (26 May).

2d Foot. Ens. G. D. J. Raitt to be Lieut. without purch., v. Leighton whose ap. has not taken place; E. L. Daniell, gent., to be ens., v. Raitt (both 12 May 25).

6th Foot. Capt. J. G. Cowell, from h. p. 60th F., to be capt., v. R. Hart, who exch. (19 May 25).

13th Foot. W. Chambré, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Howard prom. (19 May 25); Maj. R. H. Sale to be Lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Maj. G. Thornhill to be maj., v. Sale; Lieut. M. Fenton to be Capt., v. Thornhill (all 2 June).

14th Foot. Lieut. M. C. Horner, from h. p. 3d F., to be Lieut., v. C. F. Jennings, who exch. (5 May 25); To be Ens. G. Newcome, gent., v. Capodose dec. (26 May); Ens. M. H. Grant, from 37th F., v. Newcome app. to 88th F. (9 June).

20th Foot. Lieut. Z. Thatcher, from h. p. 103d F., to be Lieut., v. Stokes app. to 13th L. Drs. (2 June).

30th Foot. Capt. M. Young, from h. p. 53d F., to be capt., v. Skirrow, who exch., rec. dif. (14 Sept. 24).

31st Foot. Brev. Maj. F. Eagar to be maj. by purch., v. M'Gregor from. (2 June).

38th Foot. Lieut. E. Hopper to be capt., v. Forster dec.; Ens. F. Tudor to be Lieut., v. Hopper (both

(both 18 Sept. 24); Brev. Lieut. Col. T. Evans to be Lieut. col. without purch.; Capt. J. Baillie to be maj., v. Evans; Lieut. G. Young to be capt., v. Baillie; Ens. G. M. L. W. S. Johnston to be Lieut., v. Young (all 2 June); W. R. Waddie, gent., to be Ens. without purch., v. Johnston prom. (9 June).

41st Foot. To be Capt. without purch. Lieut. B. N. Bluett, v. Browne dec. (29 June 24); Lieut. A. M'Intyre, v. Macleod dec. (27 Aug. 24); Lieut. A. H. Macleod (10 Feb. 25). — To be Lieut. Ens. J. G. Bradfield, v. Bluett (29 June 24); Ens. J. Talon, v. M'Intyre (27 Aug. 24); Ens. H. A. O'Neill, v. Hume dec. (10 Sept. 24); Ens. G. R. Read, v. Macleod (10 Feb. 25). — To be Ens. J. Smith, gent., v. Talon (19 Aug. 24); J. Boyse, gent., v. O'Neill (10 Sept. 24); — Stoddart, gent., v. Reid (11 Feb. 25); Capt. N. Browne, from h. p. 59th regt., to be capt., v. B. N. Bluett, who exch. (26 May).

44th Foot. Lieut. J. Smith, from h. p. 78th F., to be Lieut., v. Cowell, whose ap. has not taken place (5 May 25).

45th Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. H. Stackpole to be Lieut. col. without purch., v. Ximenes app. to 16th F. Brev. Lieut. Col. J. M. Stackpole to be maj., v. Stackpole (both 2 June). — To be Capt. Lieut. St. L. Webb, from 69th F., without purch., v. Campbell prom. in 50th F. (26 May); Lieut. J. Stewart, v. Stackpole (2 June). — To be Lieut. Ens. J. Urquhart, v. Stewart (2 June). — To be Ens. E. T. Cooke, gent., v. Urquhart prom. (9 June).

46th Foot. Lieut. P. M'Pherson, from h. p. 30th F., to be Lieut., v. Graham app. to 2d F. (19 May 25). — To be Lieut. Ens. C. C. Taylor, by purch., v. Campbell prom. (26 May); Ens. N. R. Browne, without purch., v. Itaines prom. in 77th regt. (2 June). — To be Ens. W. Jones, gent., v. Browne (2 June).

48th Foot. 2d Lieut. R. C. Smyth, from Roy. Artill., to be Lieut. without purch., v. Gardner, whose prom. has been cancelled (5 May 25); Lieut. A. C. Cochrane, from h. p. 3d F. Gds., to be Lieut., repaying dif., v. Smyth app. to Roy. Staff Corps (19 May 25); Lieut. H. W. S. Nixon, from h. p. York Chasseurs, to be Lieut., v. J. Atkinson, who exch. (26 May).

54th Foot. Lieut. R. Woodgate to be Capt., v. Black dec.; Ens. H. W. Harris to be Lieut., v. Woodgate (both 27 Sept. 24); Lieut. J. S. S. Slyfield to be capt. by purch., v. Gascoyne prom.; Ens. E. A. Slade to be Lieut. by purch., v. Slyfield; R. S. Orle, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Slade (all 26 May).

58th Foot. To be Majors. Maj. Hon. T. S. Bathurst, from h. p. 56th F., v. Graham who exch. (2 June); Brev. Maj. H. Cust, from 31st F. without purch., v. Bathurst prom. (9 June).

67th Foot. Lieut. W. Webster to be capt., v. Cassidy dec.; Ens. P. Hennessy to be Lieut., v. Webster (both 19 May 25).

83d Foot. Capt. P. Crofton, from Ceylon regt., to be capt., v. Law, who exch. (25 Sept. 24).

87th Foot. Ens. D. A. Courtenay to be Lieut. by purch., v. Archer prom.; Gent. Cadet P. Ramsay to be Ens. by purch., v. Courtenay (both 26 May).

89th Foot. Lieut. P. Agnew to be capt., v. Coates dec. (12 Dec. 24). — To be Lieut. Ens. J. Currie, v. T. Taylor dec. (31 Aug. 24); Ens. J. M. Maclean, v. Agnew (25 Dec. 24); Lieut. J. J. Peck, from h. p. 11th F., v. Phillips, ap. to 25th F. (5 May 25); Ens. R. Macdonald, from 60th F., to be Lieut. by purch., v. Harding app. to 31st F. (25 Jan.).

Ceylon Regt. Capt. R. Law, from 33d F., to be capt., v. Crofton who exch. (25 Sept. 24); 2d Lieut. A. Mackay to be 1st Lieut. v. Watson dec. (12 Nov. 24). — To be 2d Lieut. H. Stephenson, gent., v. Abraham dec.; H. F. Powell, gent., v. Mackay (both 19 May 25).

Staff. Lieut. Col. Arch. Macdonald, on h. p. 3d Garrison Bat., to be adj. gen. to forces in East-Indies, v. Maj. Gen. Sir T. MacMahon (2 June).

Memoranda. The prom. of Ens. Thomas, 80th F., to a Lieutcy. in 88th F., dated 25 Jan., has not taken place.

Lieut. Smith, from h. p. 78th F., was app. on 5 May to a Lieutenancy in 45th F., and not 44th.

Lieut. Butler, from h. p. 25th F., was app. to a Lieutenancy in 97th F., and not 99th.

Brevet. The undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's forces to take rank, by brevet, in the East-Indies only (27 May 25). — To be Lieut. General. Maj. Gen. Sir T. Dalles, A. Cuppage,

A. Dyce, C. Comer, J. Gordon, T. Clarke, W. H. Blackford, M. Grant, J. Baile, J. Cuppage, H. P. Laurence, Sir G. Macdonald, C. Rumley, Sir O. S. Brown, and Sir T. Brown. — To be Maj. General. Col. J. Cunningham, T. Shudham, J. Leth, F. Pierce, and W. H. Hewitt. — To be Colonel. Lieut. Col. G. Carpenter, J. L. Caldwell, and H. S. Osborne.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 4. *Orwell*, Farrer, from China, and *Clau-dine*, Nicholls, from Bengal and Madras; at Gravesend. — 5. *Thames*, Havside, and *Dunira*, Hamilton, from China; *Sarah*, Bowen, from Bombay 6th Feb.; *Cornwall*, Brooks, from Bengal 5th Feb.; *Lady Raffles*, Coxwell, from Bengal and Madras; *George*, Cuzens, from Madras and Ceylon; and *Salmon River*, Gransmore, from Batavia; at Deal. — 6. *Joseph*, Christopherson, from Penang; at Deal. — 6. *Prince Regent*, Hooper, from Bengal 19th Feb.; off the Wight. — 7. *Duke of Bedford*, Cunningham, from Bengal and Bombay; off the Wight. — 9. *Eliza*, Faith, from Bombay and Ceylon; and *Oranibia*, Holton, from Bombay 22d Feb.; at Deal. — 16. *Asch*, Levy, from Bengal and Madras; off Plymouth. — 18. *Margate*, Cogill, from Madras; off Plymouth. — 23. *Prince Regent*, v. D. Lamb, off Plymouth. — 26. *Prince Regent*, Wales, from N. S. Wales; off Portsmouth. — 26. *Esmond*, Owen, from Bengal; off Deal.

Departures.

May 27. *Commodore Hughes*, Monieroff, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal. — 30. *Hermes*, Poppin, for Batavia; from Deal. — 30. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Bombay; from Liverpool. — 31. *Milgrace*, Cass, for Bombay; from Deal. — 31. *Columbia*, Ralph, for Bombay; from Liverpool. — June 1. *Chapman*, for Bengal; from Liverpool. — June 5. *Brookborough*, Tewson, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal. — 6. *Duke of York*, Locke, for gal; from Deal. — 6. *Chloe Harrell*, Webster, for Bengal; China, and *Chloe Harrell*, Webster, for Bombay; from Deal. — 9. *Mermaid*, for Madras and Bengal; *Berkington*, Bowen, for Bengal; and *Abino*, Weller, *Arick*, Ellbeck, for Bengal; from Deal. — 11. *Thames*, *Gambell*, Man, for ditto; from Deal. — 12. *Harburch*, Cunningham, for Bengal; for China and Quebec, and *Marquest*, Denny, for China and Quebec, for Bengal; from Deal. — 12. *Candridge*, Barber, for Bombay; *Lady Kennel*, Saffren, for ditto; *Neptune*, Cumberland, for Madras and Bengal; and *Thalita*, Biden, for ditto; from Portsmouth. — 13. *Orion*, White, for China and Quebec, and *John Shillahi*, Forbes, for Bombay; from Deal. — 14. *James Shillahi*, Forbes, for Bombay; from Portsmouth. — 16. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, for Bengal; from Liverpool. — 19. *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth. — 20. *Cesar*, Watt, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal. — 22. *Russell*, *Merchant*, Stewart, for Bengal; from Deal. — 25. *Countess of Harcourt*, Delafons, for China and Halifax; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Thames, from China: Mrs. Macalister; Thos. Macquoid, Esq.; Mrs. Macquoid; Misses Macquoid; Count Van Hoerne, from Anjer; R. B. Hudleston, Esq.; Daniel Magniac, Esq., from St. Helena.

Per Dunira, from China: Sir W. Fraser, Bart.; Dr. Strachan, H. M.'s service, from Mauritius; Master H. White.

Per Sarah, from Bombay: Mrs. Hale; Miss H. Hale; Master E. Hale; Lieut. Col. Kemp, commandant 13th Bombay N.I.; Mrs. Kemp; Miss Danford; Lieut. Col. Podmore, commandant 44th Madras N.I.; George Peilly, Esq., free merchant; Lieut. T. Clendon, H. C.'s Marine; Miss Ellen Stubbs; Miss Eliza Stubbs.

Per Cornwall, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. Ahmuty, artillery; Capt. Mylne, H.M.'s 11th Drags.; Capt. Mackenzie, 14th N.I.; Lieut. Stewart, H.M.'s 11th Drags.; Ens. R. Woodward; Ens. H. Cooper, assist. surg.; Ensigns G. and J. Burt; Misses Ahmuty, Mylne, Mackenzie, Thompson, Griffin, Turner, Motherall, Stalkart, Misses Ochterloney; two Masters Thompson; two Misses Williamson; two Misses Grant; Miss E. Turner; two Misses Stalkart; two Masters Williamson; four Masters Stalkart; Master W. Taylor; Master E. Griffin; two Masters Mylne; Masters J. Mackenzie and T. Turner; seven European servants, and six natives.

Per Lady Raffles, from Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Heath; Mrs. Waters; Mrs. Angelo; Miss M'Namara; Miss Hawkins; Miss de Fries; Mrs. Asuran; Col. Greenstreet, H.C.'s service; Col. Shapland, ditto; Lieut. Wall, ditto; J. M. Heath, Esq.; Rev. M. Thompson; Mr. Hamilton, H. M.'s 54th regt.; Capt. Raim; Mr. Angelo; Mr. Bamfield, jun.; Mr. Hyder; Mr. Hankin.—Children: Misses C. Shapland, L. Shapland, E. Maxwell, A. M'Leod, M. Comyn, C. Comyn, E. Russell, J. Fraser, J. Heath, and B. Asuran; Masters J. E. Mathew, P. J. Comyn, C. Russell, Wm. Denman, E. Waters, F. Clementson, and E. Shapland; Charterparty passengers: Wm. Mitchell, invalid, 16th Lancers, John Rowland, John Ryan, and sundry servants, 13 in number.—(Maj. Durlie, H. M.'s 11th Drago, died at sea on 21st Feb.; also Master G. Denman on 10th Feb.)

Per George, from Madras and Ceylon: Mrs. Delatre and two children: Mrs. Cooke and two children: Mrs. Hume; Mrs. Coates; Miss Cooke; Miss Marley; Major Delatre; Mr. Dean, civil service; Mr. Stark, collector of customs, Ceylon; Mr. Cooke, ditto, at Madras; Mr. Mylins; Lieut. Thompson, M. 6th regt.; Lieut. Gibson; Capt. Scherrer; Lieut. Pope; Col. Gremurre; Major Thornton; Miss Waters; Miss Walbeoff; two Misses Boustead; two Misses Coates; Master White; two Masters Gray; and Master Coates.

Per Joseph, from Penang: Two Masters Bumbur.

Per Prince Regent, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. Sir J. March, Bart.; Lieut. Col. C. Baldock; Lieut. Col. William Logie; Major B. C. Swindell; Major R. W. Baldock; Capt. Alex. Campbell, Royal Scots; Capt. J. Sargent, 87th Inf.; Lieut. W. G. Lennox; Lieut. J. R. Birrell; Ens. Johnson, 50th Inf.; Ens. Jas. Hure, Madras division; A. Mactier, Esq.; Mrs. Col. Baldock; Mrs. Mactier; Mrs. Lennox; Mrs. Browne; four Masters Mactier; Masters Baldock, Logie, Doveton, Swinton, Hunter, Lennox, and Collier; Misses Baldock, Hunter, Logie, Cave, Leslie, and Browne; three European, and seven native servants.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bombay and Ceylon: Capt. Le Mesurier, Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Lloyd, Bengal N.I.; Mrs. Stephenson; Miss Tuhoia; Mrs. Wolfe; Lieut. Sullivan, H. M.'s 4th Drago.; Lieut. Ross, H. M.'s 20th Inf.; Lieut. Litchfield, Bombay Cavalry; M. S. Cameron, Esq., Madras civ. ser.; H. B. Morris, Esq., Bombay ditto; Mr. Watts; two invalids 45th regt.

Per Eliza, from Bombay and Tellicherry: Col. Pittman; Capt. Gordon; Mr. Morris and two children.

Per Esmond from Bengal: Mrs. Tombs; Mrs. Sargeant; Mrs. Hobhouse and child; Colonel Watson; Lieut. Col. Brooks; John Coles, Esq.; Murdoch Mackenzie, Esq.; Joseph Henry, Esq.; John Park, Esq.; A. Falconer, Esq.; G. Jacobs, surg. Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Baillie, 6th regt.; Lieut. Scott, Artillery; Lieut. G. Beran, 54th regt.; Masters Pat. Stewart, three Tombs, two Hobhouse, Money, Watson, Jacobs, Pollock, Parish, Twentymen, two Fitzhenry; Misses Sinclair, three Tombs, Hovendon, two Arrows; three female servants, four male ditto, nine native ditto.

Per Astel, from Madras: Lady A. Campbell; Miss Campbell; Col. Miles; Miss Miles; Maj. Burton; Maj. Davies; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Swan; Lieut. Dowdall; A. J. Campbell, Esq.; Master W. Cadell; four servants; 70 men, 21 women, 23 children, Charterparty passengers.

Per Mangrove, from New South Wales: Judge Advocate; Mrs. and Miss Wilde; Major Morriset, H. M.'s 48th regt.; Capt. M'Arthur, H. M.'s 19th regt.; Lieut. M'Arthur, R. N.; Drs. Crochet, Dobie, Hamilton, and Price; Messrs. Atkinson, Turner, and Broadfoot; Mrs. Harvey and four children; Lieut. Carnes and three children; Mr. Uther and two children.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Alert brig, Ross, from Batavia, was lost off the Cape the 28th March. The crew saved, with the exception of one man, who was washed overboard.

The Minerva, Forbes, of London, has been condemned at Otaheite, in consequence of damages sustained during a hurricane on the 13th and 14th January, in lat. 13. long. 144.

The Phoenix, White, of London, has been condemned at Sydney, New South Wales, 4th January, and was to be broken up.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 1. At sea, on board the H.C.'s ship Thames, the lady of T. Macquid, Esq., of a daughter.

May 18. At York Terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of John Conyers Hudson, Esq., of a daughter.
21. The Marchioness of Anglesey, of a daughter.
27. The lady of Major Rivett (Carnarvon), of a son.

Lately. In Harley Street, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Townshend Walker, G.C.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 21. At Newington Church, Surrey, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. John Turnour, M.A., secretary of the Clergy Orphan Society, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Rev. David Jones, of Long Hope, Gloucestershire.

24. At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Capt. Richard Clifford, of the H.C.'s ship Lady Melville, to Catherine; and at the same time and place, Robert Clifford, Esq., of the H.C.'s sea service, to Mary Jane, daughters of the late Rev. Thomas Williams, rector of Weybread, in Suffolk, and chaplain to H. M.'s forces.

26. At St. Catherine's Cree, Aldgate, Henry Agar, Esq., of the H.C.'s ship Macqueen, to Miss Amey Silberrad, of Aldgate.

31. At Carrisbrooke, Isle of Wight, W. Sheaffe, Esq., of the 50th regt., to Miss Rosalie Danvers Earle, fifth daughter of the late Solomon Earle, Esq., of the H.C.'s service.

June 2. At St. George's, Hanover Square, David Scott, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Crawford, Esq., of Upper Wimpole Street.

3. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, W. Hawes, Esq., late of Tirhoot, in Bengal, to Louisa Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Harrington, Esq.

8. At Marylebone Church, John Forbes, Esq., Captain in the Bombay Army, to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Orrok, Esq., late Captain in H. M.'s 33d regt.

10. At St. Clement Danes, T. P. Wynne, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal medical establishment, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late R. H. Cox, Esq., of Christchurch, Herts.

21. At Cheam, G. Hankin, Esq., to Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of the late C. R. Crumme-llin, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

The Rev. C. Wimberly, chaplain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, second daughter of the late Maj. Gen. C. Irvine.

DEATHS.

May 27. In Montague Place, Col. W. Cowper, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

29. At Litchfield, in his 78th year, General Vyse, Colonel of the 3d, or Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards.

31. In James's Street, Buckingham Gate, aged 82, George Chalmers, Esq., F.R.S., and S.A., chief clerk of the office of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Author of "Caledonia," and various other works.

June 1. At Greenwich, Maj. Gen. Geo. Bridges, of the corps of royal engineers.

3. At his rectory of Pertonhall, Bedfordshire, aged 89, the Rev. Thomas Martin, B.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge for the long period of 64 years. He was editor of "Miller's Gardener's Dictionary."

7. At Richmond, Anne Sophia, wife of Capt. E. M. Wood, of the 14th Bombay N.I.

9. In Artillery Place, Finsbury Square, the Rev. Abraham Rees, D.D., F.R.S., editor of the "Cyclopaedia," &c. in his 82d year.

14. At Twyford Lodge, Sir Thomas Bertie, Admiral of the Blue, aged 66.

17. In Upper Gower Street, William Smith, Esq., late captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 70.

Deaths Abroad.

Lately. At the Hague, M. Paulus Von Hemert, formerly Professor of Philosophy. He was the first that brought the doctrines of Kant into notice in Holland, and was also known for a discussion with Wyttenbach on the subject.

— At Nice, Lieut. Gen. Matthew Baillie.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 22.

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

DIVIDEND.

The usual routine business having been gone through—

The Chairman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the Court that it was convened for the purpose of considering a dividend on the Company's capital stock, for the half year, commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. The Court of Directors had agreed to a resolution on this subject, which should be read to the proprietors.

The resolution of the Court of Directors, on Tuesday the 21st of June, recommending that a dividend of 5½ per cent. should be declared on the Company's capital stock, for the half year, commencing the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th July next, was then read.

The Chairman.—"I move that the Court agree to the resolution of the Court of Directors."

The Deputy Chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson) seconded the motion.

Mr. S. Dixon said, it was not his intention to call in question the propriety of the amount of the dividend now proposed; on that point, he thought, all would be unanimous. He hoped, in what he was about to say, he would not be deemed impertinent; but he begged to be informed by the Chairman, or by any other old proprietor, whether it had not been the custom, in time past, whenever a war broke out in India, to make some communication to the proprietors on the subject? He, as a proprietor, knew from the public newspapers that a war was at present raging in India; and he wished to learn, whether it had not been the custom, when a war broke out, to state the fact. He trusted that he possessed a remnant of good sense, which would prevent him from asking any thing in that court which ought not to be made public: but, if the course to which he alluded had prevailed before (namely, a statement to the proprietors that a war had broken out in India, accompanied with so much information as the directors might think fit and proper to publish, with respect to the cause of that war), he trusted it would not be deprecated in the present instance.

The Chairman.—"I am quite ready to answer the question of the hon. proprietor. It has not, in my recollection, been the practice of the Court of Direc-

tors, to lay before the proprietors papers relative to any war that may have taken place in India; nor do I understand from the gentlemen around me, that such a practice has ever prevailed.

Mr. S. Dixon.—"I am satisfied. I ask for nothing that has not been customary."

The motion was then agreed to.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Cumming laid before the Court, the report of the Committee of By-Laws. The Committee reported to the General Court, that the By-laws appeared to have been duly and properly executed during the last year.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the By-law, sec. i. cap. 3, ordained, that a committee of fifteen be annually chosen, at the Quarterly General Court held in the month of June, for inspecting the Company's By-Laws.

The names of the committee of last year were then read over. The whole of the gentlemen forming the committee were, on the motion of the Chairman, unanimously re-elected.

EAST-INDIA JUDGES BILL.

The Chairman.—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that, since the draft of a bill for further regulating the payment of the salaries to the Judges of His Majesty's Courts in India, and the Bishop of Calcutta, had been laid before the proprietors, some alterations have been made therein. The nature of those alterations will be fully explained by a correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The Court has been made special, for the purpose of laying the bill in its amended state before the proprietors; of which due notice has been given, agreeably to the terms of the By-Law.

The correspondence was then read by the clerk as follows:—

To Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.

India Board, May 17, 1825.

Sir: In consequence of the opinion which appeared to be very generally manifested in the House of Commons on Friday night, in the Committee on the Judges' Salary Bill, I beg leave to communicate to you the amendments which it has been proposed to introduce, and upon which I am anxious to have the opinion of the Court.

The first of these actually passed the Committee on Friday, and was an increase of

of the salaries from 58,000 to 60,000 rupees to the chief justice, and from 48,000 to 50,000 rupees to the puisne judges.

For this alteration little reason was assigned, except the advantage of making up even sums, together with a representation that the judges had sustained much loss by the alteration of the exchange; and that, even after this increase, the value of the salaries would not be equal to what was contemplated when the act establishing the Madras judicature passed. To the argument drawn from the course of exchange I can allow no weight, as it would equally apply to all salaries and allowances whatever, and I conceive that, at all events, it will be improper that this increase should have a retrospective effect.

The second proposed amendment respects the allowance of a year's salary to the representatives of judges or bishops dying in India within a year after their arrival. It was wished to extend that grant to all cases of death during the voyage to India, or during the exercise of their respective functions; and it was argued, that there would be no increase of charge on the funds of the Company, since these officers being to be filled up from England, a year must always intervene between the death of the occupant and the arrival of his successor.

In the principle of this proposed alteration I fully concur, for the late deplorable instances of mortality forcibly impress upon me the propriety of affording some assistance to the families of those judges who have not had time to make any material saving out of their income; if a whole year's salary should be thought too much, I should not myself see any objection to limiting the allowance in the event of death, after a certain period of service, to a less proportion, perhaps one-half.

The third suggestion was, that in cases of return, under medical certificate of ill health, the public functionaries to whom this bill relates shall be entitled to a proportion of their pension, though they may not have completed the full period of ten years; I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion this would be a great improvement of the present system, and that it would materially conduce to the acceptance of these important offices by able and experienced persons, who now shrink from the task, under the apprehension that, in the event of the failure of their health, they may, after some years of service, come home broken in constitution, incapable of returning to the active duties of their profession, and wholly unprovided for. With this view, I should recommend the allowance of one-half the retired pension after five years, and two-thirds after seven years.

As these last amendments were strongly urged, by a variety of members wholly unconnected with each other, and seemed

to meet with a very general concurrence, I am inclined to think it will be difficult to resist them. Upon the necessity of affording every fair temptation and encouragement to men of high talent and attainment, to accept of the judicial offices in India, I am convinced that there can be no diversity of opinion, in the Court of Directors or in Parliament.

Under these circumstances, I trust that the Court will evince the same liberality of sentiment as on former occasions, and consider these further concessions to the judges now proposed to be reconcilable with the strictest attention to economy and the public interest.

It must not be overlooked, that even the plan which last night received the sanction of the House of Commons for a large augmentation of the salaries of the English judges, will, by increasing the prospects of reward at home, indispose men of rank in the legal profession to go in pursuit of it abroad; that the present amount of the salaries to the members of the Madras judicature was fixed twenty-five years ago, when the net balances of the English judges were under £2,000 per annum; and that at that time the rate of interest in India was such, as enabled the judges to realize a much larger sum in seven years' residence, than they can now hope to lay up in ten.

Should any further improvement of the situation of Indian judges be at any time thought necessary, I should think it more advisable to effect it by an addition to the retired allowances, than by an augmentation of their actual salaries.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. W. W. WYNN.

To the Right. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.

East-India House, May 19, 1825.

Sir: In the absence of the Chairman, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him, dated the 17th instant, upon the subject of the proposed amendments in the bill for further regulating the salaries of the judges of his Majesty's courts of judicature in India.

Having laid that letter before the Court of Directors, I have the honour to communicate to you their opinions thereon.

The Court concur in the increase of the salary of the chief justices of Madras and Bombay from 58,000 to 60,000 rupees each; and of the salary of the puisne judges of those presidencies from 48,000 to 50,000 rupees each; the Court agree with you in thinking that those increases should not have retrospective effect.

In respect of the representatives of judges and bishops dying in India, the Court feel great objection to extending the grant of a year's salary to all cases; they are however prepared to agree, that it shall be allowed in cases in which a judge or bishop may die within the period of two years

years from the time of embarkation from England.

With regard to that part of your letter which relates to a proposed modification of the regulations for the grant of pensions to judges, when the Court considers that the existing law upon that subject was passed only two years since, after much deliberation and discussion between the Board and the Court; and that upon that occasion the Company, in view to promote the efficiency of the bench in India, undertook the charge of pensions, without any limitation of their aggregate amount, as had previously been the case; the Court regret that they cannot concur in the further arrangements proposed, and the Court trust that they shall have your support in resisting the introduction of such arrangements in the present bill.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. A. ROBINSON.

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

East-India Board, May 24, 1825.

Gentlemen: Upon an attentive consideration of the Deputy Chairman's letter of the 19th instant, I regret to find that the amendment suggested by the Court to the bill now before Parliament, though most liberally intended, is such that I really do not know how it could be carried into effect.

The Bill originally provided, that in the event of any judge dying within one year after his arrival in India, his family should be entitled to so much as, with the sum he had already received, would amount to one year's salary. It is now proposed to extend this period to two years from embarkation, but it is not stated how the salary is to be calculated.

If it be meant only to give so much as will complete the salary of the current year, it will be productive of great irregularity, inasmuch as the representatives of a judge dying on the last day of the first year would secure nothing; whereas, if he had lived till the next day, they would be entitled to a whole year's salary.

If, on the other hand, it were intended in all cases of death within two years, to grant a whole year's salary, computed from the day of the judge's death, I must own that I think it would frequently be more than would be necessary.

I also do not perceive the reason for limiting the grant to the chief justice, to so much as will make up the amount of one year's salary of a puisne judge in the court to which he belongs.

This would in practice produce two anomalies.

In the first place, the representatives of a chief justice of Calcutta dying after nine months of service would have nothing to receive, as he would during that period

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have drawn a sum equal to one year's salary of a puisne judge; in the second, the families of the chief justices of Madras and Bombay would be entitled to one-sixth less than those of the puisne judges of Calcutta, though the importance of the former offices are greater, and their salaries equal.

Upon all accounts, therefore, it appears to me that it will be a simpler and better course to revert to the suggestion in my former letter, and enact that the representatives of any chief justice, judge, recorder, or bishop, dying during his voyage to India, or within six months after his arrival, shall be entitled to so much as will make up one year's salary of his office; and if he dies at any time afterwards, during his continuance in office, to one-half year's salary, to be computed from the day of his death.

With respect to the third suggestion in my letter of the 17th, respecting the allowance of one-half of the retired pension after five years, and two-thirds after seven years, to judges who may be compelled by illness to return to England, I do not find that any objection is stated to its adoption, but that which is founded on the recency of the Act of 1823; and I cannot feel this to be a sufficient ground for now rejecting an alteration, which, without entailing any material additional charge on the territorial revenues, will essentially tend to the public service, by affording an additional temptation to competent persons to accept of judicial situations.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. W. W. WYNN.

East-India House, May 26, 1825.

Sir: We have had the honour to receive, and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, your letter, dated the 24th instant, respecting the proposed amendments to the bill now before Parliament, for further regulating the salaries of judges and bishops in India.

In reply we beg leave to acquaint you, that upon consideration of the modified proposition which your letter contains, viz. "that the representatives of any chief justice, judge, recorder, or bishop, dying during his voyage to India, or within six months after his arrival, shall be entitled to so much as will make up one year's salary of his office; and if he dies at any time afterwards, during his continuance in office, to one-half year's salary, to be computed from the day of his death;" the Court are prepared to acquiesce therein.

With regard to the proposed modification of the pension regulations, the Court request us to state, that although they continue to feel great objection to such repeated and rapid alterations in the law upon that subject, yet, being most anxious to forward all measures calculated to promote

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the efficiency of the bench in India, and with a hope that the alterations which you suggest will have that effect, the Court will not further press their opposition to the adoption of them.

We have, &c.

(Signed) C. MARJORIBANKS.
G. A. ROBINSON.

The correspondence having been gone through—

Mr. *Gahagan* said, however ineffectual his endeavour had been, on a former occasion, to draw the attention of the Court to this anomalous bill, he would not be deterred, in the present instance, from protesting against its being passed into a law, as it now stood. The hon. Chairman himself seemed to be ashamed of its title; for, in bringing it before the court, he had left part of the title out. He stated that it was a bill "for further regulating the payment of the salaries to the Judges of His Majesty's Courts in India, and the Bishop of Calcutta," but he had omitted the disgraceful portion of it, which related to "the transportation of offenders from the island of St. Helena." Whether this was or was not the effect of chance, he could not say; but certainly the bill appeared not to have been put down on the hon. Chairman's paper, *totidem verbis*, according to its title. Perhaps, however, the title had been changed since they last met.

The *Chairman*.—"No, the title remains exactly as it was."

Mr. *Gahagan*.—"Then you, Sir, omitted to read that part of it to which I have alluded." The hon. proprietor then proceeded to say, that he must again declare, whatever apathy might be shewn in Parliament towards the legislation for India, that he, and every man who considered the subject, must feel indignant at the disunion and misrule which now prevailed in that empire. He thought it was the bounden duty of gentlemen who happened to be members of Parliament, and who were also proprietors of East-India stock, to watch with sedulous care every measure that was introduced relative to India. He certainly would raise his indignant voice, though probably without effect, against the title of this bill; and he thought that, in addressing the Court, for the purpose of having it altered, he did nothing more than what what his duty warranted. It was most disgraceful to unite, in the same bill, a provision for the remuneration of a Christian Bishop, and another for the punishment of a malefactor. Two bills had lately been introduced into Parliament by Mr. *Huskisson*. The one was the West India Clergy bill,—the other the Colonial Intercourse bill. Why, he asked, had not Mr. *Huskisson* connected these

two things together? Why had he not included the provision for the West-India clergy in the Colonial Intercourse bill? The reason was, because his liberal and enlightened mind was opposed to such confusion. It was not long (thank God the time would arrive very soon) before the whole of these matters must undergo a thorough revision. Then he hoped such gross anomalies would be corrected. He could not, however, even now, suffer such a bill to pass *sub silentio*; a bill, which confounded a Christian bishop with a malefactor.

Mr. *Lowndes* thought it extremely delicate to make a provision for the transportation of offenders, in the same bill which adjusted the remuneration to the Bishop of Calcutta; particularly at this moment, when attempts were making to excite a feeling of dislike against the Bishops. By such means the clergy were brought into disrespect, and the interests of religion, which was the foundation of every blessing, were undermined. He would now come to the salaries of the judges; and he must contend, as he had often done, that it behoved all the servants of the Company to provide for themselves. If he placed the judges on a footing with the servants of the Company, he did not, he conceived, act so inconsistently as those who had classed felons and bishops together. It certainly struck him that every servant of the Company ought to be made to provide for his retirement, by apportioning a small part of his salary for that purpose. In that case, the finances of the Company would be relieved from that load of debt, annually increasing. It had this year been increased to an amount of which he was not aware until within a few hours. Had he, while he was in the country, been acquainted with the fact, he thought he should have taken a post-chaise, and gone off to town immediately. Little did he suppose that there had been an increase to the amount of £1,200,000. The security they had got for that large sum from the Nizam was a grant of £70,000 a-year, to be derived from the Northern Circars. But it yet remained to be seen, how far the Nizam had a control over that revenue. It surely was the duty of the Board of Control to take care that £1,200,000 of the Company's money was not utterly thrown away. This subject was one of the greatest importance. No individual should be suffered to advance large sums to the native princes, because they were thereby enabled to fight against the Company. Money was the great weapon by which the chances of war were decided. What did the great Lord Chatham say on this point? He had observed, that, in national struggles, it was not man opposed to man, but purse opposed to purse; and the

the party whose purse was best filled was sure to succeed. Did not we succeed in the last war, because our purse was longer than that of France? Now, if the native princes were allowed to have large sums of money, no person could say to what mischief it might lead. He said this because, some months ago, the Court seemed to have approved of the conduct of individuals in India—which conduct he certainly could not admire; and he should hold it to be mean and pitiful to express an opinion in private which he would not declare in public. With regard to the subject immediately before the Court, the Company ought, he conceived, to adopt a plan which he had long since mentioned, and of which his hon. friend (Mr. *Hume*) cordially approved. That was, to make every individual in office provide for himself. It was rather preposterous to say, because a man had held a good situation for 28 or 30 years, that he should therefore receive a pension. He should have laid by sufficient to enable him to live comfortably in his old age. He was, however, most anxious that the judges should receive a very handsome salary. Without it, they could not keep up a dignified independence, necessary to conciliate public opinion; without which the Company could not maintain their character in India. To the judges the Company ought to be particularly liberal—since they were, in fact, the police officers, who kept India in a state of quietude.

Mr. *Hume* wished to say a few words, in consequence of what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. *Gahagan*), who seemed to impute a neglect of their duty to individuals, who were, at the same time, members of that Court and of the House of Commons. He lamented, in common with his hon. friend, that a great degree of apathy prevailed in this country with respect to Indian affairs. They were either not considered at all, or, if started in Parliament, viewed as a matter unworthy of attention. He must, however, in justice to himself, and to some of his friends, declare, that the bill now before the Court had not passed through a single stage in the House, without particular notice and observation. He and an hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes) had offered such suggestions as the nature of the measure warranted. Unfortunately, however, the state of that medium through which the public usually obtained information on parliamentary subjects was so extremely imperfect, that what had been done with respect to this bill, and to many other important measures, had not transpired. Hour after hour had passed away in the House of Commons, and no notice had been taken of their proceedings. This was a circumstance to be regretted; because what was

stated within the walls of Parliament, if confined to that boundary, could produce but little effect; it was the impression made out of doors, when thousands upon thousands were enabled to know what was passing, and gave their opinions upon various measures, whether those measures were wise or foolish, by which mischief might be prevented or removed. He, therefore, felt it necessary to state, that no want of attention had been manifested with respect to this bill; but that the reports of the proceedings connected with it had not gone forth to the public. Three discussions had taken place on it; but no report of the proceedings appeared in the usual channels. In other instances, too, much inaccuracy prevailed. Reports were made quite contrary to what occurred. One person not in the house was made to speak; while others, who really did speak, were not noticed. He thought he had said enough to exculpate the hon. Bart. and himself, as well as three or four hon. friends. The objection now taken to the title of the bill had been urged him on the first reading. He had pointed out the absurdity of mixing up a number of anomalous matters. But, when he found that he could not remove the anomaly, he confessed that he had endeavoured to render the bill still more anomalous. (*A laugh.*) He thought, if a provision for the salary of the judges were joined to another for the transportation of felons, he might, with perfect propriety introduce a clause for allowing natives to sit as jurors. He trusted the affairs of India would hereafter receive greater attention than they had hitherto done, and that, in future, no reproach could justly be cast on the Legislature for neglecting the interests of millions. He could wish to see the freedom of the press, on which they had had so many discussions, extended in the fullest manner to that country; and he was also most anxious that the natives should have some share in the administration of justice. They were the subjects of Great Britain, and he thought they ought to be placed in a situation similar to that in which the people of this country stood. He was very glad to find that the President of the Board of Control had formed a decided opinion on this subject; he hoped that he would seriously take it up in the next session. In the present age, when so many efforts were daily making for the diffusion of knowledge and education, he thought they would be acting most unwisely for the peace and tranquillity of India, if they persisted in keeping in ignorance millions of human beings. It was most unjust, to deprive them of the means of knowledge and information. Let the Court look to the beneficial consequences which had resulted from adopting a liberal line of policy

policy towards the comparatively paltry colony of Ceylon. Trial by jury had been extended to every class there, and the best results had followed. The consequence was, that the natives felt their character elevated—they considered themselves as of some importance—and they were ready, when called on, to give support to that government which had thus treated them. He had the authority of a learned judge in that colony for saying, that (in his opinion, and in the opinion of others who were on the spot) when the war took place, the important privilege of acting as jurors, which had been conferred on these people, had a very great effect in preventing disturbances. If so good a result had been produced by granting this privilege, had they not a right to expect that an equally good effect would attend the extension of a similar system to India? Why should they not place millions of their Indian subjects on exactly the same footing with their fellow-subjects of a different colour? (*Hear!*) He had already delivered his opinion on this question elsewhere: and he was happy to think that a day must come when all these subjects, so important to the rights and interests of the people of India, must be maturely considered. If it appeared that they could, as he was sure they could, be communicated with advantage to millions of individuals in India, he hoped they would speedily participate in those free institutions which were the pride and glory of this country. He would venture to recommend to the Court of Directors, who were their executive body, no longer to trifle with the feelings of the public in India. He repeated the word *public*; and he was very sorry to have heard it denied that there was a public in that country. It had been asserted, that there was no class of persons in India whose opinions could have any weight or influence on the great body of society. Such was the idea of John Adam; and such also was the opinion of a learned gent. (*Mr. Impey*) who generally sat within the bar, and who had advanced that opinion when defending the arbitrary, illegal, and improper measure adopted by the Indian Government, when that measure was some time since under consideration. He thought it behoved the Company to look gravely at this subject. They had, at present, the monopoly of power; but he would urge them seriously to consider whether they would allow the termination of their charter to arrive, without taking any one step to place the natives of India on a footing with Europeans? (*Hear!*) With regard to the feeling which generally prevailed in India, he would say, that if any gentleman had received a letter from that country, within the last two months, which did not complain of the state of society there, it was

an exception to the general rule. People dreaded to express their opinions, because they were afraid of being visited by the oppression of the government. Such was the effect produced by the destruction of a free press. Every person who wrote home from India expressed the deepest regret at the measure relative to the press which had been adopted by Mr. Adam—followed up by Lord Amherst—approved of by that Court—and, he was sorry to say, sanctioned by Parliament. After being at war for fourteen months, they still remained in ignorance of what was doing—except that, now and then, they received accounts of some disgrace or disaster. Those accounts were perhaps exaggerated—for that was always the case when an attempt was made to keep matters secret. The letters daily received described the state of society in Calcutta to be very far from desirable—in short, to be such as no friend of India could see without feeling deep regret. With respect to the half-castes, who were a very numerous class, every thing appeared to be done to make them dissatisfied with their situation. A policy directly the reverse ought to be pursued; for it should be observed that, if you take a dislike to them, you cannot banish them from their own country, though you may send away a European. (*Hear!*) The half-castes had talent, energy, and property. (*Hear!*) They were, therefore, a body that ought to be conciliated—not trampled under foot. (*Hear!*) Next came the natives. They held no situation of trust or power; they were not interested, directly or indirectly, in the stability or prosperity of the Company's rule; they were controlled by a few individuals; and it must be quite evident, from the power which the Europeans possessed, and from the mode in which (considering the common nature of man) it was likely to be administered, that the natives would feel a very great degree of jealousy. He spoke of the ordinary nature of man with respect to the exercise of power, because he should be sorry to attribute to the Company's servants any other feelings than those which generally fell to the lot of humanity. On the contrary, he would say, that the Company's servants were a superior class of persons; that superiority arising out of the immense opportunities they had for acquiring enlightened and liberal ideas, which prevented them, he had no doubt, from falling into many errors, often connected with the possession of unlimited power. He wished that such a line of policy should be pursued as would hereafter prevent it from being said, to use the words of an hon. friend of his (*Mr. D. Kinnaird*)—"that ages had passed away, and that we had left no trace of our having ever been in India, by the improvement of the people, or by the extension

tension to them of one useful institution, or of one honourable privilege." If they now lost their charter, they certainly would leave behind them but little proof that they ever had been masters in India. He, for one, had often protested against the tyranny which was now exercised in India, and he had pointed out the necessity of adopting measures which would render the people contented and happy. If such measures were not taken, it would be vain to expect tranquillity there: on the contrary, they might look forward to calamities, not to be contemplated without shame and regret. He had constantly stated those sentiments, which were prompted by conscientious feelings; and he must in conclusion say, that the Company would not do their duty, if they suffered years to pass over, and made no effort to alter the state of affairs in India.

Mr. Trant said that he, and several other members of the House of Commons, had paid particular attention to this bill, which had recently passed through a committee; but he believed it was not usual to state to the public much of what occurred in a committee upon any bill. Much inconvenience certainly did arise from mixing up, in the same measure, matters of a dissimilar nature. As a proof, he need only state that the latter part of this bill, which related to the annexation of Singapore and Malacca to Prince of Wales' Island, had not been at all noticed, either by the Chairman or by any other gentleman. No person could have any objection to that measure; but he merely pointed out the circumstance, to shew the inconvenience of joining such a variety of matters in the same bill. It was of very great importance that the different enactments should be clearly and distinctly laid before the Court. He begged leave also to mention an important alteration, made since the bill was printed, and when in its very last stage: he meant the alteration of the place to which convicts were to be transported from St. Helena. In the bill, as printed, Prince of Wales' Island was the place named. The President of the Board of Control was originally of opinion, that Prince of Wales' Island was the fittest place, because he believed it was not at all usual to send English convicts from India to New South Wales. The President of the Board of Control had since, however, changed his opinion. He mentioned this to show the variance between the bill as printed, and as it really stood for the third reading. If gentlemen supposed that Prince of Wales' Island was the place to which convicts were to be transported from St. Helena, they would be in error. He, and other gentlemen who had been at Prince of Wales' Island, knew that the climate of that island was unfit for Europeans, especially if they

were kept to hard labour. As to the necessity of an alteration with respect to juries at Madras and Calcutta, he had elsewhere stated his opinion, and he would now repeat it, that the principle laid down by the hon. proprietor (*Mr. Hume*) might be adopted with great advantage. At Madras the duty of petty jurors had become extremely onerous. The number of persons qualified to act in that capacity was very limited, and the sessions had become more frequent; the consequence was, that, owing to this increase of business, persons whose duty it was to attend, found it extremely difficult to pursue their ordinary avocations. He believed that a petition had been presented to the Supreme Court, praying that some relief might be afforded. In Calcutta there was a most respectable body of persons, who, as the law now stood, could not serve; but who were perfectly fit to take the situation of those who were usually summoned on petty juries. The individuals called to serve were often taken from the very lowest class of European residents, who had gone out to India in very humble capacities, and possessing very inferior intellect.

The *Chairman* here said, that the observation of the hon. proprietor applied in no way to the question before the Court. He submitted to him the propriety of reserving any further remarks for a more appropriate occasion.

Mr. Hume apprehended that the object of laying the bill before the Court, was to obtain the approbation of the Court with respect to it; if that were not the object, he should like to know why the bill had been laid before them at all.

The *Chairman* said that the bill was laid before the Court in conformity with the by-laws of the Company. The President of the Board of Control had postponed the third reading of the bill, in order that the measure might be brought to the notice of the Court of Proprietors before it passed.

Mr. Lowndes stated that he was surprised his hon. friend should seem to be astonished at what he had said on a former occasion. He conceived that knowledge constituted the difference between all classes of society. The freedom of the press was not applicable to every society and country. Could it be said that the natives of India stood in the same situation as the mechanics of this country?

Mr. Dixon rose to order. The hon. proprietor was wandering from the question.

Mr. Lowndes said that he had been accused of inconsistency, in having declared himself inimical to the freedom of the press in India. When the subject should come before the Court, he would be prepared to maintain, that the well-being of India depended on the press being kept within

within bounds. The freedom of the press could not exist in every society, any more than corn could flourish in every soil. Was it fitting that, because the freedom of the press existed in England, it should be established in the colonies? If the freedom of the press existed in the West-Indies, there would not be a slave found there in a year.

Mr. Hume said that the freedom of the press did prevail in the West-Indies.

Mr. Lowndes was about to continue his address, when

The Chairman requested that the business might proceed.

Mr. Darby said that, in the absence of the chairman and deputy chairman of the Committee of By-Laws, he felt it his duty to state that, after the most diligent investigation, the committee had formed an opinion, that so far from any neglect being apparent in any of the official departments of the Company, the utmost diligence was manifested in all.

Sir C. Forbes observed that he had followed up the intention which he expressed at the last Court, of proposing in the House of Commons certain modifications of the bill, and most of them had been adopted. The effect of one of his amendments was, to make a better provision for the judges; which would be an encouragement for men of talents to go out to India to discharge judicial functions. Judges in future would not be placed in the predicament of being obliged to remain in India after their medical attendants had declared the climate injurious to them, or of giving up their claim to a pension. With respect to one part of the measure, the salary of the Bishop of Calcutta, no modification had been made. The Bishop received, nominally, £5,000; but he, in fact, received about £200 less than that sum, owing to the difference of exchange. All that he asked for was, that an alteration should be made in the bill with respect to the salary of the bishop, on the same principle as that which had been made with respect to the salaries of the judges. He intended to propose a clause to that effect in the House of Commons. The difference would be of little consequence to the country, but to the Bishop of Calcutta it would be of very great importance. The Bishop was the fourth person in rank in India: it was not fair, then, that the Bishop should be placed in a worse situation than the lowest judge. It was said that the Bishop was allowed a house; but the same allowance was made to the counsellors at Bombay and Madras. The Bishop was at the present moment in a worse situation than any public officer in India, merely because one little word was omitted in the bill with respect to the difference of exchange. The hon. Bart. then proceeded to express his objection to that part of the bill which proposed to place Singapore

under the jurisdiction of Prince of Wales' Island. Singapore was by far the most important possession, and if any alteration were made, it should be to place Prince of Wales' Island under it. With respect to New South Wales, he proposed that the authorities should be restricted to banishing persons from St. Helena to the Cape of Good Hope, instead of to New South Wales. To remove a native of St. Helena from the island was the greatest punishment which could be inflicted on him, and he should not be debarred from all hope of return, which would be the case if he were banished to New South Wales. The attachment of the natives of St. Helena to the place of their birth was greater than that of any other people, except the Scotch. The hon. Bart. concluded by stating that, on the question of adjournment being proposed, he would call the attention of the Court to a most important subject, namely, the present state of India. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Dixon thought that the hon. Bart. had chosen the wrong place for making many of his observations. Parliament was the place where he ought to throw out his suggestions about Singapore and New South Wales, and there they would be attended to. In listening to the correspondence which had taken place between the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control, his attention had been directed to the burthen which seemed likely to fall upon the Company. If he understood rightly, it was proposed by the bill that judges going to India, and staying there for five years, might retire and receive half their salaries.

The Chairman.—“On a certificate of ill health.”

Mr. Dixon.—He had not understood that a certificate was necessary; he also understood that the judges, if they remained in India for seven years, would be entitled to half the amount of the present pension. He thought that Mr. Wynn had hardly used the Court fairly. They objected to the increased allowances, on the ground that such a measure had been deemed unnecessary so recently as two years ago.

Here the conversation ended.

CONDUCT OF RESIDENTS.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that on the 23d of March the gallant General on the other side of the bar (General Thornton) gave notice that he would this day submit to the Court the motion which the clerk would now read.

Motion.—“It appearing by the printed Hyderabad papers, that Rajah Chundoo Loh sent a letter to Lieut. Barnett, the assistant to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., the resident, who was acting for him during his absence from Hyderabad on a tour, containing representations and complaints which the Rajah desired might be communicated

to the Supreme Government; and, in page 239, that Lieut. Barnett mentioned to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, when he met him on his return, that he had received such a note, and described its contents; and likewise, by Sir C. T. Metcalfe's own statement, in page 241, that he did peruse the original note thoroughly and carefully, after having previously contented himself with Lieut. Barnett's report of its substance, and with looking at particular parts; notwithstanding which, neither Sir C. T. Metcalfe nor Lieutenant Barnett did communicate the contents to the Governor-General in Council, but the Supreme Government was kept in ignorance of any such appeal, until communicated by the Rajah through another channel, when several acts of oppression, complained of in the conduct of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, were ordered by the Gov. Gen. in Council to be redressed, in instructions which are inserted in page 224 and the following pages: That it be therefore recommended to the Court of Directors to be pleased to make regulations, in order to prevent in future so improper and dangerous a proceeding as the suppression or interruption of appeals or complaints, whether just or unjust, from the Native Governments to the Supreme Government; that if just, the grievances complained of may be redressed as soon as possible; and if unjust, explanations may be entered into without loss of time, and a good understanding promoted.”

General Thornton then addressed the Court. As he had made his motion very comprehensive, and had referred to the papers in the possession of every member of the Court for the circumstances to which it alluded, he should not feel it necessary to trouble the Court at great length. It did not appear that the conduct of Sir Charles Metcalfe had been noticed by the Court of Directors in the way it ought to have been. The Court had not thought the conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe a serious matter; but in his opinion it was so, and involved the safety of India. If native princes were to be treated as Residents thought fit, if their communications with the Supreme Government were to be interrupted, the safety of the empire would be endangered; it was impossible that it could be otherwise. The Rajah of Hyderabad had in his communication detailed his grievances in the most feeling manner; he stated, that the consequence of the system which the Resident was pursuing would be to have two governments in the country. It might have been supposed that the Court of Directors would have taken measures to prevent the interruption in future. It appeared that if Mr. Wm. Palmer had not communicated with the Supreme Government on the subject, the conduct of the Resident would, in all probability, not have been known at all.

Mr. Wm. Palmer was in the service of the Nizam, and therefore it was his duty to forward his communication to the Supreme Government; but if it had been otherwise, it was his duty, as a moral man, to make the communication. One circumstance, indeed, might have prevented him from doing so, namely, worldly motives. Many persons in Mr. Palmer's situation might, from a fear of suffering themselves, have abstained from doing what was strictly their duty. Mr. Palmer however had, unfortunately for himself, disregarded all such considerations; and the consequence was, that he had been ruined by the extraordinary construction put upon an act of parliament. He was glad to see that a noble Marquess had brought a bill into Parliament to regulate the construction of the act in future. He was astonished that the Court of Directors had not themselves taken some steps on the subject. He hoped that there would be no *maximum* of interest fixed in future, but that the money market would be left entirely open. It appeared to him that Sir C. Metcalfe's conduct had been oppressive and tyrannical, and he thought it ought to have been looked upon in the same light by the Court of Directors. Sir C. Metcalfe himself, as appeared from one of his despatches, was in great alarm respecting his conduct. He had, however, been supported by the Court of Directors. The conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe had been really most extraordinary. He pretended to have forgotten the instructions which he had penned himself, whilst secretary to the government, and was in consequence guilty of acts of tyranny and oppression. He was unfeeling enough to make the Rajah submit to him, instead of himself submitting to the Rajah. One part of his conduct the Court of Directors had, indeed, censured, but in very mild terms. One of the last acts of the Marquess of Hastings in India was to appoint Colonel O'Bryan to be the first assistant to Sir C. Metcalfe. This gentleman operated as a sort of check upon Sir C.; and he therefore soon got rid of him, and appointed another person in his place, who was a party to all the oppression which had taken place. It appeared to him the conduct of the Court of Directors, in omitting to take measures for securing the means of communication between native princes and the Supreme Government, was highly censurable. They ought to have adopted measures to show to the whole world that, in future, these communications would never be interrupted. On these grounds he had felt it necessary to bring the motion forward. He meant no disrespect to the Court of Directors, and he bore no personal enmity to Sir C. Metcalfe; he spoke only of his conduct as a public officer, and that he considered very blameable, and deserving

of severe punishment. He had heard Sir C.'s conduct defended, but never with respect to this transaction. He concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. Lowndes wished the gallant general to inform the Court what the particular grievances were to which reference was made in the motion. For his part, he knew nothing of them.

Gen. Thornton advised the hon. member to read the book, which was in the possession of every member of the Court.

The Chairman begged that the hon. proprietor would allow the motion of the gallant general to be put regularly from the chair.

The Clerk again read the motion.

Mr. Lowndes observed, that the present motion looked like a set-off against the Hyderabad question; it seemed to be a charge brought for the purpose of rebutting the great charge made a short time ago. He had always understood that a person who brought forward a charge, ought to be prepared to substantiate it. If the proofs of the charge were to be found in page 224 of the Papers which had been alluded to, he would propose that those proofs might be read, in order that gentlemen might know what they were talking about. As for himself, he was in the clouds; he knew nothing of the motion, except that it was connected with the great Hyderabad question, in which was involved the fate of the whole of India. The hon. member then proceeded to censure the arrangement which the Company had entered into with respect to the Northern Circar, and which he said would not be binding on the successors of the present Nizam. The Company should beware of placing themselves in opposition to public opinion in India: they existed only by public opinion. The freedom of the press was not necessary in India, because the natives were much happier under our government than they were before. He was not surprised that disturbances prevailed in the West-Indies now that he knew the freedom of the press existed there; it was that which had occasioned the disturbances. That which was good in England was hateful in the West-Indies.

Sir J. Doyle rose to order. The hon. proprietor had set out by declaring that he was in the clouds; he was happy to find that he had at length descended on *terra firma*. Nobody could suppose that he was going to oppose his voice to that of the hon. proprietor; but he would endeavour to give him the information of which he had stated himself to be in want, unless he would please to touch upon the subject before the Court, to which alone he ought to direct his attention.

Mr. Lowndes said that he would not have taken the liberty of branching out on the subject of the liberty of the press,

if his hon. liberty friend (Mr. Hume) had not done so. He felt great respect for the gallant officer who had interrupted him; not only because he came from Ireland, but because he was in the army. The hon. proprietor then requested that the charges in the motion might be read.

Whilst the clerk was looking for the passage in question,

Sir John Doyle said that he rose in compliance with the wish of the hon. proprietor, to bring him back to earth from the clouds, among which he confessed himself to have been wandering. At the same time, he could not help remarking that, if the hon. proprietor had attended at former meetings of the Court, he would have heard the whole matter, on which he had been speaking fully discussed, in seven or eight consecutive meetings. However, as the hon. proprietor had not been present, he would endeavour to enlighten him upon the subject, as briefly as the circumstances of the case would permit. The question itself was so important, and our empire in India, according to the different private letters lately received from that country, was in so precarious a condition, that he was certain the Court would grant him its indulgence, whilst he endeavoured to explain to the hon. proprietor those matters which he did not at present seem clearly to understand. He was of opinion that the steps which Sir C. Metcalfe had taken, as well as those which he had not taken, were of such a nature as must naturally tend in their effects to derange the system of the country, and ultimately to shake our power in the East. For the information of the hon. proprietor, he would point out the grounds upon which the present motion rested;—and what he (Sir John Doyle) was going to say regarding Sir C. Metcalfe, would depend upon Sir C. Metcalfe's words alone. He had never said any thing of the character of Sir Charles—he had spoken of his conduct merely; and in all the accusations he had brought against it, he had taken his data from Sir C. Metcalfe's own words and from nothing else. (*Hear!*) He must observe that Rajah Chundoo Loll wrote a statement to the Resident's deputy. The words of it (in p. 177) are as follow:—"What more need I write? I am quite powerless. It rests with the Resident to decide the matter. If you will be so obliging as to write all this to the Sudder, and lend me the benefit of your assistance, it will be an excessive favour. I have not made the above statement for my own benefit; but my sense of duty towards his Highness the Nizam has impelled me to draw it up. Pray make this all known to the Resident. Although it is not my practice to write against gentlemen, I am now compelled to state the following circumstances for your information." The Rajah then proceeded

ceeded to complain of Mr. Hislop, one of the cornets, one of the beardless proconsuls, sent out by Sir C. Metcalfe to govern India. He said of him, "Mr. Hislop has set aside my leases, and granted such further reductions as he was pleased to think proper, giving leases for himself, and also allowing them to appropriate the crops. After this, what security is there for the payment of the public resources? Under these circumstances, the ryots of Kalburga, who only want an excuse, hold back payment of the revenue, even on the reduced terms of their last engagements. When the talookdars are treated in this way, and required to produce their accounts, it is easy to imagine what an opinion the ryots and the public will form of leases granted by me, and of my authority in the country." He trusted that the Court would recollect, that it was the minister of his highness the Nizam who used this language. He went on: "I will say no more: the Resident is supreme." The epithet was most proper. Sir C. Metcalfe certainly acted as if he was supreme. That, he it observed, was the letter of Rajah Chundoo Loll, the minister of the Nizam, to the Resident's deputy, inclosing a complaint against the Resident which ought to have been forwarded instantly to the supreme authority in India,—for such he conceived the Sudder to be. That it never was forwarded, or at least that it never reached the quarter for which it was intended, was now established. He had read what Chundoo Loll had said; he now wished them to consider what was Sir C. Metcalfe's reply. In page 152, Sir C. said: "The most effectual, and perhaps the only secure mode of reforming the government, is by the employment of Europeans; but I am precluded from taking that course in consequence of my situation as minister, inasmuch as such a measure would be tantamount to taking the government out of the hands of the Nizam and his minister." What was the very first step which Sir C. Metcalfe had taken? Why the very thing he declared to be tantamount to taking the government out of the hands of the Nizam and his minister; when he knew that the effect likely to be produced by it was, not only that Rajah Chundoo Loll would lose his place and authority, but that this loss would soon be followed by that of his head. Rajah Chundoo Loll, discovering that his letter had never been sent to the Governor-General, and smarting not only under the discredit brought upon himself personally by the Resident, but also under the dread of being deprived at once of his place, his authority, and his life, caught hold of the first person on whom he supposed that he had any claim for support. He went to Mr. Wm. Palmer, who had been twenty-two years in the service of the

Nizam, and had quelled, at some hazard to himself, a very dangerous mutiny in the Nizam's troops: Mr. Palmer on these accounts was naturally enough in the confidence of the Nizam's government. To Mr. W. Palmer, he repeated, Rajah Chundoo Loll went, saying, "I have tried the regular mode of conveying my complaint to the Sudder through the Resident, and through the Resident's deputy; but it is all in vain; I cannot get communicated to the Sudder a statement of my real situation, and I must therefore request of you, as an act of friendship, to get me this letter conveyed to his Excellency." Mr. W. Palmer acceded to his request, and the letter was received by the Governor-General through the medium of that gentleman. The Governor-General immediately turned round upon Mr. Wm. Palmer, and said, "You must bring me no more private messages from the Nizam's ministers;" and with the same breath said to Rajah Chundoo Loll, "You must send me no more complaints through the medium of private merchants,—you must make your complaints through the Resident; and I say this not to discourage you from sending complaints; on the contrary, I shall always be ready to receive them through the regular channel, when you think you have an occasion to make them." That was proper language for the Governor-General to hold upon such an occasion; if he had held other language, he would have been unfit for the high situation which he filled, or rather for any situation in the Company's service. In the remarks he was now about to offer, he did not intend to draw any comparisons between the manner in which different individuals performed their respective duties: comparisons were in most cases invidious, and in all cases, to use the common proverb, odious. If he were inclined to draw comparisons, he could assure the Court they should not be between those who had filled, and those who were now filling situations in India. Such comparisons would not be fair at the present moment, since the Court had been in utter darkness for the last four months as to every thing which had taken place in India. If there were any truth in private letters, the state of that country was far from that which Englishmen could wish it to be. He did not, on that account, pretend at that moment, to impute blame against any one. On that point, when the despatches of the Local Government were known, it would be competent for them to form a judgment; but at present, when every thing was dark and uncertain, nothing could be more uncandid and unfair. He repeated, that if there were any truth in the private letters from India—and out of the many letters which he had seen, there was not one which could lead him to a differ-

ent conclusion—our affairs in that country were in a very ticklish, if not in a very dangerous state. So far as he could understand, there was a very wide difference between the accounts drawn up for Parliament, of the revenue of the Company in India, in 1813 and 1814, when the Marquess of Hastings commenced his career as Governor-General, and the accounts of its revenue in 1823 and 1824, when he closed it. He was informed that at the latter period, there was an increase of £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 sterling. He believed that no such excess of revenue existed at the present moment: for if it were true that the Company was spending £10,000 a day in prosecuting this Burmese war, the funds, which the noble Marquess had left behind him in the treasury must by this time be reduced to “a beggarly account of empty boxes.” He contended, that it was not merely on account of the want of attention it exhibited towards states in alliance with us, that this suppression of information was dangerous—that, he admitted, was bad enough; but it was rendered doubly dangerous, on account of the Resident’s serving in a foreign country, of which the manners, customs and prejudices were very different from our own. Let them consider the consequences to which this suppression of information naturally led. If the Resident had power to withhold it in one instance, he had power to withhold it in all. Supposing—what he admitted was not likely to happen in the case of Sir C. Metcalfe, or in the case of any other resident now in office—supposing, he said, that an act of high treason against the East-India Company should come to the knowledge of the Resident or the Resident’s deputy; supposing that the Resident should be a person of but little experience—as, for instance, a young subaltern officer, who from his very years could not have much experience—supposing that the Resident should, in the exercise of his discretion, think it not worth while to communicate to the Governor-General the act of high treason of which he had been informed, in what situation would the Governor-General, the Court of Directors, and the Company at large be placed? The Governor-General was the individual to whom the Court of Directors and the Company at large looked for responsibility: yet, with what countenance could either of them pretend to censure his measures, if, from want of the necessary information, a rebellion was raging in their dominions, which might have been avoided, if the requisite information had been forwarded to him in season? With regard to the anxiety of the Governor-General to receive information, he would merely say one word,—no man was fit to govern a country or to command an army, who was not

ready, he would not merely say to receive, but to elicit information, by every means in his power, on any subject conducive to the interest of his country. If that position were controverted, he would sit down immediately and give up the whole point in dispute; but he knew that it could not be controverted, and he therefore should not add another word on that part of the question before the Court. With what practical effects the gallant general who originated the debate, intended to follow up his motion, he did not pretend to know; but he trusted that the Court of Directors would immediately issue such orders, not only to the Residents now in office, but also to those who succeeded them, as would preclude the necessity of any further measure. There was little responsibility on the Residents; but there was a great and awful responsibility on the Governor-General: it would therefore be right for the Court to say at once, as distinctly as words could say it, that in no case, upon no pretext whatever, should information be withheld from the Governor-General. He thought that what had already passed would have its due weight in every quarter. He was sure that the Court of Directors wished to do their best for the Company at large. They might be fallible, like other men: but their intentions were always directed, he was quite sure, to the benefit of the Company. He therefore trusted that they would forthwith issue such orders, as would in future preclude the possibility of any information being withheld from the Governor-General. The Resident was not the person who ought to pass judgment upon the information communicated to him; it might be trifling in his estimation, and yet, when connected with other circumstances, known from other quarters to the Governor-General, might be of the utmost interest to the well-being of the state. As he had had no specific object in view, when he rose upon this question, he should be acting ill, if he presumed to trespass longer on the time of the Court. He thanked them for the attention with which they had listened to him, and assured them that it was only to satisfy the hon. proprietor who had preceded him that he had ventured to trespass upon their attention so long. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Weeding desired to address to the Court a few observations on the extraordinary proposition before them; in doing which he should be able to shew, that the imputation it attempted to fix upon Sir Charles Metcalfe was entirely without foundation, while the declaratory regulation it called for from the Court of Directors was perfectly unnecessary. He agreed entirely with the hon. gentleman who had just spoken (Sir John Doyle) that it was proper to give the utmost facility and

and freedom to the transmission of complaints from those who were in any way connected with the British Government, and felt aggrieved, to the supreme authorities in India. To this, as a general principle, he fully assented. As it was already acted upon, however, by the governments in India, and enjoined by the authorities at home, to call upon the Court of Directors to issue a declaration on the subject was childish, as well as unnecessary. He should have been glad if the hon. and gallant officer, Sir John Doyle, when he promised to communicate the requisite information to the hon. proprietor behind him, had, instead of stating only one part of the subject, gone on, as in justice he ought to have done, to state the other part of it also. The hon. and gallant officer would then have proved to the hon. proprietor, as had been before proved to the Court of Proprietors, that the charge which had been brought against Sir Charles Metcalfe, for withholding information, was entirely groundless. He (Mr. Weeding) should endeavour to supply the omission, and for that purpose would trouble the Court with a short history of the transaction. In August 1822, the Governor-General received a representation from the minister of the Nizam, Rajah Chundoo Loll, conveyed privately through the hands of Mr. Wm. Palmer of Hyderabad, complaining that the Resident had withdrawn his confidence from him, and that in consequence his enemies at the Nizam’s Court were laying schemes for and plotting his destruction. He complained also that he had received no answer to two communications, which he had previously addressed to the first-assistant of the Resident, Lieut. Barnett, and copies of which he then enclosed, for the perusal of the Governor-General. It was not the least curious circumstance of this transaction, that although the letter to the Governor-General was duly signed by the minister, Chundoo Loll, the papers which he had sent to Lieut. Barnett were without date, seal, or signature: which would seem to infer, that if the writer were not in doubt of the truth of his own statements, he did not attach much importance to them. At the conclusion of one of the papers, the minister requested, as the last speaker, Sir John Doyle, had stated, that Lieut. Barnett “would be so obliging as to write all this to the *Sudder*.” Now without staying to inquire whether the *Sudder* meant the presidency, the seat of the supreme government—or the residency, the seat of the local government—of which an attentive perusal of the context would naturally excite a doubt, more particularly as the Resident was then absent, and the letters were addressed to his assistant; he (Mr. Weeding) would proceed to inquire

into the nature of the communications. They included two specific objects. One was, a complaint of the interference of British agents in the adjustment and collection of the revenue; the other was a proposition from the minister for a loan of thirty-five lacs of rupees, for which he offered, as security, the *peschush* or tribute of the Northern Circars. It appeared from the papers that, on the 4th of June 1822, Lieut. Barnett made known to the Resident, by letter, the substance of the minister’s communications; and on the 5th of June, the Resident directed an answer to the several points to which they referred; and he desired his assistant to confer with the minister, and discuss the contents of his note in the spirit of his (the Resident’s) observations. On the 22d of June, the assistant wrote again to the Resident, that he had complied with his instructions, and the result of his conference with the minister was, that he was convinced by the reasons set before him, and satisfied of the necessity of the measures adopted for the relief of the country. He (Mr. Weeding) would not detain the Court while he searched for the letter of Lieutenant Barnett on this subject; it would be found among the papers: its date was the 22d of June 1822, and the minister’s satisfaction was declared in the last paragraph of it. Now he would ask the Court what they thought of Chundoo Loll’s complaint to the Governor-General, that he had received no answer from the Resident to those letters? They would reply probably in the words of the Marquess of Hastings himself, after all the papers had been submitted to him, in his letter of the 13th of November 1822, “that they could not but impress the Governor-General in Council with a very unfavourable opinion of the minister’s regard for truth and fair dealing.” The disingenuousness of the minister was strongly exposed by the Governor-General in the said letter, and to an opinion coming from such a quarter, so deliberately expressed, the gentlemen opposite, he conceived, would hardly object. He would now ask the mover of the proposition before the Court, what became of his assertion, that the Resident had neglected to transmit a complaint to the Governor-General? The complaint was addressed, not to the Supreme Government, but to the assistant of the Resident. In a conference between the assistant and the minister, the latter declared himself satisfied; that he was convinced by his arguments of the necessity of the existing state of things. The complaint therefore was at an end: the Resident surely could not be blamed for thinking it so. Suppose the general himself who had made this motion in charge of a brigade, and an officer under him, or some person subject to his control, had complained of the conduct of

any of his officers, and of the orders which he had issued; and suppose this had been the first intimation of any feeling of grievance or complaint which had come to the general's knowledge, would he not naturally seek an interview with the complaining party; and if, in the conference with him he admitted his complaint to be groundless, would the general deem it indispensable to forward the statement of such an officer to his superiors; or would he not deem it most unjustifiable to be, accused of concealment and neglect of duty for not doing so? On what ground, then, did the hon. gentleman charge Sir Charles Metcalfe with improper conduct on this occasion? Did he mean to say, that he ought to have forwarded the proposition for a loan of thirty-five lacs of rupees? Such a charge would be equally untenable. Sir Charles Metcalfe had himself, the year before, submitted a proposition to the Supreme Government for raising a loan for the use of the Nizam, on the same principle, that of taking the tribute of the Northern Circars as security for its repayment. The letter recommending it was dated the 5th of April 1821, and was dictated in the spirit of the kindest consideration for the interests of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. (for which they made him afterwards so unworthy a return), whose debt it proposed not merely to liquidate, but to give them an indemnity for the discontinuance of their loan, and the loss of the large interest which they were deriving from it. It was dictated also with a view to the full relief—which it would have accomplished—of the Nizam's difficulties, while it prompted the Bengal government to a liberal and statesman-like conduct, without the least risk to its pecuniary interests. But what said the Governor-General in Council? Mr. Adam approved of it; Mr. Fendall also supported it; but improved upon the recommendation by advising that instead of taking the peshchush as security, it should be bought altogether. A crore of rupees was about fourteen years' purchase of seven lacs—a good purchase of a good ground rent. The Marquess of Hastings, however, disapproved of the plan, and it was rejected. The Bengal government had since found it necessary to adopt the principle, without carrying it to the same extent. Now would the hon. general say, that it would have been becoming in the Resident to trouble his superiors with a proposition which they had already deliberately refused? If he had done so, so prone did the hon. general appear, so gratuitously inclined to discover a fault in this meritorious servant of the Company, that he (Mr. Weeding) imagined he would have been as ready to accuse him then of contumacy, as he was now of neglect, where none existed. After all, if the author of the proposition before the Court

were capable of proving any part of his case against the Resident, where would be the use of his motion? There might be some sense in moving a vote of censure against the offending party: but to call upon the Court of Directors to make a regulation, which was already made; to transmit it to their Indian governments, where it had been already transmitted; to enjoin the observance of it, where it was already in full operation and effect; this appeared to him (Mr. Weeding) to be perfectly childish and unnecessary. If this motion succeeded, he should next expect some gentleman to recommend the Catechism or Ten Commandments to be sent to India, as if the Company's servants there had received no education nor instructions, and were insensible to the obligations of a common duty. He trusted the Court would reject the proposition of the hon. gentleman.

Sir John Doyle was surprised that a gentleman, who in general argued so well, should have risen to continue a discussion on the propriety of withholding information from the Supreme Government,—a practice which, he was sure, the Court of Directors would never sanction with their approbation. All that he wished to obtain by the present motion was a proof, that what was done in India against the regulations of the Company, without the knowledge of the Directors, would not be sanctioned by them in England, when it came within their knowledge. As the hon. proprietor had thought fit to ask him what he would do under certain circumstances, if he were in the command of a regiment, he would venture to offer to the hon. proprietor the fruits of his military experience. The commanding officer of a regiment, when he received a complaint against his own conduct from an inferior officer, was bound to communicate it forthwith to the Commander-in-chief; he had no discretion to exercise—send it he must; yes, he would lose his commission if he did not send to the Commander-in-chief the most virulent complaint that malice could draw up against him. So much for that point; now for the next. They were told that Sir C. Metcalfe stated, that Rajah Chundoo Loll was satisfied as to the groundlessness of his complaint. True it was that Sir C. Metcalfe did make such a statement; still, though such was the case, he (Sir J. Doyle) should have preferred a letter of Rajah Chundoo Loll giving that assurance, on the precise fact of which he complained, to a thousand assertions of Sir C. Metcalfe. If a Resident, strong and powerful like Sir C. Metcalfe, should send to the minister of a native potentate, declaring, "you have said so and so regarding me—you must unsay, and that speedily, all you have formerly said," he was afraid that the minister

minister of such a prince would not have the firmness to resist such a demand, coming from such a quarter; and therefore it was that he had first read to the Court the letter of Rajah Chundoo Loll, and had afterwards followed it up by reading the letter of Sir C. Metcalfe. He had gone to the original documents for the observations he had made, and had not taken them on credit, after they had been distorted by passing through three or four different channels. Having answered these points in the hon. gentleman's speech, he should sit down, but not without requesting the hon. and gallant general a second time to withdraw the motion he had submitted to the Court.

Mr. Lowndes rose, amidst deafening cries of "*Spoke, spoke!*" As far as we understood what he said, it was to this effect: that he meant to move for the production of the original agreement between the firm of Palmer and Co. and the agent of the native power, the Nizam and his government. The outcry shortly became so loud, that even Mr. Lowndes was obliged to resume his seat.

Mr. Hume expressed his surprise at the speech which had just been made by the hon. proprietor on the other side of the Court—a speech inconsistent with all the rules of the Company's service. The parity of reasoning, which the hon. proprietor had endeavoured to make out between the conduct of a Resident in India and that of a colonel of a regiment in England, receiving groundless complaints against themselves, and neglecting to forward them to their respective superiors, had utterly and entirely failed, and had not, as his hon. friend had shewn, the slightest application to the present case. The danger arising from such observations as those in which the hon. proprietor had indulged, was much greater than the Court might at first anticipate. If one principle with regard to the government of India ought to be held more sacred than another, it was this,—that all complaints against their governors coming from the governed, who lived at a distance from the source of redress in England, should find an easy and immediate access to those who had the power of relieving and removing them. (*Hear!*) He said that certain documents had been laid before the Court of Proprietors, purporting to be all the documents which had passed between the Resident at Hyderabad and the Nizam's government respecting a certain transaction: it now turned out that the documents laid before the Court were not all the documents which had passed; that they were garbled documents, and garbled for some purpose, which, though not avowed, was clearly perceptible. If these facts were true, the present motion involved a principle of no

slight importance to the Company; and, which was shortly this:—"Was the Court of Proprietors to be supplied with partial or general information, on any subject into which it was desirous of making inquiry?" His gallant friend near him contended that general information ought to be furnished to the Court; the hon. proprietor opposite maintained that it ought to be content with partial information, and such as their Residents should think it expedient to disclose. The hon. proprietor had said, that the charge which had been made against Sir C. Metcalfe, for withholding some information about a loan, was a matter regarding which it was not necessary to trouble the Governor-General. A loan, in the estimation of the hon. proprietor, was a matter of no consequence. Formerly he had treated it as a matter of most serious importance, not to be undertaken without grave consideration, or some great and pressing emergency; now he passed it by as a matter not worth notice. He left the hon. proprietor to reconcile, if he could, his present with his past declarations; and should proceed to do that, which he had hitherto had no opportunity of doing; namely, to state his opinion of Sir C. Metcalfe's conduct with regard to the transactions at Hyderabad. He had no hesitation in saying, that the conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe was more extraordinary than that of any public man which had ever fallen under his observation. It was so inconsistent and contradictory, as to prove to demonstration that he could have no honest object in view; his sentiments changed, as the objects which he pursued changed; and the declarations which he had made of his different sentiments, at different times, now stood before the public as evidence to impugn the rectitude and honesty of his motives. He only regretted that Sir C. Metcalfe was not present, to hear the charges he had to produce against him; if Sir C. Metcalfe had been present, he would have stated more fully the different reasons which he had for declaring that Sir C. Metcalfe was utterly unworthy the situation which he now had the honour to fill. He trusted that the Court of Proprietors would not sanction Sir C. Metcalfe's system of withholding the complaints, which he in his official situation was called upon to forward to the Supreme Government. In his opinion, a subsequent avowal from Rajah Chundoo Loll, that his former complaint was without foundation, amounted to no defence of Sir C. Metcalfe. In the interim between his first and last declaration, a thousand events might have occurred so full of danger and disaster, that it would have been impossible to calculate the evil which the suppression of that complaint might have produced to our empire in India.

India. He had before called the attention of the Court to the manner in which their servants in India had withheld from them important public documents: four years ago he had brought this very subject under its consideration. Some time previously, certain transactions had taken place in India, which had produced considerable discontent. Memorials had been sent to the local government, from those who either were oppressed or conceived themselves to be so. He alluded to the case of several officers, who, after a long service, found themselves suddenly superseded by a new system of promotion being adopted in their army in India. Three years after this promotion had taken place, several officers who had come home from India to obtain redress, found, upon inquiry at the East-India House, that the memorials which they had drawn up had never been transmitted to, or received by, the Court of Directors. On that occasion, when the subject was regularly brought before the Court of Proprietors, justice was done to Lieutenant-Colonel Keble and one or two other officers, by giving them the rank to which their long service entitled them. Other officers afterwards applied to the Court for redress: but whether justice was done to them or not, he was not able to recollect. He did not recollect who filled the chair at that time; but he well recollected the clear and strong expressions which their present Chairman had then used. He told them, upon that discussion, that "sound policy and strict justice equally required that a free, easy, and quick channel should be open to all complainants, in order that they might obtain, as soon as possible, a remedy for any grievances of which they had reason to complain." He (Mr. Hume) was perfectly convinced of the truth of that position, and had therefore endeavoured to illustrate it as fully as he could. He had pointed out the lamentable consequences which had emanated from the suppression of the complaints which had been made by the people in Madras and its vicinity. He had likewise pointed out the consequences which had ensued from the same misconduct on the part of the local authorities in the province of Cuttack, where a rebellion raged for upwards of three years, owing to the obstructions thrown in the way of all complainants. The individual who had created those obstructions was dismissed, as soon as they were discovered by the Supreme Government. He was sent home. On his arrival in this country, he petitioned the Court for redress; but he did not obtain it, because, in point of fact, he did not deserve it. The mere dismissal of that functionary was not, in his opinion, a sufficient punishment for the offence he had committed, in obstructing the channels of complaint. He

was sorry to say, that the orders of the Court of Directors were better calculated to obstruct than to open the doors to complaint. In proof of it, he referred to the order of the Court, which was sent in the year 1806 to Calcutta, prohibiting all meetings of the inhabitants without leave of the Governor-General, on any subject in which their interests were materially concerned. By that order, he repeated the assertion, the inhabitants of Calcutta were forbidden to assemble to consider of any complaints which they might have to urge against the government, without first obtaining the leave of that very government against which the complaint was to be presented. The announcement of such an order conveyed to the minds of the inhabitants of Calcutta this idea—that unless they met for the purposes of adulation—unless they assembled to record their approbation of the measures adopted by the Governor-General and his Council, it was not intended that they should meet at all; the order was, therefore, considered by them as a measure subtly devised for the purpose of stifling any attempts they might be inclined to make in order to obtain a redress of grievances. Coupling this order and the effect it had produced, with the manner in which complaints might be withheld from the Supreme Government, he must say, that he considered the present motion to be one of most serious importance to the welfare of India. He conceived that if the Court of Directors had condescended to take the advice which he had formerly ventured to give them, and had declared that every individual neglecting to send home requisite information, should by that very neglect be rendered incapable of serving the Company, and should be *ipso facto* removed from his office, they would have had no occasion to discuss a matter like that which at present engaged their attention. The utmost facility ought, in his opinion, to be given to the reception of the complaints of those whom we governed. He knew that some backwardness had formerly existed to receive them, and that backwardness he wished to remove. He would not give to any resident or deputy-resident the power of withholding from the Governor-General a single complaint which came to his hands in the discharge of his official duty. It was true that the complaint might be frivolous, groundless, and unfounded; but it should be sufficient that a party declared himself injured, to entitle it to be sent to the Governor-General. The Court would not be doing justice to the thousands who were subjected to its sway, if it did not throw the doors of justice wide open to all claimants. (*Hear!*) If it sanctioned the propositions laid down by the hon. proprietor on the other side of the Court, it would put an end to all means

of

of correcting misgovernment, and of checking misrule. If the hon. proprietor were to express the same opinions as a director, which he had just now expressed as a proprietor, he would express opinions which no director hitherto had ever ventured to assert. They had been told that the government which the Company exercised in India was a system of despotism. For the sake of argument he would say, be it so. Now, of all despotisms of which he had ever heard or read, none was so absolute as a military government; yet, in a military government, as they had heard from his hon. and gallant friend near him, every subaltern officer—nay, more, every private soldier, could compel his commanding-officer to transmit to the commander-in-chief any complaint which he had to urge against him. If, then, their government in India were the despotism which it had been asserted to be, still he would advise them to give to every soul who lived in it under their sway, that right which belonged to the meanest soldier in the army—that of transmitting an account of their grievances to those who were supreme over them. He did not know whether the sentiments he had expressed would be supported by the Court; but he knew that the motion of the gallant officer near him was rendered advisable by the course of recent events, and that, if it were carried, it would prevent the repetition of similar occurrences. At the same time he would admit, that it might be expedient not to press it at the present moment; it might be supposed that it was meant as a charge of neglect against the executive government. (*Hear!*) Still, before he would advise the gallant officer to withdraw it, he must hear whether the Court of Directors were inclined to rectify such abuses in future. If they were so inclined, and would declare themselves to be so, the object of his gallant friend's motion would be answered without pressing it further; for the discussion of that day would teach all their Residents in India not to exercise such a discretion, with regard to the communication of complaints to the government, as had recently been exercised by Sir C. Metcalfe.

Mr. Weeding rose to explain. He hoped that no person, except the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, had misunderstood the observations which he had submitted to their notice. The hon. gentleman had put words into his mouth which he had never uttered, and had then amused himself by commenting upon them. Whatever might be the imperfection of the hon. gentleman's memory, he trusted the Court would recollect that, in the outset of his argument, he had admitted in the fullest manner the propriety of giving the utmost facility to those who felt aggrieved, in the transmission of their complaints to the

Supreme Government. His reasoning only went to shew that Sir Charles Metcalfe had been no impediment to so useful a practice, and that the motion before the Court was totally uncalled for.

The Chairman would suggest to the gallant general the expediency of withdrawing the motion which he had proposed, assuring him that it was an invariable rule that the subordinate authorities in India should communicate to the superior all the information which came to their knowledge. This rule of course applied also to the regular transmission of all official documents, and few seasons occurred in which the Court of Directors did not take occasion to impress upon their servants in India the necessity of attending to it; and the Court themselves were in the habit of calling for any explanation which they thought requisite to the most complete elucidation of the papers they received. He trusted that the motion would be withdrawn; he should be truly sorry if it were persisted in, because he thought that the pressing it at the present moment would be highly inconvenient. Honourable proprietors ought to recollect that the Court of Directors could not always send out to India such despatches as they might themselves wish. There was a controlling power provided by the legislature, to which they could not but submit their own opinions. Under these circumstances he should be sorry to resist the motion of the gallant general; but should be much better pleased if he would consent to withdraw it. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Trant conceived that if this motion were to be withdrawn, it must be by the consent of the Court. After the grounds of accusation which had been laid against Sir C. Metcalfe by the hon. and gallant officer opposite, justice would not be done to Sir C. Metcalfe unless a few words were heard in his defence. His hon. friend near him had alluded to particular parts of the Hyderabad papers, as exculpating the conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe, but had not been able to put his finger upon them immediately, in consequence of his not having expected such a discussion as that in which they had just been engaged. He would, therefore, with permission of the Court, read those passages to which his hon. friend had only alluded. For the benefit of those who were not present at the late discussions on the Hyderabad papers, it would be necessary for him to premise a few words, in order that they might know who the Rajah Chundoo Loll was. He was stated to be the minister of his highness the Nizam—

Mr. Twining rose to order. After the intimation which the proprietors had received that the withdrawal of the present motion would not be unacceptable to the Court of Directors, and after the silent

annunciation

annunciation of the gallant general, that he had no objection to accede to the course which the Chairman had suggested, he begged to submit, with all due respect to the hon. proprietor, whether it would not be most advisable to abstain from such a discussion as that into which he appeared desirous of entering. (*Hear! hear!*)

Sir John Doyle merely rose to say one word. He trusted that after what had fallen from the Chairman, the good sense of the gallant officer would see the propriety of withdrawing the present motion.

General Thornton said that he was much disposed, in consequence of the recommendation of the Chairman, seconded as it was by that of the gallant officer near him, to accede to the wishes of the Court of Directors, and to withdraw his present motion.

Mr. Lowndes rose again, amid cries of "*Spoke!*" As the character of one of their servants had been attacked, he thought that the Court ought to hear it defended. In common fairness, when an attack was made, the party attacked, or his friends if he were absent, should be allowed to enter into his defence. (*Cries of Spoke, spoke!*)

Mr. S. Dixon rose to order.

Mr. Trant said that he would submit to the Chairman.

[Great clamour, amid which]

The Deputy Chairman rose, and said that nothing had given him greater pleasure than the words which had just fallen from the hon. proprietor; namely, that he would submit to the chairman. (*Alaugh.*) He hoped that the hon. member who had brought forward this motion would indulge in the same feeling of submission to the chair, and that he would permit him to say, that the Court of Directors were most anxious to establish a system of complete information, as to every thing which related to the concerns of the Company abroad. On every occasion, when any deficiency of information was evident in the despatches received from India, they pointed out the deficiency to the local government, and enjoined them to use every exertion to supply the defect, and to avoid a repetition of it in future. There was no objection, behind the bar, he assured the Court, to the motion of the gallant general, except that, as the constitution of the country had given to the Directors the power of originating all despatches for the governance of their dominions in India, and to the Board of Control the power of approving or disapproving them, it would occasion great difficulty and inconvenience if the opinions of individual proprietors should be laid down as the standing rules and orders of the Company. If the gallant general withdrew his motion, the present Court would, he was sure, separate satisfied that the Court of Direc-

tors would, for their own sakes, take care that the object of it was fully accomplished; for there was no point on which they were more anxious, than to receive the fullest information of every thing which took place in India.

Mr. Trant rose amid great confusion. He did not wish to enter into a discussion disagreeable to the Court; he only wished to say five words. ("Yes," exclaimed a member, "but those five words may lead to five hours' discussion.") If he had not been interrupted he should already have concluded what he had to observe. (*Great outcry!*) If he were permitted to go on, he thought that he could remove from the mind of the Court all doubts as to the rectitude of Sir C. Metcalfe's motives. (*Cries of hear! and no! no!*) As the outcry continued, the hon. member at last sat down.

General Thornton then formally withdrew his motion.

BURMESE WAR—CONDUCT OF LORD AMHERST.

The Chairman then proposed the question, that this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. Lowndes asked what security there was that the agreement made with the Nizam about the £70,000 a year would not be withdrawn?

No reply was given to this question.

Mr. Hume.—One motion had now been disposed of; he trusted that the Court had not forgotten that he had given notice of another. He had on a former occasion declared his intention to bring under their consideration the conduct of Lord Amherst in India. It was his opinion that Lord Amherst ought to be recalled from that country, in consequence of his inability to discharge the duties imposed upon him. He had only to ask at present, first, whether any document or information had been received from India by the Court of Directors, or by the Secret Committee, respecting the origin and progress of the Burmese war? and secondly, whether any report of the court of inquiry, which had sat upon the cruel massacre at Barrackpore, had yet arrived in this country? He hoped that he should not be considered as acting prematurely in putting these questions, when it was recollected that eighteen months had elapsed since the commencement of the war with the Burmese, and that the country was still ignorant of the progress which had been made in it.

The Chairman in reply to Mr. Hume, observed that certain papers relating to the origin and progress of the Burmese war had already been laid before Parliament, and had been printed pursuant to a vote of the House. With respect to the other question which the hon. proprietor had put to him, regarding the report of the court

of

of inquiry into the mutiny at Barrackpore, he must reply, that no such report had yet arrived in this country. Having given these answers, he should move that this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. Hume could not allow the Court to adjourn at present, as he was not altogether satisfied with the answer he had received from the Chairman. He should, therefore, submit a motion, which he thought the present situation of their affairs fully warranted. He could not find words to express the regret with which he rose to bring forward a charge imputing blame to an individual, whose justification they could not hear on account of his absence. He was informed, however, by authority, which he had no reason to doubt, that Lord Amherst had written privately to some of his friends on the subject of the Burmese war. In those letters he had communicated his opinions as to the cause and progress of it, and had stated his views in it from first to last. Now, if what those letters stated were true, a great culpability rested, in his opinion, on the government of Bengal, which had engaged in a war from mere views of conquest and aggrandizement, contrary to an act of Parliament, which expressly declared that the commencement of a war, upon such grounds, was contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm. [Here the hon. member read the preamble to the act of Parliament.] Now, while that statute remained on the statute-book, it behoved the proprietors, if they were impressed, as they ought to be, with a sense of the impolicy and of the injustice of such a proceeding, to consider how it was that a government, acting in direct violation of the law, delayed to lay such a statement before the Court of Directors as appeared to justify the line of policy which it had determined to pursue. He was of opinion, that under existing circumstances, the Court was bound to pass a vote of censure on the Bengal government, for neglecting the duty imposed upon it by the legislature. For what had been the conduct of that government? Not only had it declared war against a power which had not committed hostilities upon us; and carried our army from its own territories into those of another power; but it had also placed the British forces in a situation in which they had never before been placed in India, and he never wished to see them placed again. They had marched our troops to Rangoon, where, from the month of January down to the latter end of April, they had been in a state of complete siege, having done nothing in all that time except making a few sallies upon the forces of the enemy. It was, therefore, matter of importance that something should be done to rescue the British arms from the disgrace which the Bengal government had cast upon

them. As to the papers which had been printed by command of Parliament, respecting the origin and progress of the Burmese war, he had only one word to say. If there were no other cause for that war except the cause assigned in those papers—if the war were carried on for the small income derived from the island of Shapuree, which, he was told by the right hon. the President of the Board of Control, when he moved in his place in Parliament for a return of the revenue derived from it, did not exceed one farthing—he suggested that he was already in a condition to submit to the Court a vote of censure on the government of Fort William; though he was not in a condition to move a vote for the recal of Lord Amherst, for not sending home all the papers in their possession, to explain the causes which had led them into so difficult a war, for an object in itself so insignificant. Connected with that subject was another, which required the serious consideration of that Court, if any subject ever did: he meant the massacre—for he knew no other name to call it by—which had taken place at Barrackpore. No subject ever claimed greater attention from that Court; and yet no information had yet arrived as to the result of the inquiry instituted into it. It was upon these grounds, exclusively of the expense which this war must throw upon the funds of the Company, that he could not allow the Court to separate without expressing some opinion on the conduct of the Bengal government. He should, therefore, conclude by proposing a motion, of which he would dictate the words to the secretary. [The hon. member here began, but desisted as soon as he saw the Chairman rise to address the Court.]

The Chairman said, that the communications and despatches from India relative to the Burmese war came home in the secret department; and that such of them had been published as had been deemed proper by the competent authorities. He wished to recall to the memory of the hon. proprietor, and indeed to that of the Court at large, that in the beginning of most of our wars in India, even of those which in their termination had been most successful, they had appeared in England to be unpropitious. He, therefore, was of opinion that, until the Court received further despatches from India, it would be well for it to withhold the declaration of its opinion, especially during the time that preparations were carrying on. He would recall to their memory another circumstance, which he trusted would lead them to the conclusion he wished. They would all recollect the situation in which that gallant officer, Lord W. Bentinck, had been placed. He was of opinion that great injustice had been done to that gallant officer, by the

opinions

opinions which were crudely and hastily formed of his conduct. With that fact as a warning before them, he cautioned them not to come to a hasty and precipitate judgment; for it would be wrong to impeach the conduct of the Governor-General, without having more experience to act upon.

Mr. Hume said, he fully agreed with what had fallen from the worthy Chairman respecting the case of that meritorious officer, Lord William Bentinck. The measures taken with regard to that gallant individual were harsh in the extreme, because subsequent events proved that they were entirely undeserved. If he could have supposed that any such results were likely to accrue from his rising on the present occasion, he would not have risen. He had before stated, that he was most unwilling to rise, and he must again repeat, that he was at a loss about what he ought either to say or to do. Though the documents which he wanted to see had been long in coming, they might still come at last, and that consideration heightened the reluctance which he had just now felt at having to address them. Lord Amherst was, in his opinion, unfit for the situation which he now held; and therefore it was a matter of serious consideration whether the Court ought or ought not to move an address for his immediate recall. He was so completely at a loss as to the nature of the motion which he ought to make, that he rather felt inclined to yield to the suggestion which the Chairman had proposed to him.

Sir Charles Forbes said, that though his hon. friend, the member for Aberdeen, was inclined to let the matter pass by him without further discussion, he could not consent to allow it to be so disposed of. He was very much surprised at the conduct of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume). His hon. friend seemed to think that he had not yet got sufficient grounds to act upon; but he was of a different opinion, from recollecting the old proverb "what every body says, must be true." He challenged any man to lay his hand upon his heart, and to say upon his honour that he considered Lord Amherst to be a fit man to be entrusted with the supreme government of India. The feeling of the whole country, when he was appointed to that distinguished situation, was astonishment, not unmingled with a feeling of alarm. The appointment was attributed to private interest alone. It was his firm belief that such was the cause of it. It was said that the Court of Directors disapproved of it. If the Court did not disapprove of it, let any one of its members come forward and answer this question upon his honour: "Was Lord Amherst in your opinion a fit man to be entrusted with the affairs of the East-India Company on the continent

of India?" He begged that he might not be misunderstood. He was speaking of Lord Amherst only in his public capacity; of Lord Amherst in his private and individual capacity he had heard nothing but what was correct, virtuous, and amiable. It was an able statesman, however, more than an amiable man, whom the East-India Company wanted as the governor of India. He begged the Court to consider the situation of its affairs in India. After a war of eighteen months' continuance, were they in the same situation as at its commencement? No such thing: would to God that they were! They were in a worse situation; for their army of 12,000 men had dwindled away to 1,300. Even the despatches of its commander, Sir A. Campbell, warranted that inference; but the private letters from the scene of warfare warranted an inference still more melancholy. Was it not notorious that two regiments of Europeans, which had left Fort William 1,000 strong, had been reduced to less than 100 men each? How had that happened? Was it by some unforeseen calamity of the field, some unexpected accident of nature? No such thing: it was evident to the common sense of almost every man acquainted with India, that the government was sending to their grave every soldier, not merely European, but native, whom they were sending at that season of the year to the marshes of Rangoon, a locality than which there is none more pestilential in all the territory to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. While such was the fate of the army at Rangoon, what were the proceedings of the army on the Chittagong frontier? None at all. The Chittagong horse had, it was true, gone a little way into the Arracan country, when they found themselves opposed in their progress by the sea. Yes, the Chittagong horse found themselves, as another portion of our army once found itself, at the Burrampoota river, obstructed by the sea, or at least by the Arracan river, of which, so little was the country known, nobody knew the source. Such was the report of the proceedings of the Chittagong force, as detailed in private letters; and it was even added, that that force was detained on the banks of the Arracan river until pontoons could be sent for and brought from Calcutta. As to any advance of our army from the north-east frontier, it had been abandoned as impracticable; and yet they were opposed by nothing but an impenetrable jungle. Where now was Sir A. Campbell and his force? He had been told that he had made an advance into the country, in the hopes of joining with Gen. Morrison's horse; but that he had been obliged to retrograde, in consequence of their not being able to form a junction with him, owing to the obstacles he had just

just mentioned. What expectations, then, ought they to form regarding the issue of the present campaign? He would briefly inform them. In six weeks from the date of the last despatches, the rains would have set in at Rangoon. (*No, no!*) In March, the rains would have set in. He could not exactly say what monsoon it would be, as he knew that the commencement of the monsoons was different in different parts of India. He would, however, affirm, that a month, or six weeks at the utmost, was all the time left for the operations of our army. It was his belief, that those operations would terminate in disgrace and defeat. He had made that declaration on the very first day of the session of Parliament. On the occasion to which he had just alluded, he had regretted that ministers had not instantly recalled Lord Amherst, for wantonly engaging in a war so unpolitic, so unjust, so unnecessary, in every point of view. (*Murmurs of disapprobation.*) Why had he regretted it? Because he looked upon Lord Amherst as a man who was in every way unfit, by education, habit, and character, to be entrusted with the administration of affairs in India. (*Murmurs continued.*) If in what he had just said he was saying that which was not the feeling of that Court, or of any other public body, or of the country at large, let him be met and controverted by fair argument. Let the man be pointed out to him who would declare upon his honour that Lord Amherst was a fit man to govern India.

Mr. Twining said that he rose with feelings of great respect, to call the hon. bart. to order. It was with regret that he interrupted the hon. bart.; but he felt it necessary to appeal to him (Sir C. Forbes) whether, at the conclusion of a quarterly court, which, he allowed, was open to the discussion of the general affairs of the Company, but at a time when the Court was nearly empty, it was right to enter into a discussion of such grave and important subjects as those which the hon. bart. had submitted to their notice. If such a discussion were right and proper, still he would suggest to the hon. bart., whose candour he well knew, whether in the absence of Lord Amherst he ought not to decline bringing on this question, until he had given the friends of his Lordship full intimation of his intention and design.

Mr. Louvettes attempted to address the Chair, but was immediately called to order by the Court.

Sir C. Forbes said, that with all due respect to the hon. proprietor who had called him to order, he could not but express his concern that the hon. proprietor had thought it necessary to interfere with him. Was it his fault if the Court was at that moment thinner than it was three hours ago? As to the gentlemen who

had left the Court, without waiting for his observations, they were perfectly welcome to do so; all he objected to was, that their absence should be attributed to him as a fault. After the Chairman had stated the dividend on their stock, what was doing in India became a matter of no interest to them. They went to eat their beef-steaks at taverns and coffee-houses, and considered what he had to say as the wild phantom of a diseased brain. Be it so; he only wished that if he were mad upon this subject, he could bite a few of the gentlemen whom he saw sitting around him. (*Great laughter.*) In that case, matters of such importance as the present would not be treated with the present lamentable lukewarmness. He would now proceed to tell the Court, that though their forces had been reduced by the pestilential marshes of Rangoon, the Governor-General had issued orders to recruit the European forces stationed there. He had ordered a European regiment from Madras, another from Ceylon, and a third from the Isle of France, in order to send them to Rangoon, where they would just arrive in time to reap, as their predecessors had done, the advantage of its unwholesome atmosphere. In another place, he had been told that May was the proper period for the arrival of troops at Rangoon; but he did not expect to find any body in that Court willing to blazon his ignorance of India by repeating so senseless an assertion. Let those, who thought May the proper season for a campaign in Rangoon, try the experiment in their own persons; but let not that Court give any sort of sanction to the folly by which they were possessed. The hon. bart. then adverted in terms of great severity to the manner in which the Governor-General was managing the financial affairs of the East-India Company. He was tantalizing the Indian public with bills, and was exhibiting a pettifoggery, weak, paltry, and ineffective conduct, which was unworthy the high situation he filled. In what would his measures end? In emptying the treasury of the Indian government, in order to send home specie to the Court of Directors, as he had been desired in certain despatches sent out to him, shortly after his first arrival in India, under very different circumstances from those which existed at present. What did the Court think was one of the wise measures which his Lordship had adopted? Being in want of silver to pay the troops, he issued bills to obtain it, which bills he promised to pay in specie, as soon as ever they became due. What was the consequence? The holders of the bills carried them to the government on their becoming due, and demanded specie for them—thus shewing the Governor-General that there was little use in robbing Peter to pay Paul. By

is measure, the East-India Company was impelled to commit an act of bankruptcy; they were obliged to suspend payment for one hour, until they could obtain funds from the Shroff to take up their bills. That was one specimen of Lord Amherst's financial arrangements. He should like to ask the Court, what opinion they had formed of Lord Amherst's character as a financier? He now came to the unfortunate affair at Barrackpore, in speaking of which he could scarcely trust his feelings. For two months past they ought to have been in possession of the report on that melancholy affair. What could they say in defence of the Governor-General, when they came to consider the delay that had taken place? What excuse could they make for his not having furnished them, at this late period of the day, with a document of such melancholy importance? He had been told that the report of that committee of Inquiry, formed as it was of only three officers, Major-general Watson, the Adjutant-general, and the Town-major, was most distressing. It was said to be highly favourable to the unfortunate on whose lives were sacrificed at Barrackpore. This must be felt as a most deplorable circumstance by all those who felt an interest in the welfare of India. Now this omission of the Governor-General, in not forwarding the report to England, deserved, if it stood alone, a decided vote of censure. He was convinced that a petition to his Majesty's Government to recall Lord Amherst, would meet with the approbation of the country at large. Eighteen months had now elapsed since the commencement of the Burmese war, and nothing had yet been said before the proprietors to justify it. He would not, having considered these things, come to his conclusion—namely, at the recall of Lord Amherst should be moved for? They could not go to society without hearing expressed over and over again, the sentiments which had that day uttered. What he wished would meet the approbation of the country generally, and would be hailed with delight by every man in India,—from the Indus to the Barampoota—aye, even Rangoon—was, that the noble Marquess, who lately returned from India, would be solicited to resume the government of that country. (*Hear!*) His presence would inspire universal satisfaction and confidence. (*Hear!*) If he were at the head of affairs for one twelve months, such was his opinion of the talents of the noble Marquess, that he was quite certain he would retrieve all the errors of his predecessor. (*Hear!*) All he had heard, and he had seen written from India, proved that the greatest anxiety prevailed there for the return of the Marquess of

Hastings. (*Hear!*) He would restore peace and confidence from one end of India to the other. He was the only man who could remedy the fatal blow which had been struck against the British power in that empire. (*Hear!*) On certain points of the noble Marquess's administration, there might be a difference of opinion; but he would again press on the Court the necessity, the importance, with a view to the interests of India, and the welfare of the vast population of that empire, of taking into immediate consideration the propriety of hastening the return of the Marquess of Hastings to India. (*Hear!*) Let them do as they had done on a former occasion, when the return of a former Governor-General was not wanted nor called for. Let them act in the same manner as they had done when the Marquess Cornwallis was requested (he thought most unfortunately) to resume the government of India. He was sure that the Marquess of Hastings would sacrifice the remainder of his brilliant life, if he thought that, by doing so, he could serve his country. His presence would create unbounded confidence in the civil and in the military departments; but, above all, it would produce confidence amongst the natives. (*Hear!*) He had not the least hesitation in saying, that if some measure of this nature were not resorted to, they would, ere long, hear of more serious disasters.

The Deputy Chairman.—“I confess, sir, I am a good deal astonished, that the hon. proprietor has not concluded by making some specific proposition to the Court. This I conceive to be necessary; because then, and then only, this conversation can be carried on with propriety. There is, at present, no question before the Court, and therefore the proceeding of the hon. proprietor is somewhat irregular. He has indulged in a long string of invectives, which I heard with a great deal of regret, as proceeding from a member of the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear!*) I now beg to know whether the hon. proprietor, having made so accusatory a speech, does not mean to conclude it by offering some motion to the Court?”

Sir C. Forbes said he felt perfectly justified in having made to the Court the speech which had been alluded to by the hon. bart.—and no less justified in declining to follow it up by any motion. He should like to ask the hon. bart. whether, after the sentiments which had been expressed by his (Sir C. Forbes's) hon. friend on the other side of the Court (Mr. Hume)—sentiments which appeared to meet with the concurrence of the proprietors—it would have been fitting for him to proceed farther than he had done? He wished to inquire how far it would be proper, after his hon. friend had with-

draw

drawn his motion, for him to institute a new one? Did the hon. bart. think it would be altogether right or correct in him to submit any motion on this subject at present, after what had occurred? He would say “No;” and when he thought proper to make a motion on this important subject, he would give due notice of it. At the same time, he would not allow himself to be precluded from submitting a motion, *instantly*, if he deemed it necessary. This, it should be observed, was a quarterly general court, and was open for the discussion of every subject which related to the interests of India and the rights of the proprietors. (*Hear!*) He had, as he was authorized to do, made use of the right which he possessed, to state his sentiments on the present situation of India; and he would always assert that right, whether his sentiments were or were not palatable to the gentlemen behind the bar, or to the hon. bart. If the hon. bart. regretted that he heard his (Sir C. Forbes's) speech, he could not help it. He had not the smallest doubt that he had uttered some unpleasant truths, which perhaps the hon. bart. might wish to have been kept out of view. The hon. bart.'s feelings towards the present Governor-General, arising perhaps from personal respect, might be very kind: with that he had nothing to do. He viewed this question as a public one—as one which appeared to him to be of the utmost importance to the interests of the proprietors and the country at large; and so viewing it, he had availed himself of the right which he possessed to speak his sentiments. He had asserted precisely the same right in the House of Commons, in going into a Committee of Supply—and would, perhaps, do the same thing again. He should very much like to know what the hon. bart. had to say in defence of his friend, the Governor-General of India; but he knew not why the hon. bart. should question his right to declare his sentiments as he had done: it was a right which every proprietor was entitled to, and one which he should ever maintain.

The Deputy Chairman.—“I will satisfy the curiosity of the hon. bart. by assuring him, in the first instance, that I never was in the company of Lord Amherst three times in my life; and, therefore, I may be allowed to say, that I am connected with his cause by no ties of private feeling. I only view Lord Amherst as a servant of the East-India Company—holding a high and important situation—entrusted by the Company with the charge and direction of their affairs, and therefore entitled to their respect.—(*Hear!*)—Certainly, but little respect has been shewn to Lord Amherst on this occasion. Indeed, I must say, that I never heard such a string of invectives, from the mouth of any man, in any place, as has this day been levelled by

the hon. bart. against Lord Amherst—those invectives being professedly founded—on what?—on ‘*I am told*,’ or else ‘*private correspondence*,’ which has recently been received from India. (*Hear!*) The hon. bart. commenced his speech by telling us, that ‘what every one says must be true.’ Now I will answer him by observing, that I believe ‘common fame is very generally found to be a common liar;’ so here there is one wise saw for another. (*Hear!*)—I will ask of the hon. bart. and of the Court—I will ask of any reflecting man—whether our affairs are likely to be well conducted in India, while such an attack on the Governor-General, as that which had been made by the hon. bart. goes forth to the public of India, through the medium of the newspapers which are sent to our Eastern possessions? (*Hear!*) If the hon. bart. had taken a manly and dignified course (Sir C. Forbes. “I did.”)—if he had concluded with a motion of some description, his conduct would have been more regular and consistent. If a motion of censure had been persisted in, I, however, would have said that it was very ill-timed. In my mind, it would be much better at once for the recall of Lord Amherst, since the censure of this Court must of necessity be attended with loss of confidence, of character, and of respect, in the eyes of the individuals whom he is appointed to govern; and, bereft of confidence and of respect, how could he govern effectively? (*Hear!*) Observing the course which the hon. bart. had been pleased to take, I must say, that it would have been better, after he had indulged so largely in invective, if he had concluded his speech with a direct motion for the recall of Lord Amherst. I am, however, as ready as the hon. bart. is himself, to admit that the military proceedings which have grown out of the present war have been as unpromising and as unfortunate as could well have happened; but I am not, therefore, prepared to say, as he has prophesied, that it will be a war of disastrous termination. (*Hear!*) There are many gentlemen in the Court who may recollect the commencement of as glorious—as distinguished—as successful a war as was ever carried on in India.—I speak of the Nepaul war. (*Hear!*) Gentlemen must recollect that there were, in the commencement of that war, disasters and failures, which created a general feeling of despair, not only in this Court, but throughout the country; and yet no war was ever concluded more honourably or more successfully. (*Hear!*) In the present war disasters have occurred. To such disasters all wars are liable. But I hope that the hon. bart. will prove to have been a very indifferent prophet, when, at the commencement of the session, he predicted so much misfortune as the inevitable consequence

The Court then adjourned.

24th June, 1925.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Silks—Nankeens—Crapes—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Succadees—Bamboo Window Blinds—Floor Mats—Table Mats—Canes—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of May 1825 to the 25th of June, 1825.

1825.	Bank	Reduced	3 p. Cent.	Consols	3 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	India Stock	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities	Omnium	2 p. Cent.	Bonds	South Sea Stock	Old So. Sea Annuities	New ditto	3 p. Dy. Exchequer	Consols for Account	C. s. d. Lottery Tickets	1825.
May 26	227 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	47 50p	50 50p	—	—	—	31 35p	89 1/2	19	May 26
27	226 3/4	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	276 1/2	—	—	—	48 50p	50 50p	—	—	—	34 36p	89 1/2	19	27
28	—	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	277	—	—	—	50 50p	50 50p	—	—	—	35 38p	89 1/2	19	28
31	227 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 50p	50 50p	—	—	—	31 37p	89 1/2	19	31
June 1	227 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	277 1/2	—	—	—	51 54p	51 54p	10 1/2	88 1/2	—	31 36p	90 1/2	19	June 1
2	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	278	—	—	—	53p	53p	—	—	—	32 35p	90 1/2	19	2
3	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	52p	52p	—	—	—	31 34p	90 1/2	19	3
4	230 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	53 54p	53 54p	—	—	—	32 34p	90 1/2	19	4
6	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	52p	52p	—	—	—	31 35p	90 1/2	19	6
7	230 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	48 52p	48 52p	—	—	—	25 31p	91 1/2	19	7
8	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	49p	49p	—	—	—	26 30p	91 1/2	19	8
9	231 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	47 48p	47 48p	—	—	—	26 29p	90 1/2	19	9
10	231 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	46p	46p	—	—	—	23 26p	90 1/2	19	10
13	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	52p	52p	—	—	—	24 28p	90 1/2	19	13
14	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	54p	54p	—	—	—	30 34p	91 1/2	19	14
15	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	54 53p	54 53p	—	—	—	35 41p	91 1/2	19	15
16	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	54p	54p	—	—	—	37 40p	91 1/2	19	16
17	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	54 56p	54 56p	—	—	—	35 39p	91 1/2	19	17
18	—	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 35p	91 1/2	19	18
20	233 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	53 56p	53 56p	—	—	—	34 37p	91 1/2	19	20
21	233 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	53p	53p	—	—	—	34 37p	91 1/2	19	21
22	233 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 34p	91 1/2	19	22
23	233 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 35p	90 1/2	19	23
25	233 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	52 56p	52 56p	—	—	—	32 37p	91 1/2	19	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

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Original Communications.

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TRANSACTIONS WITH THE BURMESE, ANTERIOR TO THE PRESENT WAR.

THE papers which have been laid before Parliament, in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, for "Copies or extracts of despatches from the Government of Bengal, relating to discussions which took place between that Government and the Burmese in 1823 and preceding years," throw some light upon the causes and origin of the existing war. As we presume that whatsoever relates to this subject, and illustrates the character of the Government of Ava, will be gratifying to most readers, especially those connected with India, we have digested into a perspicuous narrative the transactions recorded in this voluminous collection of official documents, which occupies 131 folio pages, extending from the year 1812 to 1824.

In the year 1811, a native of Arracan, named Kingberring, possessed of considerable hereditary property near the frontier of Chittagong, who had taken refuge from the resentment of the King of Ava in the Chittagong district, under the Bengal Government, formed the design of invading the province of Arracan. He assembled his followers, and induced a large body of Mugs,* settled at Chittagong, and many Arracanese, to join them. He sent an armed force into the Chittagong district, to compel the remaining Mugs to join his standard; upon which the British magistrate of the district, who had been kept in ignorance of Kingberring's design, took precautions against it. That chief, however, soon subjected the whole province of Arracan, except the capital, to which he laid siege.

The Burmese Government naturally concluded that this invasion, headed by a person residing under British protection, could not have taken place without our concurrence; to obviate which impression, the magistrate of Chittagong had promptly despatched a letter to the Rajah of Arracan, detailing

* Natives of Arracan, who left the country when it was subjugated by the Burmans.

ing the real facts; but which the messenger, owing to the state of the country, was unable to deliver. The Bengal Government, with the same view, wrote to the viceroy of Pegu; but, fearing that the Burmese court might suspect that this invasion was an anticipation of efforts on its part to enforce its claims (avowed in 1809) to the province of Chittagong, deemed a mission to Ava the most effectual mode of undeceiving that court, and selected the late Major (then Captain) Canning as the envoy.

He sailed in September 1811, and soon after a Burmese vakeel arrived at Calcutta, for the express purpose of making a representation of the transactions in Arracan. Capt. Canning reached Rangoon on the 18th October, and was received with proper marks of attention.

Both the local authorities at Rangoon, and the court of Amerapoorah, fully believed the participation of the British Government in the enterprize of Kingberring. A force was, however, collected by the Government of Ava, sufficient to crush the rebel, who, deserted by most of his followers, became a fugitive.

It was now necessary to decide as to our course with respect to the refugees, of which there were three classes: 1st, the chiefs, who excited the disturbances; 2d, the Mugs, who accompanied Kingberring from Chittagong; 3d, natives of Arracan, who might retire from the oppression exercised by the Burmese forces. It was determined that the first should be kept in custody, to await the result of the communications with Ava; that the second should, in the sequel, be refused a residence under our protection; and that the third should be entitled, for the present, to an asylum in the British territories.

After the dispersion of Kingberring's force, the Burmese army, not exceeding 1,000 men, approached the southern frontier of Chittagong; but their commander disavowed any intention of entering our territories. He, however, demanded that the leaders of the insurgents should be given up. Subsequently, a message was brought from the Rajah of Arracan, intimating that if all the insurgent chiefs and fugitives, as well as Dr. M'Rae, a British subject, alleged to have assisted Kingberring, were not surrendered, 80,000 Burmese troops would overrun the country; at the same time hinting that he was expecting aid from France. Our force on the frontiers at this period was extremely small.

The first object of Government was, to strengthen the posts in the menaced quarter; and they directed the magistrate of Chittagong, who was the medium of communication with the Burmese chiefs, to inform the latter that the envoy at Rangoon was the proper channel of intercourse between the two governments.

Capt. Canning, after much delay, procured an order from court, couched in gracious terms, directing the Viceroy of Pegu to forward the mission to Amerapoorah with all honour and distinction. The country was, at this period, in great disorder, and overrun with banditti.

The early part of the year 1812 was spent in negociations on the Chittagong frontier and at Tik Naaf. At the latter point, some small bodies of Burmese had crossed the river and entered the British territories, professedly in quest of fugitives. The Burmese chiefs, both personally and by vakeels, declared their ignorance of these violations of our territory; but, on the 25th February, a body of 600 crossed the Naaf in sight of the Burmese camp, and when driven back, fired upon our sepoy. This outrage was also disavowed by the Burmese chiefs, who threatened to behead the officer in command of the

the body. They, however, repeated their demand that the fugitive chiefs should be surrendered.

A statement of these transactions was transmitted by Capt. Canning from Rangoon to the court of Ava, with an intimation that some atonement or explanation was requisite; and with regard to the demand reiterated by the chiefs, Capt. Canning had been instructed from the first, not to consent to deliver up Kingberring, or any of his adherents, to the fatal vengeance of the sanguinary government of Ava.

The envoy and the magistrate of Chittagong were instructed to proceed with great caution, and to avoid, if possible, any rupture with the Burmese; taking every occasion to manifest a desire to maintain amicable relations with the court of Ava, without compromising our honour or independence. In reporting this system of procedure, the Governor-General in Council (Lord Minto) doubted whether the forbearing disposition of the Government might not appear to the Court of Directors "to operate to a greater extent than was compatible with the rights and dignity of the relative power of the Company;" but the situation of the envoy, at the mercy of a barbarous court, suggested a motive for cautious policy, which the sequel will discover to be well grounded.

In the correspondence between the functionaries on the frontiers and the chiefs of the Burmese army, the latter stated, that the only obstacle to their retreat was the refusal of the British Government to deliver up the insurgents. They affirmed that Kingberring, Larungbage (or Larungbhye), and Nakloo (or Muckloo) had killed 20,000 Arracanese; and they required also that the natives of Arracan, who had fled with those rebels into the Company's territories, should be "encouraged, permitted, and ordered to return."

A difference of opinion existed between the magistrate (Mr. Pechell) and the commander of the troops (Lieut. Col. Morgan) as to the real intentions of the Burmese: the former regarded them as hostile, and believed the vakeels to be spies; the latter was perfectly convinced they were pacific. A subsequent repetition of outrages on the part of the Burmese is strongly confirmatory of the magistrate's opinion, in which the Government concurred, and despatched a formal and impressive declaration to the chiefs upon the subject of their aggressions, and a demand that their forces should retreat.

During these transactions on the frontier, events of some importance occurred at Rangoon, where the envoy still continued. The impression that the person of Capt. Canning might be seized as a pledge for the delivery of the insurgent chiefs, appears to have induced the Government to send two additional vessels to Rangoon, the arrival of which excited great agitation there, and a belief that our object was to take possession of the town. The viceroy, who had been upon friendly terms with the envoy, was influenced by the other members of the local government to adopt this opinion; and pressed the envoy, with persevering solicitude, to send away the Malabar cruizer. Capt. Canning refused; and also declined, in the existing state of affairs, to proceed to the capital. He, however, prepared a letter to the Engy Praw, or heir apparent, containing the representations he had been instructed to make.

The alarm continued at Rangoon, attended by ridiculous reports. Orders were issued that every house should furnish a man armed with lance and sword, ready to appear at the door at three strokes of a gong. Repeated applications were made to the envoy to send away the vessel, and to omit despatching his letter; but Capt. Canning was firm. Amongst the instruments

of sedition was a renegade Englishman, named Rogers, who held the post of Shahlunder at Rangoon, and was most active in creating alarm, and proposing the most violent measures.

In the midst of the tumult, Capt. Canning received a pressing message to visit the viceroy without delay, in order to prevent an insurrection. The envoy proceeded with his escort of thirty sepoy; but in his way was met by a request from the viceroy that the sepoy might leave him, or at least accompany him unarmed; to which request he paid no regard. Various suspicious circumstances attended the interview; and subsequently the envoy learned that a plan had been formed to seize his person, as an hostage for the immediate departure of the Malabar, and as the means of obtaining any terms which the court of Ava might desire.

This information, and other reasons, induced Capt. Canning to resolve upon retiring on board the Malabar, which object he could only accomplish by secret arrangements, and by leaving behind a portion of his property. An audacious effort was made to obstruct his embarkation, and the launch containing the sepoy was attempted to be cut off.

The prompt and spirited steps taken by the envoy led to an intercourse with the viceroy, in which the latter made every amends in his power for the insults offered to the mission; and at length amity was restored, though the envoy continued on board the Malabar. His only motive for not returning to Bengal was, a desire to prevent a rupture between the two governments and a sacrifice of the British commercial establishments at Rangoon.

The Bengal Government, however, conceiving that the stay of the envoy was now inconvenient, despatched, in the month of May, orders of recal; directing certain representations to be made to the court of Ava on the subject, to obviate any supposition that a spirit of resentment dictated the measure; containing a declaration, that as the Burmese troops were about to retire, the object of the mission was accomplished; and that any claims on the British Government might be adjusted by means of a vakeel, who would be received with due attention at Calcutta.

Before these directions had been received by Capt. Canning, the local government of Rangoon (which he describes as violent, versatile, and extremely ignorant,) had relapsed into its deceitful, and even hostile system of policy; and Lord Minto, in his despatch dated 25th May, after reviewing the acts of insolence and barbarity on the part of the Burmese, both on the frontier and at Rangoon, concludes with the following prophetic paragraph:

"We cannot refuse to entertain the sentiment that it may become absolutely necessary, at some future time, if not at an early period, to check the arrogance and presumption of that weak and contemptible state."

The change of temper adverted to arose, first, from the envoy's requiring the restoration of his property left on shore, which was opposed, on the pretext that part consisted of presents to the king; secondly, the departure of the Pilot schooner, which was imagined to be despatched for an additional force from Bengal! In consequence of this belief, batteries were erected, and gates of masonry added to the works surrounding the town, to construct which, the tombs of every nation in the vicinity of the place were dismantled to supply materials. Another ground of dissatisfaction was the envoy's affording protection to the family of Mr. Carey, son of Professor Carey, who had resided four years as a missionary at Rangoon, where he had married the daughter of an Englishman by a native Portuguese woman; and there is a law in Ava which prohibits *females* and *silver* being taken out of the country.

In

In the sequel, a better understanding was restored between the envoy and the viceroy, who proved, on one occasion, the sincerity of his professions, by informing Capt. C., that it was the object of the inferior members of the government to seize his person, which he would not permit.

Whilst the envoy was engaged in these and similar transactions at Rangoon, experiencing daily proofs of the viceroy's duplicity, his sub-interpreter had proceeded with the letter to Amerapoorah, and had been present at a council where the conduct of the Burmese chiefs in Arracan was severely reprobated; and also at two audiences with the Engy Praw, who wished for an adjustment of differences, and gave him a letter to the envoy, inviting him to court. The Bengal Government were of opinion that his proceeding thither was inexpedient, though they revoked his letters of recal; being materially influenced in adopting both resolutions by the occurrences which had then happened on the frontier of Chittagong.

The insurgent chief, Kingberring, had emerged from his place of concealment, and, in the month of June 1812, re-invaded Arracan with a considerable body of Mugs; but falling in with a part of the Burmese army, he was totally defeated, and his adherents were driven into the province of Chittagong. A letter from the Rajah of Arracan, on the subject of this second incursion, charged the British with a breach of faith, and declared that this affair must produce a war.

The Bengal Government deemed this letter an insolent communication; and directed a very severe reply to be forwarded to the Rajah, with an intimation that no answer would be returned to such offensive epistles in future.

When Capt. Canning's intention of quitting Rangoon was known, redoubled efforts were made to induce him to proceed to the capital. On the 31st July, two officers arrived from Amerapoorah, to ascertain the cause of Capt. Canning's delay. They expressed the heir apparent's high esteem for him; but the envoy discovered that, in the event of his refusal to comply, they brought secret orders to the viceroy to send him by force: that officer subsequently admitted that he was authorized to impose manacles on Capt. Canning and his chief interpreter, in case of resistance. By a due mixture of caution and firmness, the envoy defeated the barbarous designs of the government, and returned to Calcutta in September 1812.

At the close of that year, Kingberring, whose marauding bands kept the frontier in constant alarm, prepared to make another descent upon Arracan; but meeting with a British detachment under Lieut. Young, he was attacked, and his followers were dispersed in the jungles south of Cox's Bazar. He thence attempted to penetrate into Arracan, but was defeated by the Burmese, and driven into the hills. The Burmese troops, upon this occasion, crossed the frontier in pursuit; and the Rajah of Arracan advanced towards the stockade of Mungdoo, close upon the frontier.

A sufficient force was at this period assembled at Chittagong to resist the advance of the Rajah, who was warned of the consequences of violating the British territory; he returned a civil reply, requesting our co-operation in plans for the seizure of the insurgent chiefs.

The renewal of the insurrection in this quarter seems to have determined the court of Ava on insisting upon the delivery of the chiefs, two of which had been seized by our sepoy. The demand of the Rajah of Arracan was therefore repeated, though in a conciliatory tone; and a mission was sent to Calcutta, from the Viceroy of Pegu, for the same object.

About this period (June 1813) a crude communication reached the Bengal Government,

Government, respecting certain designs entertained by the Burmese Government to unite the principal states of India in a confederacy to expel the English. This report was countenanced by the appearance of an agent, with thirty followers, preceding the mission just mentioned, by order of the King of Ava, for the ostensible purpose of copying religious writings at Benares, but really, as it afterwards appeared, to manage certain secret negotiations with some Brahmins at that place, who maintained an intercourse with Ava. An application was likewise made to the Government to permit the Shahbunder of Arracan, who was known to be a confidential emissary of the Burmese court, to proceed to Delhi in quest of sacred writings; which was properly refused, with an offer to send the articles to his Majesty.

Kingberring, meditating in his fastnesses another irruption into Arracan, commenced a species of dacoity upon the plains. The British Government, in consequence, notified to him, that if he persevered in his marauding plans, he would, if taken, be delivered up to the Burmese.

Soon after the Earl of Moira succeeded to the government, an important concession was made to the Burmese, in allowing them to send small bodies across our territory, into the hills, to search for Kingberring and his partizans in their unhealthy recesses.

The projected incursion of this indefatigable chief was anticipated by his antagonists, who routed a detachment of his troops, and forced him to abandon his grand stockade at Tyn, and to disband his followers.

Meanwhile the Burmese chiefs manifested very friendly sentiments, although it was discovered that their "barbarous and ignorant court" was meditating its scheme of confederating the powers of India against the British; and a clandestine mission of emissaries, in the character of merchants, was about to proceed, by way of Dacca, through the Company's territories, collecting information by the way, to the dominions of the Sikh chief, Runjeet Sing.

In the year 1815 Kingberring died; and as his adherents evinced a disposition to return to peaceable occupations, it was hoped that tranquillity was about to be established on the frontier; but at the close of the year another insurgent chief appeared, named Runjunzing: who was, however, pursued without relaxation, and ultimately surrendered to the magistrate.

From this period to the year 1817, the Burmese Government of Arracan continued to repeat the requisition for the Mug insurgents; and in one instance manifested a disposition so hostile, as to induce the Government to reinforce the post at Chittagong. In the month of October, a mission reached Calcutta, consisting of three individuals, who were deputed by the court of Ava to Lahore: their ostensible object was to demand the surrender of the Mugs. They were interdicted from proceeding, and subsequently delivered up to the Rajah of Arracan, who disavowed the Lahore mission.

In July 1818, the extraordinary demand was made, on behalf of the King of Ava, in a letter from the Rajah of Ramree to the Governor General, for the cession of Ramoo, Chittagong, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, as dependencies of the Burmese Empire; the letter was filled with extravagant and absurd menaces in case of refusal. This step is supposed to have originated in a secret agreement with the Mahrattas: the governor of Merghege, a Burmese chief of rank, had visited the upper provinces of Hindostan, ostensibly for religious purposes, but really, it was supposed, to confer with the Mahrattas.

The answer of the Governor-General was addressed to the Viceroy of Pegu, to the following effect: "That if the letter had really been written by order of the King of Ava, his Excellency lamented that persons so incompetent

tent to form a just notion of the power of the British nation in India should have been able to practise on the King's judgment; that any hopes which the King might have been induced to entertain, that the British Government would be embarrassed by contests in other quarters, were entirely delusive; that we were indifferent to attack from the King of Ava, further than as we should regard with concern the waste of lives in an unmeaning quarrel; that his Excellency trusted, however, that the King would perceive the folly of the counsellors who would plunge him into a calamitous war, by which the commerce of his empire would be wholly destroyed; and that if, as the Governor-General could not but believe, the Rajah of Ramree had, for some unworthy purpose of his own, assumed the tone of insolence and menace exhibited in his letter, without the authority of the King, he hoped that a procedure so calculated to breed dissensions between two friendly states, would be visited by the King with the severe displeasure it deserved."

The events of the Mahratta contest, which had not terminated at the epoch of this demand, seem to have quieted the court of Ava; the death of the King in 1819 contributed still further to its repose. Occurrences were, however, taking place, linked more closely than the preceding to the subjects of dispute, which led to the existing war.

In June 1819, a revolution happened in Assam, a territory hitherto independent of Ava. The Bura Goheyn, or hereditary chief officer of state, and the nominal Rajah (or Surgdeo), Poorunder Singh, were driven from Gowahati by a faction headed by Chunder Kaunt, a competitor for the Raj, who was supported by the Burmese. The Ex-Rajah took refuge in the Company's territory, and solicited their protection, offering to become tributary on condition of his being restored to the musnud of his ancestors.

The Government of Bengal declared, in reply, its determination not to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign states, or respecting disputed titles. A similar answer was returned to the request of Chunder Kaunt, for the seizure and delivery of the Ex-Rajah and Bura Goheyn. A letter on the same subject was transmitted from the minister of the King of Ava, who was referred to the answer conveyed to Chunder Kaunt. This correspondence took place in the year 1820.

In the following year, whilst Poorunder Singh was collecting troops in Bhotan, to attempt the recovery of his dominions, Chunder Kaunt, the reigning Rajah, began to get weary of his Burmese auxiliaries, who had been guilty of great cruelties and devastations; and he made overtures, it is supposed, to his adversary, the Ex-Rajah, for a joint effort to expel them. He likewise connived at the murder of his minister, the Bar Barwah, an adherent of the Burmese faction.

In May 1821, Poorunder Singh entered Assam from Bhotan, but was defeated by the troops of Chunder Kaunt, who was, in his turn, expelled from Assam by the Burmese, in September, and fled to a chokey, opposite to Gawalparah, a place on the British frontier. Various outrages were perpetrated on the villages in our territory, by the Maun and Burmese troops in pursuit.

Permission was given to Chunder Kaunt, as before to Poorunder Singh, to transport

* Extract of a despatch from Fort William, 17th March 1820. Official papers, pp. 180, 181.—This is the communication to which the Marquess of Hastings alludes in his *Exposé*: but the answer therein said to be returned (which may be seen by reference to our Journal, vol. xviii. p. 108) does not exactly correspond with this despatch.

Towards the end of the year, Chunder Kaunt re-entered Assam, penetrated as far as Gowahati, and defeated the Burmese in several skirmishes; Poorunder Singh likewise made inroads on the side of Bhotan. Menghe Maha Silwa, the Burmese general, desired, in an arrogant tone, that no aid might be furnished by us to Shundraganda (Chunder Kaunt), and that, if he sought refuge in the British territories, he might be surrendered. A letter was also addressed to the Governor-General, by the new Rajah of Assam, set up by the Burmese, named Phunzadur, or Pooneadar.

In the beginning of 1822, the Burmese army in Assam was reinforced, and Menghe Maha Bundoola was sent from the court to take the command. Chunder Kaunt soon gave way before this increased force, and in June was decisively defeated. A menacing intimation was soon after conveyed from the Burmese chiefs to the British local authorities, that if the rebel was suffered to enter the Company's territories, they had orders to take him thence by force. A vakeel also arrived at Calcutta in July, with letters, expressed in unobjectionable terms, from the Burmese chiefs, regarding the surrender of the Assam refugees.

In return to these demands, the Bengal Government invariably declined authorizing the surrender of the individuals; but ordered that the chiefs, or those meditating disturbance, should be removed from the British frontier.

The Burmese having obtained complete possession of Assam, appointed Menghe Maha Silwa to the supreme authority, thus reducing the country to the state of a Burman province. Afterwards, however, they seemed desirous to place a native nominally at the head of affairs, and opened a negotiation with Poorunder Singh. The latter declined the terms offered, and renewed his application to the Company for assistance, but without effect.

In September 1822, a dispute occurred respecting an island near Goalparah, considered to appertain to our territory. When Chunder Kaunt retreated thither, a flag was erected upon it on the arrival of the Burmese, in order to distinguish it from the Assam dominions. The island was now claimed by the Burmese, who, in a haughty tone, threatened to occupy it forcibly. It was expected that numerous disputes would occur as to the property of various chars or islands in the Brahmaputra, which forms the boundary of the two states.

No further transactions of importance, except the efforts of the Assamese emigrants in the British territory to recover their country, transpired until the year 1823; when the Burmese chiefs of Arracan carried off and imprisoned the Company's elephant-hunters from within the British boundaries; and until the forcible occupation of the island of Shapuree, with the hostile demonstrations of the Burmese Government towards the close of that year, which formed the prelude to actual hostilities between the two nations.

* It appears that special permission is always necessary for the transport of these articles of traffic through the British provinces; so that Government would appear to be aiding the political views of a party, whilst, in fact, they are perfectly neutral.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF A SUTTEE.

(In a Letter dated Soerndroog, 29th September 1824.)*

THE following account is not only interesting but important, as it decisively shows the effect produced by the regulation of Government.

"I have felt so shocked by a scene of superstition and cruelty which I yesterday witnessed, that I cannot refrain from giving you an account of it. We indeed sometimes read such expressions as 'the stale subject of suttees, &c.,' but this is language which can be used only by those who have never witnessed their horrors, and who contemplate the melancholy subject at a distance, or through a distorted medium. It is true there is a something in the frequent contemplation of ignorance, superstition, and wretchedness, which has a tendency to blunt the human feelings. Who, that has resided for any time in India, is not constrained to say, with the venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta, 'the scenes around me grow horribly familiar?' Our feelings, however, on any subject, can never alter its real nature; and it is of importance that we should be aroused, when, to any particular horror, we have, by their frequent occurrence, been rendered indifferent and callous. It is more for this purpose, than from the idea that I can communicate any thing new, that I write you an account of the first suttee I have seen.

"I left this early yesterday morning to visit ———, at Broondie and Koerundah, and, on returning, was surprised to find an immense concourse of people assembled on the shore at the further end of the village of Murood. On inquiring of my hammals, I found that a suttee was about to be performed, and of course immediately stopped. The pile was already prepared, and the corpse placed on it. The deluded victim had arrived at the ground, and was preparing for the last and dreadful scene. I felt at that moment an irresistible trembling seize on my whole frame, when I thought on the appalling spectacle I was then unexpectedly called to witness. Then, however, was not the time to indulge personal feelings; I was determined to improve the short period that might intervene, to set before the people the wickedness of the work in which they were engaged, and to dissuade the poor deluded woman from her rash and dreadful purpose.

"My first inquiries were directed to the circumstances of the case; when I found that the deceased was a brahmin of the village, who had suddenly expired on the preceding day; that, on his wife expressing her resolution to burn along with him, the friends had gone to Bankote, and had returned that morning with an order, or rather permission, from the soobahdar. This permission I found that the people most ignorantly and perversely abused; and, at every stage of my argument with them, an appeal was made to the order of Government as a vindication of their conduct. There can be no doubt of the benevolent intention of Government in issuing such an order, and as little of its beneficial influence in many instances, as it prevents the employment of force; but the people construe it into a direct approval of the dreadful act; and for a long time 'Sircar ka hookim' seemed to form a triumphant answer to all my arguments. The poor wretched woman I found seated on a mat, and surrounded by about forty or fifty females, who all seemed to be in a state of perfect indifference, and were frequently laughing to each other. I was particularly anxious to discover if any intoxicating draught had been administered

* Published in the *Ramghat Courier*.

to her; but of this there was no appearance, as she seemed to be in the possession of all her faculties, and gave distinct answers to all my questions. She told me that she had no family; that her mother-in-law had burned with her husband on the same spot about two months ago; that she was resolved to follow her footsteps; that in so doing she obeyed the commandment of God, and was certain of everlasting happiness. I endeavoured to set before her the absurdity of such conduct, and to shew how much it was at variance with the character of the Divine Being, and that, in place of performing an acceptable service, she was doing the very thing which he had commanded not to be done; and assured her, that if poverty had driven her to her present resolution, if she would only abandon it, I would find her adequate support. After reasoning with her a long time, I took higher ground, and plainly told her she was a self-murderer; and that, instead of finding happiness after death, as the reward of her conduct, she must be visited with the punishment which a murderer deserves. She told me she was not poor; that she had never committed any sin; that her heart was holy; that she had gone to God, and that he had ordered her to do what she was about to do. This last expression she explained by saying, that she had gone to the idol, and that it had told her to burn. It immediately struck me that perhaps some interested individual had induced her to go to the temple, and had employed means to give her such an answer; but on this subject I could obtain no information, as her answers were vague and unsatisfactory. In the meantime the brahmins seemed impatient of the delay which my remonstrances had occasioned, and at first attempted to answer for the woman; but upon my rejecting their interference, they gave me no farther interruption. I endeavoured to set before them also the wickedness of their conduct, and told them, that all who took any part in the dreadful transaction could be regarded only as murderers. I appealed to their common sense and feeling: and one of them, whom I had often previously seen, and who pretends to a greater share of enlightened ideas than his neighbours, said, that it was a bad practice; but it was according to the commandment of the shastree—and what could be done? I asked him and those around, if they believed in the wisdom and benevolence of the Divine Being; and, if so, they thought that Being could command any thing that is bad? but, upon my pressing home their admissions, and asking how, on their principles, they believe that their shastree came from God, when it desired them to do what their own consciences told them was sinful, the only answer they attempted to give was, 'It is the custom, and we have got the Government order for so doing.'

"After I had spent more than an hour, without producing any salutary impression, it occurred to me, that the presence of another European might perhaps give some weight to my arguments and entreaties. I therefore despatched one of the hammals for my friend Mr. S., while I endeavoured to detain the multitude from the execution of their purpose until his arrival. It was then mid-day, and dazzling rays of the sun, as reflected from the beach, produced such an overpowering heat, that I was compelled to take shelter in my palankeen, which gave them an opportunity of proceeding with their ceremonies. These were nearly completed when Mr. S. arrived. Again we entreated them to consider the consequences of what they were doing; and, with all the earnestness in our power, endeavoured to dissuade the unhappy woman from her purpose. We reminded her of the many brahminnee widows who had not adopted this practice; again we proffered her support; but she said she was determined not to return home, but to adhere to her first resolution.

"We

"We were then under the painful necessity of giving up all hope, and abandoning them to the strong delusion they had chosen. The ceremonies performed on the occasion were few, and have often been described. The widow took off her ornaments, and gave them to her sister-in-law, who was the only person, in the whole company, that seemed in the least affected. She partially undressed and bathed in the sea, from which she returned singing some verses, while a brahmin sprinkled her with a red powder, which seems to be frequently used in their religious services. She then sat down in front of the pile, surrounded by five or six aged brahmins, and, at their dictation, repeated certain prayers. She walked twice round the pile with her hands clasped; and then distributed some beetle-nut and spice to those around, who fell at her feet and did her reverence, as a being of a superior nature. She ascended and calmly laid herself down on the pile, without the smallest assistance; and nothing I have ever witnessed surprised me more than the indifference with which she went through the whole. She was a young woman of perhaps about twenty-two, in the full vigour of health and strength. There appeared no symptom of grief for her departed husband, and I should certainly have thought her in a state of stupor, but for the answers she gave to our questions, and the composure with which she performed all the ceremonies. No sooner had she laid herself down on the pile, than her husband's brother heaped around the entrance an additional quantity of dried grass, calmly gathered his flowing garments around him, and set fire to the whole. I shall never forget the Satanic joy which at this moment was displayed by the whole multitude, by the clapping of hands and a shout, which sent to my inmost soul a thrill of inexpressible horror!

"The only reason why Mr. S. and I remained to witness the end was, the probability, or at least the possibility, of the woman, when things came to the extremity, attempting an escape, in which case we conceived that a positive interference to stop all further proceeding would be lawful. But almost on the first application of the flames, the roof fell in, and rendered such an attempt utterly impossible; and seeing this, we immediately left the ground.

"In addition to a desire of arousing further attention to suttees, there are two reasons which have induced me to enter into these melancholy details. The first is, the hope of drawing forth some explicit statement of the particular circumstances under which a European may interfere to prevent such dreadful acts as I have now described. I know that the general regulation of the Company is, not to interfere with the religious practices of the natives; but, when the life of a fellow-creature is at stake, I am convinced there will be some limitation to the general rule. For example, on minutely reflecting on the present case, there were two circumstances on which I am doubtful if an interference might not have been lawful; 1st, the application of the fire; and, 2dly, the form of the pile. In reference to the first, I have heard various statements; but the prevailing one seems to be, that if the widow herself apply not the flame, it is unlawful for any other person to do so. Now, in the present instance, I am convinced this was not the case. It is true, indeed, when I saw the poor deluded creature actually mount the pile, I really felt so agitated as not to be able minutely to observe if she took a light along with her; but of this I am certain, that some time elapsed, after she had mounted and laid herself down, before the fire was applied from below, and previous to this no flame could be seen in any part of the pile; but the instant it was thus applied, the whole was in a blaze.

"In reference to the form of the pile, I understand it is a regulation, that

space should be left for the escape of the person, should she, on the application of the fire, endeavour to do so. Now, if in the present case, the letter of the law was attended to, it was done in such a manner as to render escape quite impossible. The roof was formed of two beams, which were crossed by heavy billets of wood, and might be about two feet thick; the one end rested on the body of the pile, and the other was raised about two feet above it, and was slightly tied to two of the posts, which formed the principal supports of the whole. There was thus a small space at each side, and at the entrance, which admitted of escape; but then I distinctly remember, that large quantities of dried grass were placed around the posts, which instantly led the fire to the ropes, and consequently that part of the roof fell in, and, being on a level with the body of the pile at the other end, all escape was impossible, even before the woman could have forcibly felt the effect of the flames.

"Another circumstance which made me suspect this was designed was, that the moment the roof fell in, the brother-in-law turned to a person near him, and gave a significant nod of his head and a laugh, as if to say, 'now all is safe.' Perhaps, were it distinctly explained in what circumstances any interference is lawful, some such horrid act might be prevented; for who would not seize on the minutest circumstance, if it gave any hope of saving the life of a fellow-creature?"

"My second reason for writing the above is, to endeavour to do away with the impression that suttees are not so frequent as we are apt to imagine: the reverse of this I am convinced is the case. There was one, as I have mentioned above, on the same spot, about two months ago, within three miles of my own door, and the inhabitants of which I almost daily see; and yet it was never heard of by any European in the neighbourhood until now; and in all probability the present would never have been known, had I not been passing accidentally at the time. In general, it is only when attended by some peculiar circumstances that they are brought before the public; and thus hundreds of our fellow-subjects may be burnt alive, under the influence of a cruel and unnatural superstition, while we are pleasing ourselves with the idea that such instances are but of rare occurrence!"

DECCAN PRIZE CASE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Having remarked in your last publication (page 53) that you attribute a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Services and Claims of the Army of the Deccan" to me, I beg you will correct that statement; as I deny, most unequivocally, being the author, or that I know, *directly* or *indirectly*, by whom it was written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. WOOD.

23, Duke Street, Westminster, July 4, 1825.

. We had no other ground for our opinion than the internal evidence of the pamphlet. Major Wood is not probably displeased with us for furnishing him with an opportunity of rectifying an error, into which, we doubt not, others have likewise fallen.

ON THE MYTHOLOGY AND THE ARTS OF ASIA AND EUROPE.

SIR WM. JONES has left a dissertation on the gods of Greece, India, and Rome; and he has proved the similarity or even identity of their respective mythological systems. But when we compare the representations which the Greeks and Indians have given of the persons of their gods, what a striking contrast we observe between the graceful and majestic elegance of the one, and the grotesque inhuman awkwardness of the other! Neither the gods of India, nor the temples in which they are worshipped, display a master's mind or an artist's hand; their sublimity is all bulk, their majesty mere terror, and their beauty, if any, a tasteless prettiness. History has preserved no record, and time has spared no monuments, of a Hindoo Phidias: and were idolatry known to us only through the medium of Hindostan, we should never have heard of an elegant mythology. Greece, however, has exalted what is low, and, by the magnificence of its temples, and the perfection of its sculpture, has cast a graceful veil over a system of mythology by no means consistent in its arrangement or philosophical in its structure. The Christian, who worships an invisible and omnipresent Spirit, now looks at the Parthenon, not with a thought or recollection of the devotion which has there been paid to gold, silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device; but it is the artist's hand which there enchants him; he does not think of a creed outworn, but of the immortality of genius; ignorance no longer worships the work, but taste reveres the workman. It is not, it cannot be so with the gods of India or their temples: there all is gross idolatry, no taste to redeem it, no art to conceal its deformity. At some of the missionary meetings in England, in order to produce effect, some grotesque images have been exhibited as samples of the grossness of idolatry, and the effect has been produced quite as much by the uncouth nature of the figures themselves, as by the absurdity of idolatry. It is as absurd to worship the Phidian Jupiter as to bow before a clumsy carving of an ape; but an exhibition of the former would draw the attention much more to the skill of the artist, than to the absurdity of the devotees.

It may be questioned whether the poetry of the Hindoos stands much higher than their architecture, sculpture, and painting: at all events it is far below that of Greece. The poetry of Hindostan may have some gems, some brilliancy, some feeling, mingled, however, with no small share of frigid conceits, and similes like nothing in the world but themselves. There may, indeed, be something readable; but there is not that spirit of poetry which compels attention. Its beauty is all from art; there is no mighty movement or deep feeling of mind; it has no appearance of having been produced by mental emotion. We are not, certainly, so well acquainted with the language of Hindostan as with that of Greece, and therefore we may be called incompetent judges on the subject of the comparative merits of the poetry of the two countries: but one reason why we are not so well acquainted with the language is, that its literature has not many charms to recommend it. Had there ever been in Hindostan a Homer, a Pindar, an Æschylus, a Sophocles, we should have found that their genius would have immortalized their language. It is the genius of the writers which has preserved the languages of Greece and Rome, and has rendered them immortal: they are no longer dead languages; they have died by desuetude of human speech, but they enjoy an immortality of fame.

But

But notwithstanding this inferiority of the Hindoos to the Greeks, and many other nations in the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and poetry, they have far excelled the Greeks and other nations in the subtleties of transcendental philosophy. Long before Greece had received the first rudiments of civilization, before its sages and legislators had travelled to borrow wisdom from their neighbours, speculations of a high and refined nature were not unknown in India. There is no permanent system of mental philosophy which may not find its prototype among the theories of the brahmins. As far as we can learn from history, the Hindoos were the first ontologists. They certainly left this species of speculation where they found it, but while they did make it the sport of their minds, they managed it with the utmost dexterity, and they shewed that they thoroughly understood the systems which they discussed, adopted, or refuted. They have so far shewn themselves to be an intellectual people. By their manufactures too, which are even yet the admiration of Europe, they have manifested that they are a mechanical people. So they are not defective in intellect, or constitutionally clumsy in the use of their hands. To what cause, then, can we attribute the singular fact, that this people, excelling the intellectual part of mankind in the subtlest employment of intellect, and displaying no mean skill in manufactures, should, in those objects in which civilized nations delight to excel, be so far behind the rest of the civilized world? So far, indeed, as poetry is in the question, it is very conceivable, that minds of a high discriminative class may want the imaginative faculty: but why should there be so miserable a failure in architecture, sculpture, and painting? they have models and materials equal to any which Greece or Italy could boast. Their deficiency here also arises from a want of imagination. A great sculptor or painter must be a man of superior mind, and he must be bodily as well as mentally gifted. Mind makes the connoisseur, hand makes the mechanic; but mind and hand united form the artist. The painter who deviates from nature does not display a pure imagination; and the painter who merely transcribes nature with cold and literal exactness, does not display any imagination at all. The same may be said of the sculptor. Now the artists of India have either deviated from nature, or transcribed it coldly and literally. They do not possess a pure or exalted imagination. They are not so much behind others, as in a totally different line. They are the same in music—in fact in every thing which depends on the imagination. The Chinese, the Hindoos, the Persians, the Arabs, the Egyptians, the Mexicans, seem totally destitute of that imaginative faculty which has produced the sculpture and poetry of ancient Greece, and the painting, sculpture, and music of modern Italy. These before-named nations have a certain kind of taste,—they have some ideas of the beautiful, and some sense of the magnificent; but they have clearly not attained, and are certainly not in the way of attaining, perfection in the fine arts. Can any theory be suggested to account for this singularity?

S.

. The writer has perhaps underrated the claims of the Hindoos in respect to architecture, sculpture, and poetry. With regard to metaphysics and manufactures, he is far more liberal than Mr. Mill. The argument of the latter is adverse to any conclusions in favour of advanced civilization from the skill of the Hindoos in manufactures.

TRADE

TRADE OF THE BUGIS.*

We had long heard much of the trade of the Bugis without having any very distinct notions respecting its character and extent; and as we have no doubt many of our readers may be in the same situation, we shall proceed, on the authority of detailed information, recently obtained, to offer a brief sketch of it.

The civilized inhabitants of Celebes, that is to say, those who have some industry, raise corn, fabricate cotton cloth, and clothe themselves decently in it, instead of feeding precariously on roots, and wandering naked over the seas and forests. They consist of four or five distinct tribes, speaking as many different languages. These are the Bugis, the Macassar, Mandar, Kaili, and Menado; of these, by far the most considerable in point of numbers and improvement are the Bugis, who are themselves again subdivided into many nations, united, however, by the common ties of similar language and similar institutions. Among the Bugis nations, there is but one tribe distinguished for maritime enterprize and commercial spirit—the Wajo, or, more correctly, Tuwajo people. When, therefore, the trade of the Bugis is spoken of, it is, with very few exceptions, to be understood as meaning the trade of this people only.

The original country of Wajo is nearly in the centre of Celebes, on the northern banks of an extensive fresh-water lake about twenty-four miles in breadth. The outlet from this lake is a river, which falls into the bay of Boni, and which is navigable for boats of twenty tons burthen. Such is the original country of this remarkable race, where they live under a true federal aristocracy, the inferior chiefs being elected from particular families, each being chosen by the rest, and holding his office *during good behaviour*. The people of Wajo pay neither land-tax, nor any other species of contribution, being exempt even from imposts on trade of any sort or description. The inferior chiefs support themselves from their own domains, and other private revenue; and the arumatua, or president of the union, alone obtains three days' personal services in the year, one in ploughing-time, one in seed-time, and one in the time of harvest. The Wajo men are perfectly free to go abroad and return at pleasure. It is the pride of a free man of Wajo, "that no chief or prince can shut the gates of the country against him;" and they often dwell with satisfaction upon this advantage, repeating the expression. The other governments of Celebes are more arbitrary, and far less favourable to industry. Under them a tythe of the gross produce of the land is paid to the sovereign as a tax; *corvées* are frequent, military service oppressive, and no subject can quit the country without the will of the government, in itself a formidable instrument both of oppression and taxation.

The advantages of the free form of Government now described, notwithstanding the turbulence and anarchy to which it is occasionally liable, are the true sources of the industry and enterprize of the Wajos. Actuated by these, this tribe has colonized in almost every maritime country of the Archipelago, where they preserve their original manners and habits, while their commercial voyages extend from Manilla to Acheen, and from Siam to New Guinea; it being observed that the parent country is by no means that which now carries on the most extensive foreign trade. It is singular that this people should be

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* Extracted from the Singapore Chronicle.

the sole native carriers to the Archipelago; all the other tribes confining themselves to mere coasting voyages. When, for example, we hear that the islands of Bali and Lombok; Macassar, Mandar and Kaili, in Celebes; Gresik, in Java; Basir and Cuti, in Borneo, and similar places, carry on a trade with the new settlement of Singapore, this always means the trade of the Bugis of Wajo; for we here never see a trading native of Bali or Lombok, nor of the greater number of the other places, although their commodities be brought to us in abundance, and ours be conveyed to them in return.

The following is the most correct list which we have been able to obtain of the number of the Wajo prahus carrying on foreign trade; and the statement will convey to the reader a general view of the extent and importance of each particular branch enumerated:—

	Prahus.
Sumbawa	40
East coast of Borneo	66
West coast of ditto	20
Original country of the Wajos	50
Mandar in Celebes	200
Kaili in ditto	100
Macassar	100
Boniratti, a small island between Celebes and Sumbawa.....	50
Pari Pari, in Celebes	10
Bali and Lombok	50
Java	50
Flores	50

These make in all a total of 786 prahus. Those which visited Singapore alone last year amounted to 90, and in the present year have not been short of 120, although the war of Celebes has kept away nearly all the vessels of Wajo Proper, of Pari Pari, and Boniratti. Their burthen is commonly from twenty to sixty tons, and the average value of their cargoes cannot well be estimated at less than 4,000 dollars each. A few rich ones, chiefly carrying birds' nests and tortoise-shell, have imported cargoes into Singapore valued at 30,000 dollars. These cargoes vary according to the countries from which the Bugis sail, but the details are too extensive to find room in a short essay of this nature. The following brief recital, however, will convey some general notions in regard to them. The traders of Wajo Proper chiefly export cotton cloths, manufactured by the women of their own country; the traders of Bali, Lombok, and Java export cotton fabrics, the manufactures of those countries, with rice and oil; the traders of Mandar export oil, rice, and, within the last year, some coffee; those of Kali export a great deal of gold; those of Macassar, cloths, tortoise-shell, and sea-slug; the traders of the east coast of Borneo deal in esculent birds' nests and tortoise-shell; and those of Flores in the same commodities. The communication between the eastern and western portions of the Archipelago, through means of the Bugis, is still imperfect, owing to the existence of the spice monopoly. When this is abandoned, a consummation which the tone and character of the notes exchanged between the Dutch and English plenipotentiaries, and the palpable experience of its absurdity and utter incompatibility with every principle of good or just government (which the recent visit of the Governor-General will have afforded), give reasonable ground to hope must immediately follow, then the commerce in spices will necessarily become, of all others, the most important branch of the Bugis trade. In the mean while, it brings to us small quantities

quantities of cloves and nutmegs, with birds of Paradise, and other curious objects from the distant islands of Ceram, the Aroos, and New Guinea. We may here remark, that the Bugis are only carriers and general merchants, and have very little share in the collection or preparation of the articles which compose their cargoes. Spices and birds of Paradise, for example, are supplied to them by the negroes of Ceram and New Guinea; and sea-slug, tortoise-shell, and birds' nests, by a singular amphibious race called Bajao, who live a wandering life in their boats, without any other home or habitation, devoting their existence to fishing.

The commodities which the Bugis carry away from the European settlements may be shortly enumerated: they consist of opium, gunpowder, fire-arms, iron, coarse Bengal cotton goods, Europe chintzes, and some broad-cloths, raw silk, Chinese pottery, Siamese and Chinese culinary utensils, and Javanese tobacco.

In the details which we have now furnished, we have taken no notice of the intercourse between Celebes and the Gulf of Carpentaria, in New Holland, because this, in truth, is no Bugis trade at all, being conducted by the Chinese, who employ the boats and mariners of the Dutch settlement of Macassar (not Bugis), to which place alone the trade is confined. This branch of industry is, in fact, a fishery, and not a regular branch of commerce, the sole object of it being to supply the Chinese market. It is, in a word, an insulated traffic, at present utterly unconnected with the spirited enterprizes of Bugis merchants. When we consider these circumstances; that, moreover, the voyage from Celebes to the Gulf of Carpentaria is more distant and dangerous than that to the furthest extremity of the Indian Archipelago; that the Gulf of Carpentaria itself is within the latitude of hurricanes and tornadoes, and that neither the soil nor climate of the neighbouring portion of New Holland is reported to be favourable, or can be fitted for the European constitution, we must doubt the sagacity and intelligence of those who have recommended to his Majesty's ministers the establishment of a British colony, having for its principal object the formation of an emporium to attract a large share of the general commerce of the Indian Archipelago, in such a situation. Where, we would ask (should the Bugis be persuaded to resort to such a settlement), are they to obtain the assorted cargoes which at present attract them to the western ports of the Archipelago; and where, in return, are Englishmen to obtain those assorted articles which are indispensably requisite to constitute a cargo for Europe, and which the whole commerce of the Bugis put together, even were it centered at this spot, would not supply? for they deal only in costly articles occupying trifling room; and the great staples of colonial produce, which make up the bulk of a homeward cargo, and which alone would make the trade important, would be altogether wanting!

CONCETTI.

"OUR hearts are paper, beauty is the pen,
Which writes our loves, and blots them out again."
And this same pen of beauty writes, I think,
Most legibly in sympathetic ink.

HYDROPHOBIA.

It may generally be remarked, that in England each year is distinguished by the prevalence of some peculiar topic of popular prejudice, some subject to which culminate, as it were, the doubts, the hopes, and the apprehensions of the vulgar. The topic of the current year seems to be what is commonly termed *hydrophobia*, but which we prefer denominating, in the manner of Mr. Bentham, *mad-dogism*. This direction of popular humour has considerably thinned the numbers of the canine species in this country: prophylactic remedies being considered the most salutary, and the destruction of dogs the most efficacious method of preventing them from communicating the disease. That this is a popular prejudice—that there is no such disorder as the *rabies canina*, capable of entering into the human system, is as satisfactorily proved as that the plague is not contagious. Two physicians have recently offered to place themselves in contact with the passengers and goods on board a vessel from a suspected quarter (which Government, however, would not permit them to do); and a surgeon at Brighton has suffered himself to be bitten by a mad dog, yet walks the Parade without feeling the smallest uneasiness at the sight of the agitated element at his feet.

But if there be such a communicable disorder, it should be designated by a more appropriate name than one merely implying a *dread of water*, which all mankind entertain more or less. In fact, the proper name of this disorder is *cynanthropy*, which the learned Dr. Bailey has fortunately discovered to be compounded of the Greek words *κυν*, a dog, and *ανθρωπος*, a man: an etymology which clearly shows its true application. *Mad-dogism*, nevertheless, combines the advantages of both tongues, Greek and English; and as sterling English is about to become, with the aid of Dr. Gilchrist, a cosmopolitan tongue, after getting rid of its “polythongal entities and non-entities, symbolic ghosts and hobgoblins,” *mad-dogism* should certainly supersede *cynanthropy*.

Hydrophobia may then be employed to denote that generous disposition which directs the preference of *wine* to *water*. Hence the term will present a less offensive image than formerly: instead of our affrighted imagination beholding a rabid animal running a-muck through the streets, the word will paint to our fancy the agreeable picture of a social, boon, convivial companion, chasing the sparkling goblet round the board, and encouraging his guests, with a *nunc est bibendum*, to imitate his example.

Much has been said in praise of water: it is doubtless an article of prime necessity, and of inestimable value when confined to its proper uses. It pervades the universe, and appears to enter into the formation of every compound body. In this respect it resembles iron, which, on account of its utility to man, Providence seems bountifully to have distributed throughout the globe: but it does not follow from thence, that iron is not extremely disagreeable when it enters the bowels. The praise of water, therefore, should be qualified, in order to be just; in like manner as the host in the *Freeholder*, after declaring that there was nothing equal to British water, judiciously added, “provided there be plenty of malt and hops in it.”

If we pursue our inquiries closely into this subject, we shall find abundant reason for believing that the *dread of water*, so far from being a disease, is really a quality, or characteristic, which indicates a high degree of moral or intellectual perfection. This proposition will, perhaps, astonish the reader: before it be dilated upon, therefore, let us consider the evidence which may be adduced in its behalf.

M. le

M. le Comte de Ségur was the author of the following couplet:

*Tous les mechans sont buveurs de l'eau,
C'est bien prouvé par le deluge.*

He probably intended nothing besides a joke; but it is extraordinary that the verse admits of a serious interpretation:—that Noah was *not* a *water-drinker* is too well recorded to be matter of dispute. Noah, in fact, is believed to have been the original cultivator of the vine for the purpose of human beverage, according to the old verse:

*S'il faut savoir qui t'a planté;—
Ce fut notre bon pere Noë.*

The pseudo-prophet, Mohammed, was a wicked wretch; this proposition cannot surely be disputed; his followers are also wicked, barbarously wicked; the former promulgated a law, that all true believers should abstain from the use of wine: a law which the latter still scrupulously observe. Can we desire a better proof of the truth of the Count's sentiment; or hesitate to admit the proposition that “*Tous les mechans sont buveurs de l'eau?*” If these two facts do not amount to a demonstration, they carry us a great way towards it.

The Roman poet declares that, according to Cratinus, no poems could please long, or live, which were written by *water-drinkers*:—

*Nulla placere diu nec vivere carmina possunt,
Quæ scribuntur aquæ potioribus.*

Hor., Ep. I., 19.

Here the language is explicit; the rule plain and distinct: and, as Horace is an oracle in matters of criticism, we may consider it to be decided, *ex cathedra*, that a man who drinks *water* can never be a poet.

An old Greek poet, whose name we do not recollect, tells us that wine is, as it were, the steed of the poet, which carries him forward with rapidity; but that if he drinks water, he will produce nothing:

Οἶνος τοι χαρίεντι πέλει ταχὺς ἵππος ἀοιδῶ.

Ἵδωρ δὲ πίνων χρηστὸν οὐδὲν ἂν τέκοις.

It is fortunate for *Boileau* that his name did not, on this account, interfere with his popularity, either in his own or succeeding times; the world, happily, are wise enough to perceive that *proper* names are sometimes extremely *improper*; or a man whose name was *Drinkwater*, though an habitual drunkard, might defy the stocks.

It may be urged in opposition to the canon of Horace, that *water-drinking* was inseparably connected with the functions of a poet, for that it behoved him to take large draughts at the Pierian spring, Hippocrene, or else he lacked the true poetic inspiration. But sensible poets have not found themselves the worse for dispensing with this ceremony. Persius (and no person will dispute the title of Persius to the character of poet), in the very first line of his very first poem, tells us that he never suffered a drop of that water to touch his lips!

*Nec fonte prolui labra Caballino,
Nec in hicipiti somnidae Parnasso,
Memini, ut repente sic poeta prodirem.*

To this species of direct proof in favour of the opinion that an abhorrence of water is an indication of superiority of intellect, may be added the collateral evidence to the same effect which may be deduced from the fact, that poets of all ages and all countries have been profuse in their encomiums upon wine, but extremely sparing of even allusion to water as a beverage. Wine was, in

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ancient

ancient mythology, placed under the especial protection of a tutelary deity, whose fabulous conquests and triumphs were merely employed, among learned men, as typical representations of the wide dominion of intellectual power. Who has ever heard of a god of water? Gods of the sea, rivers, fountains, and springs abound; but we find they generally preferred wine as a beverage; not a single instance being upon record where a deity of this class is represented as quaffing water, whether fresh or salt. Homer describes the food at the Olympian banquets as consisting of ambrosia and nectar; and he distinctly alleges, in the Iliad, that the health of mortals is derived remotely from the use of wine. Horace says of the old Grecian,

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus.

Medical men must, from necessity, be hydrophobists, and should be anxious, consequently, to instil into their patients a dread of water (which, when they administer, as the vehicle of their remedies, they judiciously disguise), since they cannot fail to be aware of its destructive qualities, when it takes up its residence in the human system. Some pretenders to medicine may affect, out of singularity, to favour an opposite theory; but it is well known that, in one remarkable instance at least, the practice of the individual is diametrically opposed to his theory. We hear occasionally of wine getting into a person's head; and consequently, that the individual is, for a short time, a little indisposed: but what is the frightful result when water gets there? A man cannot go to sleep, and awake in a few hours, *compos mentis*; he is, on the contrary, sensible, as soon as he finds that water has reached his brain, that his death-warrant is signed. Similar effects proceed from the lodgement of this arch-enemy in the thorax, the abdomen, the legs, or elsewhere. The presence of water seems to terrify even inanimate things; the sensitiveness of mercury to it is clearly exemplified by the barometer; for let but the atmosphere acquire an unusual portion of humidity, and become what is termed aqueous or watery, and down drops the mercury in the tube, as if struck with affright.

A plain Englishman, who happens to find himself in France without a very copious knowledge of its language, is invariably surprised at the doleful manner in which the article of water (there a vendible commodity) is cried by the itinerant merchants. The word *eau* is, especially in the provinces, groaned forth with the same distressing cadence of voice as attends the ejaculation *oh!* forced from a person suffering under the excruciating torment of a severe paroxysm of the cholera. Is not this a species of instinctive evidence of the pernicious character of this element? It would seem as if nature, aware that the perversity of mankind might, even amidst the smiling vineyards of France, neglect their exhilarating juices for the sake of a watery beverage, had contrived that the very venders of water should unconsciously lament the office which their fate condemned them to fulfil.

We may properly conclude our essay on this subject with the following brief, yet ample, and elegant testimony as to the powers and virtues of wine, from the pen of a real poet:

——— *Operta recludit:*

Spes jubet esse ratas: ad prælia trudit inertem:

Sollicitis animis onus eximit: addocet artes.

Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?

Contracta quem non in paupertate solutum?

Enough must have been said to prove the mischief, the folly, and the vice of water-drinking; or the obstinacy of mankind must be greater than is generally supposed.

E. A.

ON THE ALLEGED ANALOGY BETWEEN THE ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS AND MYTHOLOGY OF INDIA AND EGYPT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The alleged analogy, in respect of religious design, between the monuments of India and Egypt, is a well-known theory, which has been carried so far as to induce the conclusion, not only that the mythology of the two countries was originally the same, but also the people; the only question being, which is the colony and which the mother country of the cognate superstition? From this opinion I entirely dissent.

The surprise testified by the Hindoos in the British army of Egypt at recognizing in that country the temples of their own deities has been repeatedly adverted to. The fact is, that it was the Bombay Sipahs who recognized the mythological figures of Hindostan, especially the bull and serpent, and exclaimed that the ancient inhabitants of Egypt must have been Hindoos; and it is asserted, that some of them, having entered the temple at Tentyra, performed their devotions there, expressing much indignation at its being suffered by the natives to decay. Striking as this fact may seem, it is far too narrow a ground for the erection of so comprehensive a theory as is sought to be built upon it, namely, the affinity of race and identity of worship. The Mexican relics lately brought from South America bear a much stronger resemblance to the Egyptian style of sculpture, though in a ruder state; yet there is little probability that there was any connexion between the ancestors of the Mexicans and Egyptians. The Bombay Sipahs might also, with equal truth, if suddenly brought into the presence of the great serpent adored at Mexico, have proclaimed that the Mexicans worshipped the same deity. On each side of the porticos of the Temple of Elora are figures of sphynxes: this is a more striking coincidence; but, in reality, the sphynx extended still further eastward, and is found among the sculptures of Japan, in Sir T. Raffles' work on that country. Comparisons have been made of Chinese and Hindoo antiquities with Egyptians; but little notice has been taken of the affinity between Japanese and Egyptian monuments. At Borobobo is a pyramidal temple with seven stages of ascent, like the temples of Mexico; the base of which comprises nearly the same admeasurement as the great pyramid of Geeza. The temple of Suku more closely approaches the model of Egyptian architecture: it is like all the Egyptian temples, a truncated pyramid; has obelisks before it precisely in the Egyptian fashion, and sculptures similarly exhibited on the external wall; it has similar pyramidal gateways; in front of the doorways colossal statues are placed, two and two, as in Egypt, and sometimes form an avenue, like the sphynxes, to the number of eight. Before the Japanese temples they brandish clubs, as if to forbid access; in Egypt they are usually armed with the crook and flail, the emblems of judgment. At Suku one of the colossi measures nine feet and a half between the shoulders, about the size of those at the entry of the temple of Luxor. The sculptures on the external wall consist of male figures, adorned with wings, after the peculiar stiff manner of early Egyptian sculpture. Over one of these male figures is a similar bird on the wing, either an eagle or a hawk, as is seen above Egyptian conquerors; there is a dove on a palm tree, both sacred Egyptian symbols; a colossal eagle with a serpent in its claw in three folds, and, instead of the sacred beetle, the sacred tortoise is multiplied on all sides.

sides. The figures within the temple shew that it is really dedicated to the same divinity as that of Tentyra—Isis, or the Hindoo goddess Bhavani. It is remarkable that this goddess is sometimes represented as seated on the sacred bull, and sometimes on the shoulders of a minotaur, a human being with a bull's head. Here is an evident connexion of the Japanese creed with the worship of Apis in ancient Egypt; and the connexion, in this particular, is common to India as well as to Japan: but are we therefore hastily to conclude them all to be the same people? Decidedly not. The fact is, that the ophite or serpent worship, and that of the bull, extended over the whole surface of the ancient world; and all that can fairly be inferred from this circumstance is, that all mankind are of one original family, or, at all events, of three families, distinguished into white, red, and black races of men. In the first place, in order to strike at the root of the presumed analogy, there is no evidence of the worship of the Ling and Yoni in Egypt, supported by a survey of the Egyptian temples, or corroborated by the hieroglyphics. We apprehend that the Phallic worship was peculiar to the Bacchaulian mysteries of Greece. Many extant paintings and sculptures attest that the presiding deity of mystic rites (no doubt equally indecent in Egypt) was a portable image of Horus, the Peor of scripture, and the original Priapus. Secondly, the features and persons of the Hindoo and Egyptian deities are very dissimilar (the latter, being the aboriginal inhabitants of Egypt, appear to have been *red men*); the more so, too, from the peculiarities of the eyes, nose, and lip, which mark the varieties of the Nubian family. Thirdly, the cavern temples of India, though sculptured out of granite, as some of the Nubian temples are, bear much more obvious resemblance to the rock-hewn tombs or temples of Persia, in the plain of the Magi; as the models of the columns at Elora, and at Elephanta, resemble those at Palmyra and Persepolis. The Arabesque ornaments seen in the Hindoo temples are met with among the Cyclopean remains in Greece, and among the still extant Mexican buildings, but are not observable in the Egyptian. Fourthly, the Egyptian deities are never many-armed and many-headed, like the Hindoo,—a striking and marked feature of distinction. Fifthly, the Egyptian deities are often signalized by animal heads, obviously masks or crests worn by the various orders of priests. This is observable again, among the incipient attempts at sculpture left by the Mexicans; but not in the consummated art of the Hindoos, who rarely exhibit a deity with an animal-head, though often with many heads. There are one or two exceptions, and the case of Ganesa is one of them; but here the deity is distinguished by the head of an elephant, an animal which, though it must have been familiar to the Egyptians, is never employed by them in that symbolic manner. On the other hand, the dog, the emblem of the wisdom of the deity among the Egyptians, was evidently as great an abomination with the Hindoos of Elora, as the animal is generally considered to be at this day in the East. Lastly, the mythology of India is not only the most complicated, but the most confused and multifarious; while that of Egypt, as appears from such written records as remain, as well as from the extant monumental records which corroborate their truth, was plain, simple, and intelligible, bearing all the marks of being primitive; being mainly reducible to the fable in which Osiris, his queen Isis, his son Horus, and his brother Typhon were concerned. On this fable the lesser and greater mysteries were entirely founded. It was made the groundwork of comprehensive and arbitrary systems of belief according as it was considered traditionally or prophetically, mythologically or astronomically, but its simple elements remain the same. On the other hand, the fables

fables of the Hindoo Pantheon are as infinite and complex as they are monstrous. The human deities of India are extremely numerous; while those of Egypt, as Mr. Salt has just maintained, as appears from their assembly in the Pantheon of Belzoni's tomb, and as Diodorus Siculus states, are reducible to eight individuals. They are the eight ordinary Caryatides of the courts of the temples.

There are other points of diversity besides the mythology of the two countries. It appears from Herodotus that the Egyptians held very different notions on the subject of fire from the Orientals. The brahmin does not eat animal food, while the ancient priests of Egypt had a daily allowance of *beef* and *geese*, though they were not permitted to feed on fish, as other castes were. The probability, therefore, is, that if Egyptian rites, usages, and superstitions are found in India, they were introduced by conquest, and probably at the time of that great conquest of India by Osiris, Rameses, or Sesostris, to which so many traditions refer. That the brahmins would never have left their country to carry their rites to Egypt is tolerably certain. Sir William Jones has proved, in his *Essay on the Gods of Italy, Greece, and India*, that there was an original antipathy to emigration in the Cushean tribes. But there is no improbability of the Egyptians having even sent pacific colonists to India: and, indeed, it is affirmed by Father Marco, that some of the Egyptian priesthood settled at Tirut, supposed to be Tiruhut, on the borders of Nepaul. Again, there is another mode of accounting for the partial mixture of Egyptian superstitions and usages with those of India, by referring it to the expulsion of the shepherd kings, who were driven from Egypt about 1786 years before Christ, and who were the aboriginal founders of the Egyptian mythology.

I am, Sir, &c.

CHARGH OR CHURUK POOJA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: There are many persons in England who believe that the superstitions of the Hindoos are of a harmless character; and this belief has a very strong tendency to reconcile those individuals to the doctrine which is now current, that no interference should be permitted in the religious practices of our fellow-subjects in Hindostan. If the character of some of these practices was distinctly and generally known in this country, I am apt to think that the abhorrence they must excite here would overcome the aversion entertained, upon the grounds of political expediency, in regard to a violent change in any of the superstitious observances amongst the nations of India.

Perhaps you will afford room in your next number for the following account of the ceremonies at the Chargh Pūja, a well known and popular exhibition. I have extracted the account from a letter published in an Indian newspaper about two years back. I have not the least suspicion that the description here given of these revolting rites exceeds, in the smallest degree, the truth. The scene took place in the Kalee Ghaut, near Calcutta.

"The first or introductory part of the ceremonies began on Thursday night. On that night it is the custom, in some parts of India, for devotees to throw themselves upon knives and spikes, which, being generally placed in a slanting position, do them no serious mischief, although instances have been known in which lives have been lost. I believe, however, in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, this is not allowed; for, instead of spikes and knives, a large heap of the

thorny branches of the country plum-tree was prepared, and the devotees, in a state of intoxication and excitement amounting almost to delirium, cast themselves upon the heap thus prepared, and rolled themselves upon it until their skins were lacerated to a considerable degree. This took place on a waste piece of ground opposite to my house, a short distance out of town, and was succeeded by a dance. The performers in this were boys, in the same state of excitement, and the dances consisted of a variety of such obscene gestures and attitudes as set description at defiance, although they seemed to be highly relished and applauded by the surrounding multitude.

"The following day was spent in idleness, or in making preparations for the two next, or great days of the feast. On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, I left my house with a friend to proceed to Kalee Ghaut. It was not yet daylight; notwithstanding which, crowds of people were proceeding to that place. These consisted of detached groups, generally preceded by a band of native music, and some dancing boys, having ornaments on their ancles, which made a jingling noise as they danced to the tune of the music. They were followed by the devotees, if I may so call them, carrying the instruments of torture, crowned with wreaths of flowers, and covered over with a white powder. While a mile distant from the temple, the crowd was so dense that we were obliged to descend from our buggy and walk the remainder of the way. We met various groups returning, amongst whom were many with ropes and rattans through their sides and arms, and spits through their tongues. Many had their tongues split, and nothing through them; and one of them absolutely had a rope, as thick as a man's little finger, passed through the *scrotum*, the ends of which were coiled round his shoulders and over his head. At length we got into the temple; in the outside yard were several blacksmiths slitting the tongues and boring the sides of the people; but we passed on, and at that time did not wait to see them. On entering the temple, we saw in the large hall, in front of the goddess, a mob of persons, some with spits or thin iron bars, of twelve or fourteen feet long, dancing like madmen to the tune of native music. We did not wait here long, but proceeded into the yard, where the sacrifices are made. The blacksmiths are the persons who perform the act of cutting the tongues and sides; and here we found five or six of them thus employed. We went pretty close to witness the operation of cutting the side and introducing a rope; the person who presented himself for this operation was a boy of about thirteen years old; and, after some dispute about the fee between him and the blacksmith, he paid him four pice, and the operator, slapping the side, took up some of the flesh between the thumb and finger of his left hand, and in a moment pushed through it a small knife, almost like an eraser, and the introduction of the cord immediately followed. The operation was then repeated on the other side, and the matter was completed. A pair of the jingling ornaments I have before mentioned were put upon his feet, and he was desired to dance; but whether fright prevented him, or from whatever other cause, he could not do so for some moments; but after a short time he proceeded to do so with as much animation as any of the other deluded victims of this horrid superstition.

"The next person came to have his tongue slit, and this was done with an instrument similar to that employed in the last operation. The blacksmith caught hold of his tongue and pushed the instrument through it; and the man who had undergone the operation washed his mouth, and walked away as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. Two or three others came who had similar operations performed.

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"At a little distance from the temple of Kali is one of Shivu, in which the linga is worshipped, and to this we now proceeded. On the road we saw many people undergoing the operations before described; but one group in particular attracted our notice. This consisted of an old man, who had brought a little boy about three years old, apparently his son, to have a rope passed through his side. The blacksmith was proceeding with the operation, in spite of the screams and tears of the unfortunate child, who, before its completion, fainted away; and in this state was carried off by the person who had brought him.

"On our arrival at the temple of Shivu, or of the "husband of Kali" as our brahmin conductor called him, we saw a motley assembly dancing before the image of a Naga, and an ascetic sitting beside it, who had been there, as we were told, for no less a period than ten years.

"We again returned to the temple, where there were more people than when we were there before. Some of those who had undergone operations were dancing and distorting themselves in a dreadful manner: two in particular, I noticed; one of these had two holes cut in his tongue, through which a piece of iron, about five feet long, was passed. As he danced, he pushed this with great rapidity backwards and forwards through his tongue, occasionally greasing it to make it pass easily. The other was a man who had a thin piece of iron, about fifteen feet long, passed through his tongue in the same manner, and which, being supported at the ends by two men, he ran backwards and forwards from one end of it to the other.

"We now left the temple to return home, but could not help being struck with the appearance of many of the people we met in the way. Some of them formed a kind of masquerade of a marriage ceremony, intended no doubt to personate the marriage of the hideous Shivu with the beautiful Lukhi. Others had coronets on their heads, and pins stuck into their bodies from head to foot. Two, who were Sunyasees, gave way to every thing disgusting and horrible; and I have no hesitation in saying, that if these people had shown themselves within Calcutta, they would have been confined in the House of Correction until hard labour had brought them to their senses, and that too most deservedly.

"The following day the usual exhibition of swinging took place, and this was equally disgusting with the others. Exactly opposite to my house, a lever for this purpose was erected, and here three or four men exhibited; but the circular road, as usual, was the chief scene of these abominations. The first man who exhibited in my presence was an *opas-gusti* peon of Mr. Blequier's. He had four hooks, of the size of small meat-hooks, put into his back, two immediately below each shoulder. He mounted the steps quite coolly, and being made fast, the swing was set in motion; and he described the *Chargh* most rapidly. He hung entirely by the skin, no cloth being tied round him, and when he came down, he regretted that having eaten his dinner, he could swing no longer. Another man then mounted, who had two hooks in his neck, secured by a piece of cloth; but this man had nearly poisoned a victim to his folly, for the rope by which the lever on which he swung was fastened, having given way, he fell; and would have been dashed to pieces, but that some of the people around, by great exertion, caught him. *Swinging of peons*

It is with shame and regret I add, upon the authority of the letters, that some European females were present at this indecent scene. *Swinging of peons*

July 5. *Swinging of peons*

TREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AT RANGOON.

In the eighteenth volume of this Journal (p. 600) a work was reviewed which furnished an account of an American Baptist mission settled at Rangoon in the year 1812. The prospects of the mission were far from encouraging: for the Burmese are shrewd and subtle, and the American missionaries were apparently men of more piety than talent. Two unsuccessful visits to court brought considerable discredit upon their character, in the opinion of the ignorant, who, in that oppressed country, expect that punishment and even death are the consequences of tempting the displeasure of the golden monarch. When the British troops took possession of Rangoon, two of these missionaries (Messrs. Wade and Hough) were destined for execution, from which barbarous fate they were preserved by that event, as stated in General Campbell's despatch of 10th May 1824. A narrative of their sufferings, written by Mr. Wade, has appeared in an American publication, which affords additional evidence of the cowardly barbarity of the nation with which we are now contending. The narrative is so prolix and ill-digested, that we must incur the toil of condensing the facts in order to fit the narrative for the perusal of our readers.

On the 10th May, the day when the expedition under Sir A. Campbell anchored within the bar of the Rangoon river, the inhabitants of the town evinced the utmost alarm; and the European residents, who had then assembled to dine in the garden of Mr. Lansago, were seized by orders from the Raywoon (Yawhoon, as the Americans write the word), which directed every person who wore a hat to be imprisoned.

The American ministers flattered themselves that, being teachers of religion, they would be exempted from this sentence; but they were summoned by a king's linguist, who, with the customary treachery, told them they were only to be examined, for the sake of formality, and that no evil would befall them.

They proceeded to the prison, which was a large brick building, consisting of four apartments; one of them was open in front, like a verandah. In this they found the Europeans assembled, surrounded by several thousand Burmese, and in the custody of the tykeso, a subordinate officer of the government. A blacksmith soon made his appearance loaded with chains, hammers, &c.; the Europeans were, one by one, put into irons and thrust into an inner apartment, where they were closely confined. The Americans were directed to wait the pleasure of the Raywoon concerning them. In the meanwhile great confusion attended the preparations for defence against the expected attack from the British.

At length a Burman entered the prison, who asked who they were. "The American teachers," said a by-stander; "put them with the other prisoners," was the next thing he said. They were not at first put into irons, but their legs were bound together with ropes, and eight or ten armed Burmans stood guard over them. In about an hour, the blacksmith reappeared, bringing a stout heavy chain, of three links, each about four inches long, pounded so close together as to prevent its bending any more than a bar of iron. The ends of the pieces were bars about two-thirds of an inch thick. The two prisoners were seated upon a block, the rings placed upon their ancles and pounded down close with heavy blows. Their situation did not permit them to lay down; so that they had no sleep, or even rest.

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The next day, when the fleet got under weigh, the women and children of Rangoon fled to the jungles, and about 4,000 armed Burmese collected in front of the town to oppose the attack. As soon as the fleet was within a few miles of the town, two Englishmen chained together, with a Greek and Armenian, were added to the prisoners. The guard was strengthened, and enjoined to be vigilant, and all communication with persons without was cut off. A faithful servant belonging to Capt. Tench, one of the prisoners, contrived to slip in, and seeing the condition of his master and the rest, wept like a child, and taking his turban from his head, tore it into slips, and bound them round their ancles to prevent the chains galling them, which afforded great relief.

Orders were now communicated to the guard, from the Raywoon, that as soon as the fleet began to fire upon the town, they were to massacre all the prisoners. The guards immediately began, with horrid alacrity, to sharpen their weapons with bricks, and brandish them about the heads of their captives. Sand was spread upon the spot to receive the blood; and an awful gloom reigned amongst them all. Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Hough, the wives of the missionaries, heard of the sentence passed upon their husbands, and waited the signal of the first shot with as much agony as the devoted victims.

The first gun fired into the town threw a ball; with terrific noise, directly over the prison. The valorous guards, instead of executing their orders, slunk into a corner of the prison; and when the Libby's broadside made the very prison shake, they cried through fear, like children, and at length broke open the prison door and ran away, taking the precaution to secure the door outside with rattans.

The wives of the missionaries, in the meanwhile, believing that their husbands were no more, and expecting the same or a worse fate themselves, determined to leave their residence. Of the few native Christians which composed the small church at Rangoon, only one, named Moung-shwa-ba, remained with them, and he did all in his power to protect them at the risk of his life. He encouraged them to escape, as he said it was the invariable custom of the Burmese government, when they put a man to death under the circumstances of the missionaries, to sacrifice his wife, children, and relations, to the sixth generation. They accordingly secreted their most valuable property, and sought refuge in a Portuguese church; but the priest, according to Mr. Wade, "would not suffer a place so sacred to be polluted by the unhallowed feet of heretics; he drove them from the church, from his own house, and even out of his verandah." A more charitable construction of his behaviour would refer it to the fear of incensing the unprincipled government of Rangoon. The ladies then disguised themselves in their servants' habits, dressing their heads in the Burmese fashion, and blacking their faces and hands. They then mixed with the multitude in the streets, whom they frequently heard inquiring for the teachers' wives. They begged for shelter in the house of a Portuguese woman, who refused it; but, being exhausted with fatigue and anxiety, they threw themselves on a mat, unable to proceed further.

The missionaries were left in quiet for about half an hour after the retreat of their guards; when suddenly about fifty armed Burmans rushed into the prison like madmen, dragged the prisoners out, tore their clothes from their bodies, and pinned their arms so tightly behind them, that it was impossible to move them. They were put in front of several armed men, who guided them along with the points of their spears; sometimes pulling the cords which

bound them different ways, pushing them forward and drawing them back, studying every method of tormenting them.

After being dragged through almost every street in the town, they were brought to the Yong-dau, or tribunal of judgment. Here sat the Raywoon, surrounded by his officers. He ordered the prisoners to be placed before him in a kneeling posture, with their faces to the ground. On one side was a noisy rabble, roaring out in chorus, "*T'hat dau, t'hat dau!*"—"let them be put to death." Two linguists kneeled and begged for mercy towards them. The cry of the multitude, however, prevailed; the executioner, who stood by with a large knife, was ordered to do his duty; but just as he lifted his weapon to strike off the head of the first prisoner, Mr. Hough asked permission to make a proposal to the Raywoon, who, beckoning to the executioner to desist, asked what he had to say. The proposal was, that two of the prisoners should be sent on board the fleet to endeavour to stop the firing on the town. Whilst the Raywoon was considering this proposal, a broadside from the Liffey threw all into consternation: the Raywoon and his officers flying for refuge under the banks of a neighbouring tank.

The prisoners were now permitted to stand up, and were soon forced away with the flying multitude. They were without clothes, except pantaloons; their ankles were miserably galled with the chains, and the cords were extremely painful to their arms; yet they were urged along with the rest, at a quick pace, by the application of spears. In their flight, they passed the spot where their wives lay, who concluded they were being led towards the place of public execution, as they proceeded in that direction. Their course, however, was to the Great Pagoda. The Raywoon followed them on horseback: when he overtook them, he seated himself in a *zayat*, and the prisoners were again brought before him. Mr. Hough's proposal was now assented to; he went upon his mission, and the remaining prisoners were committed to the charge of an inferior officer, with strict orders, if Mr. Hough did not succeed, to put them to death. They were ordered to be conducted to a building standing upon the base of the Great Pagoda: four of the number were, however, unable to proceed through fatigue.

The place of confinement was a strong brick building, consisting of four apartments; the first was occupied by large images, the second was a kind of hall; beyond this were two small gloomy dungeons, apparently designed as repositories for treasure. Into one of these dungeons, without windows, or any convenience, the prisoners were eventually thrust; and nothing was given them to eat or drink.

Mr. Hough, in his way to the fleet, met a company of British troops just landed; he communicated the situation of the prisoners to one of the officers, and the party proceeded to the spot, from whence they had then been removed. The detachment then made search for the missionaries' wives, whom they found in a small bamboo-house, with other females, the wives and relatives of the other prisoners, exposed to the cannonade from the fleet, the balls falling around them every moment.

Mr. Hough communicated the subject of his mission to Sir Archibald Campbell, who said in reply, "If the Burmans shed one drop of white blood, we will lay the whole country in ruins, and give no quarter." With this answer, Mr. Hough returned to the spot where he had left the Raywoon; but not being able to find him, he retraced his steps, and retired to the town, where he found Mrs. Hough and her companion under the kind protection of Mr. Sarkies, the Armenian merchant.

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The prisoners finding, towards night, that the firing still continued, concluded that Mr. Hough had not succeeded. Exhausted by hunger and fatigue, they laid their bodies on the ground, in hopes of gaining a little rest, but in vain.

Early in the morning of the following day (May 12), a party of Burmans came to the temple, evidently with the design of putting the prisoners to death, or carrying them to the jungle. Not finding them in the apartment where they had been at first put, they appeared to be greatly enraged; they were about to burst open the apartment in which the prisoners were confined, when an alarm was given that the English were coming. The Burmans fled, and the British troops appeared, but passed by; and with their disappearance the hopes of the prisoners vanished, as the Burmans re-entered the temple. The moment of deliverance at length came. Another British party, headed by General Campbell in person, approached; the Burmese fired two guns, and took to their heels. The prisoners were discovered: Sir Archibald himself, it is stated, burst open the door: they crawled out of their dungeon, naked, filthy, and almost suffocated. The General ordered their chains to be taken off, but they were so large and stiff, that all attempts were ineffectual, and they were obliged to walk in them to Rangoon, a distance of two miles. The other disabled prisoners had been released, and had returned to the town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hough subsequently quitted Rangoon, and retired to Serampore, and Mr. and Mrs. Wade took up their residence in Calcutta. Mr. Wade is about to print a vocabulary of the Burman language. The work will form a volume of about 400 pages; the number of copies to be printed is 300, of which the Bengal Government has subscribed for 100 copies, at ten dollars each.

REPUGNANCE OF THE HINDOOS TO AN OATH.

In our last volume (p. 836) appeared an account of the commitment of one Hulladar Doss, who refused to be sworn as a witness upon a trial in a civil suit in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. The occurrence appears to have excited some interest, and has produced some remarks in the Indian newspapers. The following letter, addressed to the editor of one of them, evinces considerable research, and is calculated to illustrate this curious subject:

"To the Editor of the India Gazette.

"Sir: In the John Bull of this morning, I observe some remarks on the mode of administering oaths to Hindoos, as prevailing in the Supreme Court, which induce me, though not particularly acquainted with the objections which the Hindoos have to this mode of swearing, to write you a few lines on the subject. In the case cited by the reporter, I do not think with him, that Hulladar Doss, the man committed, refused to swear rather from motives of pride than from scruples of a religious nature; and I am willing to attach some weight to the reason (however frivolous it may appear to Europeans) given by the man for his repugnance to swear as required. The aversion to swear (by the Gunga Jul) is not by any means peculiar to brahmins only. The aversion is, to my knowledge, common to most, if not to all, the castes of Hindoos. I have known men of even low castes to do their utmost to avoid being summoned as witnesses; and, when summoned, to prevail on the party issuing the subpoena to dispense with their evidence. Brahmins, however, are, I believe, generally

generally more averse to swear (by Gunga Jul) than other Hindoos: they pretend to and profess greater sanctity than Soodras. My grounds for thinking the reason of his being 'his father's only son,' stated to have been urged by the man committed as his objection to swear (by the Gunga Jul), sincere, is the very great weight which Hindoos attach to the performance of the *sraddha*. The man committed, being an only son, is the person to perform the *sraddha* of his father and ancestors. Perhaps nothing can more forcibly show the importance of these ceremonies, than that inheritance is governed by the right of performing these rites. 'The right of succession to property is founded on competence for offering oblations at obsequies;*' and again, 'Since sons or other male descendants produce great spiritual benefit to their father or ancestor from the moment of their birth, and they present funeral oblations, half-monthly, in due form after his decease, so Menu declares the right of inheritance to be founded on benefits conferred.† The minute directions of Menu in his 3d chap. also shew the importance attached to these ceremonies. The birth of a son to a Hindoo is of the utmost importance. Menu says, 'By the eldest son, as soon as born, a man becomes the father of male issue, and is exonerated from debt to his ancestors.‡ Again, 'By a son a man obtains victory over all people; by a son's son he enjoys immortality; and, afterward, by the son of that grandson, he reaches the solar abode.¶ Again, 'Since the son (*trāyatā*) delivers his father from the hell named Put, he was, therefore, called Putra by Brahma himself.§ The great necessity of a son to a Hindoo has given rise to adoption; and the reason for the expedient, as given by Menu,¶ is for the sake of preventing a failure of obsequies. The qualities and conduct of the person offering the obsequies will, on a reference to the 3d chap. of Menu, who writes most minutely on the subject, appear to affect materially the state of the shades to whom they are offered. This may be also seen in the *Daya Bhaga* (chap. xi, s. 1, § 44); and Menu (chap. ix, 109) says, 'the first born, if virtuous, exalts the family; if vicious, destroys it.' Now, if the man committed is the person who performs the *sraddha*, or who (if his father be living) will have to perform the *sraddha*, he will (according to the ideas of most Hindoos) be much injured, in a moral view, and less qualified to confer the 'benefits' of a son. If his father be living, and had Hullahdar swore, the father perhaps would have adopted one, or more, who would be free of that imperfection. Such a step would tend to disgrace the real son, and to reduce his right of inheritance in the paternal property, and to make him a joint, instead of the sole heir of his father's property.

"I have frequently inquired of Hindoos the reason of their objecting to swear; and the answers I have received have been: 'if I put my hand into the Gunga Jul, I put my hand into the fire of hell;' or, 'should I happen to say one word which is not true, I shall be tormented during an hundred transmigrations;' or, 'I shall sink my ancestors into places of torment;' or, 'this is a very solemn mode of swearing.' They can make no distinction between voluntary and involuntary misstatement; they entirely overlook the benefits of true testimony specified in Menu, chap. viii.—81, 83, and other places. The report is hardly just to the judges of the Supreme Court in saying only, 'that the judges hold themselves bound strictly within the terms of the Charter to administer oaths to witnesses, with the single exception of Quakers; in civil cases, and to form their decision upon moral evidence; but that of witnesses

* *Daya Bhaga*, 11-1-106.

† *Ibid.* 11-1-32.

‡ Menu, 9-2-106.

§ *Ibid.* 9-1-37.

¶ Menu 9-2-108.

¶ *Ibid.* 9-1-109.

produced, sworn, and examined in the manner therein specified;' and that such is "a narrow and straitened construction." The Charter should have been referred to by the writer, and he would then have seen that, by the sixth sec. of the Charter of Geo. III. the judges are bound 'to administer to such witnesses as are not Christians, such oaths, and in such manner, as the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall esteem to be most binding on their conscience.' The Court cannot, therefore, administer to a Hindoo an oath in any other mode than by Gunga Jul, unless such other mode is more binding than the former; and of this they can only inform themselves by a reference to the pundits. These persons have reported to the Court frequently, that the proper mode of swearing particular brahmins is by a form called (सूक्तिनाम) Sookrity nama, which is a solemn admonition to

speak the truth, this is mentioned in Menu, chap. viii, s. 87, *et seq.*, and Menu here specifies the different forms of oaths to be administered to the different castes. I have often, but in vain, attempted to discover the authority of the present mode of swearing on the Gunga Jul; I could never find mention of it in Menu. By Hindoos I am informed that it is, indeed, the most binding, and that there is a peculiar sanctity in the conjunction of the Ganges'

water, copper, and the Toolsee leaf (see जूलमी Ocymum Sanctum, Carey's Dictionary): all Hindoos, with very few exceptions, indeed, complain of their being compelled to swear thus. I am inclined to think, that in 1774 this mode of swearing was not known to the good folks of England. At least it was not in 1744, for in the 1st Atkyns, 21, is the account of the mode of swearing Hindoos in Calcutta in 1742, which was by the witnesses touching the feet of a brahmin; and the commissioners who examined the witnesses certify thus: 'the same being the most usual and most solemn form in which oaths are most usually administered to witnesses in the courts of justice erected by letters patent of the late king at Calcutta.' Swearing by the Gunga Jul is not peculiar to the Supreme Court; it prevails at the police, and in the greater part of the Mofussil courts. In some parts of the country it is not considered as at all binding on the conscience; and other modes of swearing are, according to circumstances, adopted, even to swearing on the tiger's skin, which resembles much the Chinese and old Roman oath, or imprecation. There are among Hindoos, even of Bengal, a great variety of ways of swearing: by the salgram, a fossil (the Argonauta Argo, according to Carey); and, among others, by the brahmin's feet. The obstructions to justice which have arisen from the aversion of Hindoos to swear by the Gunga Jul are indeed melancholy. Conscientious men would not swear, knaves only would swear. The latter circumstances tended to strengthen the aversion, and to impart, indeed, an infamy to those who did swear truly or falsely. The many respectable men who have been compelled to swear, have in some measure lessened the prejudice, and to this must be added, as a cause of the diminution of the prejudice, the increased knowledge and civilization of the Hindoos. The prejudice is by far more prevailing and strong in the Mofussil than in Calcutta: in both, even now, very great, and the knowledge of Hindoos very little—when a conscientious man, and, as among Hindoos, a well-informed man, and a coolen brahmin, will not, for conscience sake, swear, but will hire for money another to do so, and to swear to that which the man hired knows not. On my remonstrating more than once on detecting this mode of proof, I have been met seriously with the argument, or rather sophistry, 'What harm is there (or

will

will there be) in this? whom do I or shall I injure? will, nat, or has not, the truth be, or been, spoken—where is falsehood to be found? We must pity such ignorance—I did sincerely when I once found it in a man, a Hindoo, a man whom I well know and highly respect; who is charitable and munificent; and who (to my knowledge), on more than one occasion, has sacrificed debts due to him from the father, to add to the pittance of the widow and the orphans.

"I wish some person, more acquainted with the character of the Hindoos than I am, would consider whether the present mode of swearing could not be relinquished with advantage. This, I think, all will admit—that we can hardly have less truth from native witnesses than we have at present by dint of all the terrors of the 'snaky cords of Varma,' and the scalding of Gunga Jui.

"Dec. 9, 1824." "G. P."

VULGAR SUPERSTITION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR, Superstition prevails amongst the vulgar of all nations. It is the companion of ignorance; and we are wrong when we infer from examples, however absurd, which are found in other countries, that the lower classes are therefore degraded in the intellectual scale below those in our own.

I was led to this reflection by reading in the *Asiatic Observer* (a respectable religious publication in Calcutta), of October last, an article entitled "Minor Superstitions of the Hindoos and Mussulmans," which is evidently inserted with a view of displaying their intellectual debasement and deplorable ignorance. It struck me very forcibly, whilst reading the article, that the writer, who states it to be the result of his own observations amongst the natives, had forgotten that similar traits of superstition may be observed amongst the uncultivated portion of his own countrymen at home. Of late years these traits have been gradually disappearing; but the memory of them remains, and they still exert some degree of influence. It is too much, then, to brand the natives of India with a mark of degradation, from which our own countrymen, blessed with various opportunities of moral and intellectual improvement, are not even at present altogether exempt.

To shew the nature of the superstitions prevalent among the inferior classes of the natives of India, I transmit you the list from the *Asiatic Observer*, contrasting the examples with those which immediately occur to me as current in England, arranging both in parallel columns:

HINDOSTAN.

1. If, when a Hindoo or low Mussulman is on the point of rising from his seat to transact some particular business, he hears the noise of a lizard, or of a person sneezing; or, if, when he has risen from his seat, and has proceeded a few paces, some person should call him back; he considers these circumstances as unfavourable omens, and accordingly replaces himself in his seat for a little while longer.

2. When a Hindoo or low Mussulman is relating an anecdote, or some circumstance

ENGLAND.

The doctrine of omens is quite as common amongst our countrymen. To place, by accident, a part of the dress the wrong side outwards is esteemed a formidable omen.

There must be many instances of such simple jokes in England. When

stance which he has just seen or heard, should a lizard make a noise, he immediately takes notice of it, and exclaims "soltee, soltee, soltee" (true, true, true), as much as to say, "see, the animal corroborates what I say."

3. When a Hindoo or Mussulman is eating his dinner, and feels himself suddenly choked, perhaps on account of eating or drinking too fast, and begins to cough; those who are about him immediately remark it, and say, "somebody is thinking of you."

4. If a Hindoo or Mussulman, while eating his dinner, happens to think that he has the taste or smell of fish in what he is eating, he concludes, that some of his absent relatives or friends, particularly the former, is dead; many, upon this, will give over eating for that time.

5. If a man or child, upon eating fish, feels a bone sticking in his throat, and finds some difficulty in removing it, they procure a black cat, and fall down and worship it three or seven times; by which act of worship they think they will be relieved.

6. It is said, by the low Mussulmans, that if any body takes off his long drawers, and puts them under his head to sleep upon, he will dream pleasant dreams all night.

7. It is a common saying, chiefly, I believe, among Mussulmans, that a person cannot see his nose six months before his death.

8. When a Hindoo or Mussulman sees an old woman, who, on account of her age, keeps moving her lips or chin, he immediately says, "put some salt upon her head." This they say, because they take her to be a witch, or rather a devil incarnate, or one possessed wholly. Thus moving her lips, or shaking her chin, is the act of sucking up the beholder's blood; which would be effectually prevented, as they suppose, by putting a little salt upon her head. Such women they call Dains.

9. "It is not good," say the Hindoo and low Mussulman women, "for any person to sham blindness."

10. The women say, that a person will get the asthma by spitting into a burning hearth, or a pan of live coals.

11. It is also said by them, that those who kill a certain lizard, called Bamnee, will get blind.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XX. No. 116.

When a person finds his or her left cheek rather warmer than the right, and mentions the fact, the persons present say, "some one is talking of you."

The supposed preternatural intimations of the death of relations or friends are extremely common in England.

If a boy finds a stone with a hole in it, he preserves it with great care, and frequently touches it, by which act he expects to procure luck.

Sleeping upon some article of another person's dress is supposed to make the sleeping party dream of the other. The superstition respecting *bride-cake* is almost universal amongst all ranks.

The very same notion prevails in England.

The superstition respecting witches is not eradicated in England; it discloses itself by similar absurdities. The use of salt upon this occasion is not known; but straws and other articles, cast in the way of a supposed witch, are said to be effectual impediments to her.

If a person ridicules, by imitation, or mockery, the personal defects of another, he is liable to them himself.

Eating pork-marrow will make a person stupid.

It is reckoned unlucky to kill a robin, wren, and certain other animals.

12. The Hindoos and low Mussulmans hold it a dangerous thing to call awake by its proper name at night; but instead of *sap*, they say *doree* (or sting), they having an idea, that if its name is uttered at night, it will certainly make its appearance.

13. A Hindoo will by no means step over a piece of string that lies across his way. If it is not too long, he will go round it; if it is too long, he will lift it up and pass beneath it.

14. It is related by most Mussulman women, that one of the sons of Ulee, either *Husum* or *Hayen*, having lost a battle with *Eezed*, in his flight hid himself in a jar, which a spider immediately covered with a very strong web. The enemy coming up soon after, had well nigh been balked in their pursuit; but a lizard, near the jar, immediately made a noise, intimating thereby that the game was there, and a rat set about gnawing the spider's web, which concealed the refugee; the consequence of which was, that he was discovered and slain. Since this transaction, the Mussulmans venerate the spider, and will not suffer it to be injured; but denounce with implacable hatred the race of rats and lizards.

15. It is usual with the lower class of Mussulman women, when a hen, or any article of furniture has been stolen from them, to go out into the streets, and exclaim, "I herewith warn every person, that if my things are not restored by the morning, I will go to the shrine of such a peer (or martyr), and break a leg of one of the horses." These horses are little things made of earth, and burnt by the potter, from whom it is usual for these silly people to buy them, and cast them in abundance on the tomb of the saint. It is said, that if a person breaks a leg of one of these things, keeping in eye at the same time the person who has stolen the property, he will become lame.

16. When a Mussulman of the lower class feels enraged at a person who has injured him, he threatens that he will tie a red thread round a knife, and place it between the pages of the Koran; the consequence of which would be, as he supposes, instant death to the person who had insulted him.

17. The Hindoo women are in the habit of making a certain sort of mangoe pickle.

The mention of the name of the devil was, on a similar account, held dangerous in England. Hence the saying "speak of the devil, and he will appear."

Certain of the vulgar never pass beneath a ladder placed against the wall; they esteem it unlucky, and pass, if possible, outside it.

The veneration or regard paid to the robin and the wren is partly owing to a belief that they are favourites of Heaven; and partly with reference to the services supposed to have been rendered by the former to the "Children in the Wood."

This is not more absurd than the opinion that the body of a murdered person will bleed afresh when brought into the presence of the murderer: a superstition of which the officers of justice sometimes avail themselves, by bringing an accused party into the room where the body of the deceased is placed, in order to observe the effect produced upon his countenance thereby.

This seems peculiar to the followers of the Koran.

The superstitious respecting making of butter in England, through the devil getting

pickle. Many superstitious forms are used during the process. When they have prepared the mustard-seed, which is one of the chief ingredients, they make some preparatory poojah, before they mix it up with the other articles. Before they have finally prepared it, they go through several poojahs of a similar nature. After the pickle is ready, they consult a favourable day, when they take it out for use. The men are not permitted to touch it till it has gone through three ceremonies; and even then, they must receive it at the hands of the women.

18. The boatmen, both the Hindoos and Mussulmans, are in the habit of offering flowers to their respective boats at certain times. They put a wreath of flowers at the head and stern of the boat, and anoint it with red lead and oil. I believe, however, that the offering is made to the god or demon, called *Vis-hyakurma*, or the god of artizans—the Mercury of the eastern mythology.

19. "It is not good," say the low Hindoo and Mussulman women, "to mock the mangoe-bird, or *kokeel*."

20. The Hindoo women are not suffered to put on shoes.

21. A Hindoo, when he returns home, after transacting the business of the day, is not suffered to touch the women, not even his wife, before he has bathed himself, and put on clean clothes.

22. The gamblers in the upper provinces throw shells (cowries), with which they gamble to a great extent, under the feet of the elephant, who, if he treads upon them, they conclude, has communicated a charm to them, which will cause them to be successful in every future game.

23. There is an opinion current among the Hindoos, that the native jugglers have in their possession pieces of the bones of Chundals; by virtue of which, they are enabled to perform those dexterous feats which puzzle the Hindoos not a little.

24. The farmers declare, that the left ox in a plough sees the springing up of the run-plant, before the whole field has been completely sowed—so soon does this plant grow, according to their opinion.

25. The low Hindoo and Mussulman women say, that if, upon coming out of their house in the morning, they should see two crows fighting, they will inevitably be involved

getting into the churn, are scarcely less absurd. The vulgar used to think that the mangoe-bird, or *kokeel*, was very apt to get into the churn, and that if it did so, the mangoe-pickle would be spoiled.

This is, of course, a part of their religious worship.

Mocking is catching, is a vulgar saying in England.

English women are not in the habit of wearing hats.

It would be extremely convenient if this "superstition," could be introduced amongst the lower orders in England; especially amongst the coal-heavers of London.

Low gamblers spit upon the money they toss with, conceiving that it communicates a charm to it, which makes them successful.

The vulgar used to think that jugglers and legerdemain men dealt with the devil.

This is a mere hyperbole.

If one person offers another a knife as a present, it is a sign that their friendship will be brief.

This

volved in some quarrel in the course of the day.

26. If a raven is seen repeatedly seated upon the top of a house, and croaks incessantly, it is a sure omen of the death of some of the inhabitants.

27. The Hindoos of both sexes, and the low Mussulman women, will by no means either tread upon, or step over a piece of rag, or an overturned plate or pot; but go round it.

28. The Hindoos are decidedly of opinion, that if they should accidentally burn their clothes in the month of Pous, they will not prosper during the year.

29. The Hindoos, and many of the low Mussulmans are persuaded, that when a stack of straw takes fire, a great part of it will be turned into *kanch* (a substance, which they manufacture into green and black bracelets, &c.), by throwing betel-leaves, flowers, ghee, and other articles into the flames. This silly persuasion leads many to refuse the assistance of well-inclined people, who would, if permitted, endeavour to extinguish the fire.

30. There is a certain god of the Hindoos, called *Tarkeeshur*, at a place of that name, who has the power of healing all manner of diseases. Those who wish to benefit by his power, are obliged to suffer their hair and nails to grow for a period of one, three, five, or seven years; and when they are cured, they must either repair in person to *Tarkeeshur*, and there have their heads shaved and nails pared, and offer certain sacrifices; or, they are obliged to depute some one else to do it for them, who, causing the patient to shave his head and pare his nails, takes charge of them and bears them to the seat of the god, and performs, as proxy, the remaining sacrifices.

31. The shopkeepers will sell an article or two below prime cost to the purchaser that comes first to the shop in the morning.

32. The Hindoos and Mussulmans say, that evil spirits speak through their nose.

33. The Mussulmans say, that Mahomed, their prophet, had no shadow.

34. The Hindoos of both sexes, and low Mussulmans, upon first lighting a lamp in the dusk of the evening, go all about the house in every corner of it, and out

This is precisely the superstitious opinion of the vulgar in England.

See No. 19.

Many of our countrymen are decidedly of opinion, that if it rains on St. Switin's day, it will rain for forty days afterwards.

A parallel case does not immediately occur, but might perhaps be found in England.

Examples of greater folly may be found in our own country. People of all ranks believe that certain quacks have the power of curing all disorders by the same medicine. The difference in the cases is decidedly in favour of Indian sagacity; the Hindoos sacrifice only their superfluous nails and hair; the English, their health and money.

The hucksters are always ready to let the first customer buy cheaply, as a *hansel*.

The evil spirits among the English vulgar have their peculiarities likewise.

The Roman Catholics of our country believe in attributes far more absurd, supposed to belong to their saints.

Houses and buildings become haunted in this country; and in the mining countries various expedients are employed to dislodge the spirits said to haunt the mines.

See No. 19.

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out in the compound, which they say, if they fail to do, the premises will be haunted.

35. The Hindoo women say, that the hearth, the broom, and the winnowing-fan, hold conversation at night, when all the people are fast asleep, and relate to each other the treatment they have met with during the day.

36. The Hindoo and Mussulman women of the lower orders say, that the goat says, "if my master or feeder, and his family die, and the house fall to ruins, it would be a happy circumstance for me; for, in that case, I should have liberty to wander about, and feed plentifully on the grass that would grow out of the ruins!" The cat says, "O that my master and mistress, and all the family, were blind; for then I could freely eat with them from the same dish!" But the dog says, "God bless my master's family, and may they be multiplied; for then, if each of them gave me a handful of rice, I should be sure of an abundant meal." This silly persuasion often prevents many from feeding goats and cats.

37. At the celebration of a Hindoo or Mussulman wedding, the women will not suffer a widow to take any part in the ceremonies, not even the mother of the parties; for fear the new bride might become a widow too.

38. The Mussulmans have an idea, that pearls are produced in oysters by the drops of rain which fall into them as they open their valves to receive the air or warmth of the sun.

39. "It is not good," say the low Hindoo and Mussulman women, "to utter the name of a monkey previous to any other word in the morning."

40. When the Hindoos or Mussulmans hear a person pronounce the name of a miser in the morning, they almost mechanically exclaim, "whose name have you uttered so early in the morning? Perhaps we shall have to starve to-day."

41. Mussulmans and Hindoos never drink water out of a vessel till they have spilt a small part of it on the ground.

42. Hindoo women sometimes make a vow to eat their dinner with their left hand, during a certain number of days, months, or years; with the expectation, that they or their family will be relieved from

mines. The fire-damp was supposed to be a spirit.

Some of the tales disseminated by the ignorant old women of England, are far more ridiculous.

The same remark applies in this instance, as in the last. It may be observed in addition, however, that cats in England are supposed to be top great favourites among some old women.

No widow can officiate as an attendant on a bride: *cui dono?*

The vulgar in England have an idea that Chinese soy is made from macerated cockroaches. This is as much a superstition as the other.

See Nos. 35 and 36.

On the 14th February, the first unmarried person seen by a single man or woman in the morning is considered to be the individual designed for his or her wife or husband.

After eating an egg, it is customary to break the bottom of the shell, under a notion that some spell would be the consequence of omission.

See Nos. 35 and 36.

This

from some disorder to which they have been subject. During this penance, should a visitor, upon seeing them eat with their left hand, ask the reason, they immediately leave off eating for that time.

43. The Hindoos and low Mussulmans will not dare to plant a cocoa-nut-tree with their own hands, if their father, and grandfather, but especially the former, had not done so before them. In like manner, if their ancestors have not built a brick house before them, they will not venture to do it; for fear that the house will demand the sacrifice of the life of some person in the family.

44. There are certain diseases which the Hindoo women say will infallibly be cured by taking a black pigeon, and, in the name of the invalid, letting it loose on a cross-road. The first person who catches it will be seized with the disorder, whilst the invalid will be cured.

45. The Mussulmans usually consult the pages of the Koran for good fortune. The person desirous of knowing his fortune, goes to the Moollah, and gives him a few annas or pice. The Moollah, upon receiving this premium, takes out the Koran, makes a salata to it and opens it, and reads the words where it falls open. He then translates the passage, and tells the inquirer his fortune.

46. On applying a shell to our ears we hear a whizzing noise, which the Hindoos say, is the sound of the flames issuing from the hearth of Ravuna.

47. The kites, being birds of passage, usually leave Bengal at the commencement of the rains, and do not return before the setting in of the cold season. These annual flights, say the Hindoos, are made with a view to their going and sheltering from the rains the flaming hearth of Ravuna.

This is perhaps referable to the law of caste.

It is supposed in England that a pigeon placed at the feet of a sick person will restore health.

Persons in England desirous of knowing their future fate apply to a gipsy, and give her a piece of silver; whereupon the gipsy takes the silver, examines the hand, and tells the inquirer his fortune.

An Englishman ascribes the noise to the flux and reflux of the tides!

Merely ignorance of natural history.

FALSEHOOD.

(After Spenser.)

So cunninge Falshode evermore bestrawes

With flowers and gaudie baites her subtle snares;

And eager Youthhed, that grave rede eschewes,

Is caught, like sillie birdling, all unware;

Ay me! how dearnlie then the wretch yfares:

If Heaven to pluck him thence its ayde denye,

Sad bitter fruit his blighted manhood bears;

For Error's toyles around him multiplie,

Close as Arachne's hands constrain the simple flie.

NECROLOGY.

No. V.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COWPER.

COLONEL WILLIAM COWPER, of the Bombay Engineers, entered the Indian army in 1791, with the advantage of an education at the Military Academy at Woolwich, which had previously been closed against young men destined for the East-India Company's service. He soon attracted the notice of Government, by the earnest he gave of the talent, which afterwards placed him, unaided by interest, in situations which it seldom falls to the lot of an individual to fill. He was in consequence appointed Assistant to Capt. (now Colonel) Johnson, C.B., who was employed in surveying the coast and interior of Malabar, with whom he continued for several years, until obliged to relinquish the situation from ill-health. He then took the usual routine of duty, distinguishing himself by the correctness and highly finished style of his plans and surveys, and particularly by the accuracy of his estimates, till 1804, when he was called to the field as Chief Engineer to the army, which, under the command of Sir Richard Jones, effected a junction with the Bengal army before Bhurtpore. A complete survey of that portion of Hindostan Proper, which was for the first time traversed by a British army, was the recreation of his active mind, and was gratuitously presented to the Government, as he had neither the establishment nor the allowances usually granted to officers employed in the Survey department.

Soon after the return of this force to garrison, he was selected for the national work which will perpetuate his fame along with that of the naval glory of Great Britain, with which it is so intimately connected. The commanding sea force which it was deemed necessary to keep off, during the late apparently interminable war, naturally turned the serious attention of Government to the means of securing an adequate supply of timber, for the enormous expenditure which threatened to desolate our forests, whilst the increasing influence of the French Emperor deprived us of the usual resources on the Continent. In this dilemma, the extensive regions of our Indian empire, with its inexhaustible stores of durable teak wood, appeared to provide an ample remedy against the approaching evil; and to avail ourselves of its magazines with the fullest effect, it was determined to have docks constructed in India capable of building vessels of eighty guns.

The local advantages of the island of Bombay, pointed it out as the best adapted for applying the resources of the East to the exigencies of the parent state. But the difficulties which attended the commencement of the undertaking had nearly caused its abandonment, when Col. Cowper was requested by the Government to superintend it. After a short deliberation he accepted the charge; but it was not till after he had commenced his labours, that he was himself aware of the numerous and unexpected difficulties with which he had to contend; to the world they will remain unknown, but it may be observed that the ordinary studies of a military engineer are not directed to such structures; and that, without the means of reference to scientific experience or to books, and wholly dependant on untutored artificers, whom he was obliged personally to instruct, it is solely to the resources of his powerful mind that the British empire is indebted for one of her most durable and magnificent monuments.

After the completion of this splendid achievement, he was selected by the commander.

commander-in-chief, Sir John Abercrombie, to organize and consolidate the Commissariat department of the army, the duties of which had previously been dispersed in a variety of confused channels, naturally producing disorder and inefficiency; the ill consequences of which were seriously felt in all military equipments. The success which attended his arrangements, as Commissary in chief, which was the designation of his new office, was as complete as that which attended every measure entrusted to his judgment and abilities.

He returned to his native country with an impaired constitution, in 1817, and retired from the service the following year. Respected by the whole army, esteemed by his numerous acquaintance, and loved by the few who enjoyed his intimacy, and who alone could fully appreciate the unassuming virtue, honourable feelings, and zealous friendship, which distinguished his character through life, he finished his career at the early age of fifty, leaving a widow and three young children—too young, alas! to be sensible of their irreparable loss.

ON GRATITUDE.

THERE is no distinction attached to the human condition which appears at first sight more enviable than the power of dispensing favours and conferring benefits. It resembles a godlike attribute: it exalts the possessor so far above the vulgar, that he becomes to them, in some degree, the object of a species of adoration. This enviable power affords the great stimulus to ambition. To possess a sway over the fortunes of his fellow creatures, is the prize to which the desires and the efforts of every adventurer are invariably directed.

A nearer examination will discover that this power, if acquired in its largest extent, is not really so enviable as it is supposed to be whilst remote from possession. It surpasses the ability of an individual to gratify every wish or realize every expectation: for an unlimited command over the resources of nature and art could alone suffice to satisfy the almost unlimited desires which fill the human breast.

When Louis XIV. heard one of his courtiers express a wish to be possessor of the vast patronage which was exercised by the French monarch, he remarked, that so far from its being a source of satisfaction, it often occasioned him the bitterest regret. "I never give away a place," said the prince, "without making fifty men my enemies, and one man ungrateful."

Bounty, on the one hand, is expected to excite gratitude on the other. An act of munificence or of liberality cannot, however, be performed with a view to this species of recompense without forfeiting its claim thereto. In those cases where the giver loses nothing by the gift, he has a claim upon the gratitude of the receiver of it only in respect of his being selected in preference to another man. If the ground of the preference be, as it happens in many instances, merely capricious, few minds will recognize the claim, except those sensible and ingenuous ones, which feel a debt to be always due for sources of comfort or of pleasure obtained by the intervention of another. When the giver incurs a loss, or makes a sacrifice, for the sake of the object of his bounty, the claim is more obvious, and the duty more apparent. It is in this case only that the gift deserves the character of liberality, and that the failure on the part of the recipient to evince a sense of the disinterestedness of his benefactor is justly characterized as an instance of ingratitude.

The actions of mankind are so modified in character by motives and circumstances,

stances, that we are never sure we understand their true complexion. Acts of treachery have been mistaken for those of favour; and, *vice versa*, real benefits have sometimes been confounded with injuries. A wealthy man who refuses his friend a small sum of money, upon a pressing emergency, stands in a very invidious light; but if it be known that the borrower was desirous of carrying it to a gaming-house, or of applying it to some other unworthy purpose, the refusal is a real favour conferred upon the man who is thus saved from ignominy and disgrace. On the other hand, how easily may we imagine instances wherein a gift, or pretended favour, may forward the base views of the giver, and overwhelm the unsuspecting receiver with irretrievable ruin!

The feeling, or sentiment, or emotion, called gratitude, is complex in its nature. In its purest character it consists of love, reverence, and humility. The gratitude which a created being feels towards the Creator is compounded of the same emotions; but the degree of each is or should be immeasurable, when compared with those which it is in the utmost power of a human benefactor to command. It follows, therefore, that where the giver is incapable of inspiring, and the receiver is unable to feel, those emotions, however great may be the benefits conferred, genuine gratitude can never be the result.

The operation of a grateful sentiment upon the heart does not, as some suppose, produce a painful sense of oppressive obligation, like that which attends the consciousness of a debt not in the party's power to discharge; but a sensation of a pleasing kind, arising from the same source with that which accompanies friendship. Did gratitude necessarily imply any essential inferiority, it could not co-exist with friendship; whereas it is, oftentimes one of its firmest bonds. If we view the subject abstractedly, we shall soon perceive that the supposed inferior party is really and essentially superior. Birth, power, rank, and wealth, from whence the ability to confer favours is derived, are accidental properties; virtue, integrity, and merit of every kind, which attract the favours of an honourable man, who has favours to bestow, are inherent and peculiar. In this point of view, therefore, an act of beneficence is a tribute which wealth pays to merit.

The bulk of mankind, however, entertain a very different opinion of the nature of gratitude. With them a favour or benefit is considered to be a sort of commodity parted with for some valuable consideration to be given by the individual who receives it, either in the shape of flattery, or in some more substantial form. The latter, therefore, conceives of it as of a debt; and is very glad when he can dismiss it from his own thoughts, or remove it from the memory of the giver. Hence the larger the gift, and, consequently, the less chance there is of its being repaid, the more anxious is the benefited party to rid himself of the troublesome reflections which the weight of the obligation incessantly produces. A rule is laid down by men of the world, which is deduced from experience; namely, that to load a man with favours is generally a sure method of making him an enemy. Guicciardini expresses this rule elegantly, when he says: "Benefits which, by reason of their magnitude, cannot be adequately acknowledged, are repaid in the wicked coin of ingratitude." Sallust has a sentiment nearly to the same effect.

Ingratitude is sometimes charged upon an individual when the fault is not in the receiver, but the giver. Should the latter manifest a lively recollection of a benevolent action he may have performed, and by speaking of it to others, indicate that self-gratification was the sole object he had in view; or should he, with any view whatsoever, publish the act of grace of which he was the

author, the transaction resolves itself into one of a mercantile nature; and it becomes a question whether the loquacious party be not overpaid. Prior was of this opinion when he wrote his well-known lines:—

If I owe Jack some obligation,
And Jack immediately thinks fit
To publish it to all the nation,—
Sure Jack and I are more than gulf.

Enough has been said to show, that, in order to establish that bond which connects together the giver and the receiver of a benefit, and which is called gratitude, there must exist certain qualities and requisites on both sides, the want of which, in either party, disorders this delicate relation. Men of sense and principle are, therefore, scrupulous in regard to the individuals upon whom they confer real obligations, as well as in respect of those from whom they consent to incur them, though not in equal degree. A man of pure benevolent character does not, as has been already observed, impart his favours for the sake of any species of recompence; yet he does expect that the party favoured should evince a sense of the service, for the sake of confirming his own preconceived opinion regarding the individual, and in order to satisfy himself that his favours have been bestowed upon a worthy object.

As there is no affection of the human mind so pure as this, when it exists in perfection, so there is none, perhaps, which is less frequently met with in a perfect state. It is rare to find instances where acts of beneficence have been performed without the smallest connexion with interested or capricious motives, and which are experienced by the oblige without manifesting, throughout his whole life, that the feelings they engendered were uncontaminated by discontent, sordidness, jealousy, wounded pride, and a multitude of kindred motives, which generate, like disgusting insects amidst corruption, in an unsound heart, when exposed to the sun of favour. The art of knowing how properly to confer a benefit is one of the most distinguished attributes of a noble mind; and the power of feeling genuine gratitude, which pays whilst it owes, and is at once indebted and discharged, is perhaps equally characteristic of true nobleness: both individuals, who are capable of this conduct respectively, demonstrate that they would act alike in opposite circumstances.

It has been said that love is one of the component parts of the complex idea which the term gratitude conveys. It is for this reason (love forming an ingredient in its composition) that, when it subsists in the mind of a person of one sex towards an individual of the other, it becomes what is termed *dangerous*; that is, it frequently resolves itself into a more tender species of attachment, where the impulse is more equally felt on both sides. In other words, when a man awakens gratitude in the bosom of a woman, he is almost sure, if imperious circumstances do not forbid it, to become an object of her affection. The remark is applicable, though not perhaps to an equal extent, *vice versa*. This is not wonderful; even in the example of persons of the same sex, gratitude has sometimes been felt so strongly by one party, that existence has become insupportable when the patron was removed. Instances are upon record where servants have been so warmly attached to their masters, by a sense of the kindness they had experienced from them, manifested from a principle of duty on the master's part, but felt as a claim upon the gratitude of the servant, that they have submitted to a voluntary death, when the objects of their grateful feelings ceased to live.

It is in some respects mortifying to confess, that the relation of gratitude springs

springs out of the imperfect and vicious character of the human mind. We speak of nobleness and exalted virtue as requisites to the due fulfilment of this relation, although no truth can be more certain, than that it is our obvious interest, as well as our duty, to do all the good we can to our fellows: to observe, in fact, that precept to be found among other maxims, which, if they were not of divine origin, would furnish a standing miracle, whence we are taught that "whatsoever we would that others should do unto us, we likewise should do unto them."

R.

THE BAY OF GASPÉ, IN CANADA.

(Abridged from a Canadian Publication.)

Among other things worthy of notice, may be mentioned the singular *mirage* or reflection, which, in the Bay of Gaspé, is sometimes in calm and fine weather observable. The whole face of the coast or side of the bay, opposite to that upon which the spectator stands, is changed and broken up into the most fantastic appearances, which are continually varying by degrees, until at last the whole move away, and leave the prospect to its natural effect. On those occasions, the remarkable rock—contiguous to Cape Gaspé, called the Old Woman, which evidently is a fragment or appendage to the cape, the rock between them having either been worn away by the waves, or rent down by a convulsion—assumes, to a person at Douglas Town, a distance of five leagues, the appearance of a ship just rounding the cape under a heeling breeze; which is improved by a dark speck of vapour, or *mirage*, resting over the rock, which might be mistaken for her colours.

In this part of the district the admirers of the beautiful and sublime in nature, will have an ample field, nor is it altogether uninteresting to such as delight in romance; for among the descendants of the old French settlers, some very extraordinary stories are told, which, if fable in themselves, certainly are connected with matters of historic truth beyond all doubt; as I shall presently shew. The grim aspect of the whole coast of this district facing the gulf, from Cape Despair* inclusively, carrying convincing evidence that it has in former times been a land of earthquake and volcanoes. The cliffs at Cape Gaspé, Percé, and the singular rock of that name, as well as the Island of Bonaventure, shew, if there be any truth in appearances, that the work of devastation has been actually carried on at these places; and that a whole country, detaching itself from the adjacent mountains, has at once fallen into the abyss, over which the waters have closed.

The appearance of the land behind Percé and its immediate neighbourhood, on approaching it by water, from the north-east to south-west, is that of the stupendous ruins of some ancient fortress of superhuman structure. The awful height, flat summit, and stooping front of Table Rouland seem tottering over, as if ready to be launched upon and overwhelm the village beneath it with the promontory of Mount Jolly, and the adjacent rock Percé. This singular and isolated fragment, pierced (from whence the name Percé) with two ports or arches, resembling at a distance the old portals of a ruined fortification,

* The name of this cape has been, by a singular corruption of *D'Espoir*, converted into *Despair*. The old French charts call it *Cap d'Espoir*; but it is at this day called *Cap Désespoir*, in French. That it was originally called *Cap D'Espoir*, or Cape Hope, there can be no doubt; there being in this city an old chart of 1695, designating the various names of places in Latin, wherein it is *Promontorium Fidei*.

fortification, look like the remains of some stupendous wall that has stood the disaster by which the adjacent works have been demolished. The spectator may approach it from Mount Jolly on foot at low water without wetting himself. The distance between them may be one hundred and fifty paces, more or less. On coming up to it for the first time, its topheavy appearance fills him with awe and dread of its falling over upon him, from the apprehensions of which he does not easily dissuade himself. Its height is three hundred feet, or more, by, I should suppose, thirty paces wide at the broadest part; the thickness of the rock over the arches is a mere scale, and apparently scarcely twenty feet through. Besides the two large arches with which the main rock is perforated, there is also a lateral arch formed by an appendage to the rock on the north-east side, but which, in passing it by water, is scarcely observable. High as is the rock or split (it is there so called), it is yet comparatively low when contrasted with the capes adjacent to it on the north-west of Percé village, which tower over each other in pinnacles, as if mountain heaped upon mountain had been cloven down in the middle, and one had been submerged, leaving the opposite part a naked and frightful chain or series of precipices of unequal heights. The Island of Bonaventure, distant from the main something more than a mile, finishes this piece of the picturesque, which is not excelled in all America, according to the information of the best-informed travellers who have had opportunities of comparing. The mountainous and precipitous nature of this place renders it peculiarly liable to squalls and violent gusts of wind: hence some call it the Land of Storms. It is, in fact, a wonderful spot, and which, if I were disposed to romance, I should choose, above all others, as suited to give countenance to marvellous stories of things supernatural, of visions, spirits, and wonder-working wizards.

The summit of this split was, until six or seven years ago, deemed inaccessible; and the sea-gull and cormorant were the exclusive occupants of it, on which they bred and reared their young in perfect security. A young man of Percé, in frolic, one day attempted its ascent over the lateral arch just now mentioned; but his heart failing, as well it might, in the attempt, he descended, and resting for a minute or two, made a second trial, and, to the astonishment of every one, succeeded with apparent ease: he afterwards planted a small flag-staff on either extreme of the summit, and fixing ropes and ladders, it was visited by many others for the sake of the eggs as well as the grass growing upon it, which made excellent hay. The sea-birds being disturbed, abandoned it, and this was considered as a public loss; the fishermen, in returning from their fishing grounds, in dark and foggy weather, being always able to explore their way, on nearing the rock, by the clamour of the birds inhabiting it—an advantage of which they were by this event deprived, as well as the fresh meat which the young gulls in season afforded to poor families at Percé. A rule of police, by general consent of the inhabitants, was in consequence adopted, by which, any person ascending the rock during a certain period of the season should incur the displeasure of the community, and be liable to a beating and imprisonment indefinite. This has been attended with the expected result; the birds have returned to their old station, to multiply under the protection of the law; an infringement whereof would most probably be deservedly visited by a sound and judicial cudgelling, under the special direction of the authorities of Percé.

There is hereabout a mixture of the rugged and soft appearances of nature, seldom found so closely contrasted. The face of the country, though uneven, and in many places rising into hills of great height, is well covered with wood, and

and so it is to the very verge of the dreary cliffs, in some places several hundreds of feet high, against the base whereof the sea beats with unceasing action.

The multitude of fishing barges which, during the fishing season, come at break of day from Percé and the neighbourhood, and cover the adjacent fishing grounds, give to the coast an air of business and industry that is cheering to every one who can take an interest in the rising prosperity of our province, and in those valuable classes of our population engaged in the fisheries, which are there silently but rapidly increasing. Besides the missions of ancient date, established for the benefit of the Roman Catholic inhabitants in the district of Gaspé, the venerable chief of the established Church of England in this province, has not been unmindful of the happiness of his flock in the same quarter, where two of his missionaries have been employed for the last four years. A neat Protestant Episcopal church has been recently erected at Percé; and another is either built, or in progress, at Gaspé Bay: so that the affairs of the English church in this section of the district, to the great comfort of the Protestant population, who had long been unavoidably left destitute in this respect, are now in a flourishing condition. In the Bay of Chaleurs, things do not go on so prosperously as could be wished, although at Paspébiac a handsome church is well advanced; and the Protestant inhabitants, having much at heart a respectable church establishment, have already gone to considerable expense in procuring, from the opposite side of the bay, a quantity of freestone for the erection of a comfortable, if not elegant parsonage house, but which for the present is delayed, for what reason I shall not pretend to account.

On the capes or headlands to which I have just alluded, there is cause to believe that many a disaster, unheard of beyond the fisherman's hut, has occurred, and which, if made public, might have afforded at least a melancholy relief to many an aching heart, by removing the pangs of uncertainty and doubt. We know there have been shipwrecks on Cape Gaspé, of which scarcely a plank has remained, and from which it was utterly impossible for a creature to escape with life. Others have occurred in times so remote, and under circumstances so unaccountable, as to appear supernatural or fabulous, were not the remains of them so evident as to set the fact beyond question. Upon Cape Despair, a rock elevated perpendicularly at least forty feet over the highest tides of modern times within the memory of any living man, and at a short distance in the woods, may be seen the remains of a vessel of considerable burden, according to some, much exceeding, and to others, less, than 100 tons. Her timbers are said to be considerably sunk in the earth, and that trees of large size have grown up through them. When, or by what means, this vessel came or was cast thither is a mystery to the oldest inhabitants in the country, and which probably no living person can solve. All they know about it is, that there it has been since their earliest recollection, and that their grandfathers told them they recollected seeing it there from their infancy, and who, they say, imagined it to have been throw up into its present situation by some powerful storm, in which the sea had prodigiously exceeded its ordinary limits, and that tradition ever since has characterized it as a *Naufrage Anglais*.

The cape itself is of a crumbling or sandy stone, which, being worn away and undermined by the beating of the water, frequently falls in hugeunks or masses, that lie scattered along its foot until broken up by the working of the sea. The surface-stratum, being either of a harder nature than those below it,

or less liable to the action of the waves, juts out in many parts round the cape, over the perpendicular face of the rock beneath. This is covered with a thick coat of reddish earth, which furnishes a growth of stout hard wood, and when viewed from a distance, in clear weather, appears a very romantic spot, and would, no doubt, be a very agreeable one, but for the terrific associations connected with it in the mind of the spectator who has heard its story.

Many vague conjectures, as may be supposed, are entertained concerning this mysterious wreck; and as it is really a subject of interest, our reader will probably not be unwilling to indulge us in one of our own, leaving him to form a better if he please. It is to be observed that the gulf, in the immediate neighbourhood of this cape, is peculiarly infamous for the shortness and violence of its waves, and for certain agitated calms, extremely fatiguing to ships, and which mariners denominate *ground swells*. This they attribute to the uneven nature of the bottom, and to the numerous cross currents hereabouts, caused by the confluence of the St. Lawrence, the Miramichi, the Ristigouche, and other considerable streams falling into Bay des Chaleurs.

A tradition prevails amongst the oldest descendants of the first French settlers in the vicinity of Cape Despair, and amongst the Indians, who time out of mind have fished and hunted along that coast, that when their grandfathers were very little boys, it was visited by an awful storm, the like of which had never before nor has since been known. Its effects were deplorably felt by the fisheries, which even then were carried on in the gulf, by the *armateurs*, or fishing vessels from the ports in France, to an extent so considerable, as, were it not well attested, would be scarcely credited. Its approach was as sudden and unexpected as its results were disastrous; for, taking them by surprise, it is said that scarce a single fishing-boat or barge escaped destruction, and that, for weeks after the calamity, the coast at Percé, L'Ance à Beau-fils, the cape, and its neighbourhood were strewn with wrecks; and that such were the numbers of the drowned cast ashore, that the living did not suffice to bury them. The sea is represented to have far exceeded its usual highest bounds. All the huts and fishing establishments along the beaches were swept away, and the wretched inhabitants were compelled to retire to the higher grounds and the woods for safety from the angry elements, whose joint action was spreading havoc and desolation around them. This is the only event of which there is any certain tradition, whereby it is at all possible to account how the hulk alluded to could have been thrown to the extraordinary height where it lies. The many eligible spots in the vicinity for the construction and launching of vessels, and the utter impossibility of ever launching any craft in safety from such a place and down such a precipice (for, in reality, I should, from its appearance, rather think it eighty than forty feet), absolutely precludes all rational conjectures of its having been constructed there. Yet nothing is more certain than its existence, and which any, who doubt the fact, may very easily ascertain, by ocular demonstration, if he prefer it, or by inquiry from persons living near who have seen it, or who, if they have not really seen it, no more doubt nor have cause to doubt its existence, than any of my intelligent readers not having actually seen, would have cause to doubt, the existence of the Egyptian pyramids.

The oldest inhabitants, as already mentioned, concur in relating that this terrible visitation took place when their grandfathers were yet very young. Allowing, then, the oldest of the present generation to have been born about the period of the conquest, sixty-five years ago, fifty years will not be too much for the growth of the two preceding generations, and this will take us

to

to 1715; but they say it was earlier, and there are some who pretend to fix the precise time at 1711. Be this as it may, the event forms an epoch in the traditionary annals of the old fishermen, the rude historians of the coast, who, in the long autumnal evenings, terrify the listening children and assembled rustics with their dismal stories. Not being able to trace the history of these remains beyond that period, they conclude that the wreck must have been left there by the same storm, which is known otherwise to have committed such havoc.

There is also a prevalent notion among them that this is the wreck of an English vessel; and therefore it has, time out of mind, gone by the name of *Naufrage Anglais*, without being able to assign any other reason for it than tradition, which reports her to have been an enemy's ship, with reference, of course, to the time when she was wrecked, and the existing relations between the two powers.

Now we know, to a certainty, that an expedition, consisting of a strong squadron of ships, commanded by Sir Hovenden Walker, sailed from Plymouth early in May 1711, with five thousand men, afterwards increased at Boston by two regiments of provincials, under the command of Brigadier-General Hill, against Canada; and that, on the twenty-first day of August, meeting a tremendous gale of wind in the gulf, it was so crippled as to be unable to persevere in the enterprize. Eight transports were driven upon the rocks at Egg Island, and on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, not far above the Seven Islands. The armament, in consequence of this disaster, was broken up; and the shattered fleet having rendezvoused at Spanish River Bay, in the island of Cape Breton, it was there determined, at a council of war, that as the fleet and forces were provisioned for ten weeks only, and as the supply of provisions from New England could not be depended upon, to relinquish the enterprize.

Accordingly, after the fatal occurrence, the carcases of eight large vessels, as we learn from Charlevoix, were found by persons sent from Quebec by Vaudreuil, the Governor, to reconnoitre; and the bodies of near three thousand persons, who perished in the shipwrecks, among whom were several in Scottish uniform, and in the dress of the Queen's Guards, of which it seems there were two companies, according to the same author. The knowledge that such an armament was fitting out, and its appearance in the gulf, very naturally filled the inhabitants of this colony with consternation and busle. The warriors sprung to their arms to be ready for the impending attack, and the ladies went fervently to prayers, and invoking, made a vow to some saint of their own sex, the anniversary whereof, known as of *Notre Dame de Victoire*, is, I believe, observed to this very day in Quebec.—Whether owing to the intercession of the ladies, to the mismanagement of the admiral, or to accident alone, I shall not make it my business to inquire; it is quite certain that a number of our brave but unfortunate countrymen perished by shipwreck at the luckless place mentioned; and there is reason to believe that other ships of the same squadron, which must have been scattered over the gulf by the same gale, may have met a similar fate at other points. Comparing all these circumstances of authentic facts and probable traditions, I am disposed to believe this to be really the wreck of some vessel of that unhappy fleet, which, separated from the squadron by accident in the gulf, may have been overtaken by the blast so fatal to the other ships; and which, tumbling the gulf to its very bottom, may have whirled the hulk to the place where it still remains. The coincidence of circumstances, and the tradition of its being a

Naufrage

Naufrage Anglais, are the groundwork of my inference, of which the reader will judge for himself. It is, I willingly own, as likely to be wrong as right, but may not be deemed wholly absurd.

Having offered my own conjectures, the reader will forgive me if I relate one of those supernatural stories, current among the fishermen on the coast, and which many of them consider as conclusive evidence that this was an English vessel, engaged in some warlike pursuit when cast away upon this place. In relating it, I neither mean to work upon the credulity of the reader, much less attempt to account for those extraordinary appearances, which many men of superior understanding have not disdained to credit upon the testimony even of ignorant persons. I vouch for nothing but the currency and credit of the tale at the place from whence it comes.

The cape, as already observed, from Cap d'Espoir, has taken the corrupt, but, in truth, more appropriate, English name of Cape Despair. It is, indeed, a most desperate place; for judging by appearance, the stoutest ship going upon it in a gale of wind, would that instant go to pieces. Near it, on either side there are good coves and safe anchoring-ground in moderate weather; but in gales of wind from sea, vessels at anchor must heave up, and away in time. From these places, and from the habitations on shore, there is a full view of the cape; where, whether owing to the *mirage* already mentioned, or to supernatural causes, or to the pure illusion of a disordered imagination of the beholder, the most wonderful sights are sometimes witnessed, and reported by different persons with an unvarying precision as to time and circumstances, which certainly have the semblance of truth, and which to hear is enough to freeze the blood. They are said to occur in the fairest and finest of weather. The gulf of the cape suddenly assumes a terrific appearance; the sea rises into tremendous breaking waves, which roll forwards with prodigious force and velocity. A dense and dismal cloud sweeps the surface of the raging element, and drives along towards the cape, against which the collected and increasing mass of cloud and wave tumbles with a furious precipitancy that threatens to annihilate it. The trees along the verge of the cape seem to bend like twigs, and the exhausted waves dash in among them. In the midst of this awful uproar, a bark, half-buried and reeling over the mountain-wave, with tattered canvas, is seen at first indistinctly, driving broadside on towards the dreadful cliff, at one moment bare and the next overwhelmed with the surf; her shrouds and weather-railing seem covered with the wretched victims devoted to inevitable destruction, who cling to them with gestures of distraction and despair. At the mizen-peak a red cross is seen flying, and the people on board appear to be for the most part dressed in red. Onward she drives almost on her beam-ends, until on the point of dashing against the cape; when the spectator, raised to a dreadful pitch of anxiety for the horrible catastrophe which is that instant to ensue, is in the twinkling of an eye relieved by the instantaneous and total dispersion of the vision! The cape again basks in sunshine, the sea seems almost asleep round its base, the horizon is clear, and not a trace of the apparent commotion is visible. This terrific scene is generally succeeded by one of a more agreeable and soothing nature. On some of the many juts formed by the surface stratum of the rock already mentioned, over-reaching the cape, two men are distinctly seen, whose features some have approached them near enough to distinguish. At first they are usually seen seated, and seem engaged in earnest conversation. The one, from description, is evidently a British tar: the other a young soldier. The tar is to appearance turned of thirty; a middle sized, broad-

broad-set, brawny fellow, of an open and manly countenance, improved by dark eyes, dark curly hair made into a queue hanging down the whole length of his back, and a bushy pair of black whiskers. He is dressed in sheeting trowsers, a striped jersey frock fitting close to his body, and a low-crowned hat of tarry canvas. The other is represented as a tall and stately form, dressed in white small-clothes, and black leggings or gaiters, with pawter buttons, reaching his knees, a clean linen shirt with ruffles, a black kerchief or neck-stock, with a small blue foraging-cap on his head, but without coat or waistcoat; of a fair complexion, prominent light blue eyes, and sandy whiskers; and to appearance twenty-five years of age, or thereabout. In a word, a figure, which one may suppose to have been some native of the British isles, recently transferred from the plough to the ranks, and sent abroad to fight the battles of his country in the quality of a British grenadier. After an apparent colloquy of some length, in which the tar and the soldier seem deeply concerned, and at moments to be moved to tears, the latter (both having risen up) draws from his bosom a flageolet; upon which, accompanied by the fine and full voice of his companion, he is heard for a spell to pour out a strain of melody improved by the song, which they who have heard it represent as fit to touch the core of the very rock upon which they are standing. They sometimes disappear, and, in a moment after, are seen upon some other jut of the cape, at a distance from where they stood a moment before. They are also occasionally seen for a few minutes below the cape. Accounts differ as to the subject of the song, which may not, however, always be the same. Some represent it to relate to war and conquest; others, to their beloved and remote country; and some, to shipwreck and their own disaster. The circumstances under which the spectator is placed generally seem to be such as to enable him to receive the full effect of the music, but not so as to collect the entire sense of the song, which, however, all represent to be in English. It is remarkable, in the story of these visionary inhabitants of the cape, that no mortal has ever succeeded in approaching them nearer than the distance there may be between the summit of the cliff and a few paces below it, the precipice being invariably interposed between them and the spectator. When the latter is below they are seen above, and *vice versa*. When seen below, they are generally seated or standing on one of those massive fragments, detached from the cape, which in rough weather serve to diminish the force with which the waves rush upon its face. The personage figuring in the military garb, and, therefore, by the fishermen called the soldier, is said to vary his dress, as well as his music, and there are some who represent him as a fine Highlander, in kilt and tartan hose, and a highland bonnet, but always in his shirt sleeves, without coat or waistcoat. On these occasions he is said to entertain his hearers with a bagpipe, whose martial strains echo along the capes and incumbent woods with fine effect, as if rallying the ghosts of departed warriors from their recesses, to some approaching phantom-fight. From this circumstance, he is called the piper of the cape. The fishermen, with a deduction not absurd, every thing considered, infer these ghostly companions to be the apparitions of Englishmen; and, connecting them with the semblance of shipwreck, which precedes their appearance, they suppose that the hulk remaining on the cape must have been some English vessel, or, to use their own words, a *Naufrage Anglais*. Persons actually upon the cape at the time when these tumultuous visions have taken place, say they were unconscious of any thing extraordinary around them, except sultriness of atmosphere, so oppressive as almost to overcome them.

Would it not be worthy of the curious and intelligent Canadian antiquarian to cause some researches to be made on this extraordinary matter—such as examining the position, the build, the irons, or the timbers of the carcase in question? Something peculiar about it might be found or remarked, which might lead to some probable, if not certain, conclusion. A scientific person, on examination of the cape and adjacent lands, the thickness and nature of the soil, and the wood growing upon it, would be able to form a reasonable conjecture whether some terrible tempest, accompanied by an extraordinary rise of the waters on the coast, may have cast the wreck high and dry to where it lies; or whether the land itself may not have been hove up by an effort of nature, subsequent to the period when the wreck may have gone ashore. Of this latter possibility, there is, however, neither record nor tradition; and we are well assured, that, for the last two hundred years, the appearance of that part of the coast has undergone no change by earthquake or other causes. The former is not altogether improbable, nor irreconcilable with the traditional accounts of the great storm and rising of the sea in that quarter. This, for aught we know, may have been the result of some sub-marine commotion in the bed of the gulf, which, imparting a sudden movement to the superjacent waters, has impelled them to an extraordinary height against the surrounding shore, and being attended by a tempest, as in such cases is not unusual, may have left the wreck where we find it. That the cause must have been uncommon, is as certain as the fact itself; nor ought any one, who can shed a ray of light upon the subject, withhold it.

SERINGAPATAM PRIZE-MONEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: That under this free Government, public opinion, let the expression of it come from what quarter it may, must always be attended to, is a circumstance productive of the most happy consequences. The instance to which I at present allude, is the satisfactory result of the notice lately taken in Parliament of the hardships to which the claimants of the Deccan prize-money have so long been subjected. Eight years, Mr. Editor, is a long time to be kept out of the reward of such hard and honourable services; but long as this period must appear, it does not amount to one-third part of the time during which the second and final dividend of the Seringapatam prize-fund has been delayed. The pretence for this procrastination, unparalleled, so far as I know, in the history of awarded booty, is said to be, that no injustice may be done to those who may have well-founded claims, by too precipitate a division of the funds: but, if six-and-twenty years be not sufficient to enable individuals to ascertain whether their nearest of kin were among the captors, I should be glad to know what period may be deemed sufficient? Indeed, it may be no paradox to assert, that so long a period is more likely to bring real claims into doubt, and to encourage fictitious ones, than to produce any beneficial effect whatever. A restriction to half the time could not have been complained of as an injury to any one. And it may also be affirmed, that a much greater degree of hardship and injustice is thus inflicted upon all the sharers, and their descendants, amounting to many thousands, than could now, or even for a long time back, have been fairly complained of, by the loss of a few good claims, simply for want of their having been more promptly brought forward.

forward. That, at this time, any valid claim should be defeated, by dividing the remaining funds, seems hardly possible.

Those who may urge that the smallness of the remaining fund is a sufficient reason for the indifference and procrastination that have already taken place, would do well to recollect, that what to opulence may appear to be a mere trifle, may be of great importance to the widow and fatherless child, who have already so long smarted under this privation; and this consideration alone, it is to be hoped, may prove a sufficient stimulus to those who may have it in their power, either to afford redress, or to procure it for the sufferers.

But it is not my intention to argue so plain a matter: I wish only to call it to the recollection of our honourable and bountiful masters, and also to present it to the consideration of the laurelled Peer who commanded that gallant army, and who is the natural advocate of their claims. To neither of these most respectable parties would it probably be very agreeable to have this matter taken out of their hands, by a certain popular leader probably being induced, upon the next meeting of Parliament, to call for the proceedings of the prize-committee, which has been sitting for sixteen or seventeen years past at Madras, and of which the expenses of the salary of the secretary, and of his office establishment, must have encroached very considerably upon the fund. Your inserting the above, will much oblige

A SURVIVING CAPTOR.

Edinburgh, 4th July 1825.

REPORT OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

THE late annual report of the council of this Society discovers the advances which Oriental literature is making in France. Of the works, the publication of which has been undertaken by this society, one of the most considerable is a Mandchoo dictionary. It was at first intended to print the Mandchoo words in Roman letters, owing to the want of types of the Tartar character. But Baron Schilling de Canstadt having furnished the Society with matrices of the Mandchoo-Mongol character in his possession, proper types were cast, and the original plan was altered.

“The Mandchoo tongue,” says the report, “is not like the learned idioms of Asia and Europe, formed by imperceptible accretions, and enriched by successive acquisitions: but, like the nation which speaks it, the Mandchoo language passed suddenly from total obscurity to a state of splendour, for which there had been no preparation. It was at first only one of the numerous dialects of the Tungoose; and we may judge, from such of these dialects as still subsist, how much was wanting to raise it to that degree of richness which it has attained. The Tartar emperors, becoming masters of the largest empire in the world, were sensible of the deficiencies of their mother tongue for supplying the wants of a victorious domineering people, whom they wished to render wise and industrious. Instead of giving time for those changes which time alone introduces and consolidates, they wished that the reform should be sudden, and effected by an act of power. They proposed to polish language and naturalize unknown words by the promulgation of decrees. The dictionary compiled under their observation, and published in their palace, was augmented at each edition by a great number of new terms borrowed from neighbouring people, and by some fabricated expressly by their order, and under their direction.” The report then states that the dictionary of

Amiot, hitherto used, is, owing to this circumstance, very imperfect; but that the dictionary of M. Klaproth will comprehend a new supplement to the best Mandchou work, which has recently been published at Pekin. This valuable dictionary will shortly make its appearance. Some progress has been made in printing a grammar and vocabulary of the Georgian language, which is expected to be completed in a few months.

The next work mentioned as in hand, is a Latin version of the text of Mencius, from the Chinese, by M. S. Julien. The first portion of the work is already complete, and the remainder will be executed with all speed.

Two works have been completed during the past year; one is a collection of the Fables of Vartan in Armenian, with a French version, by Messrs. Saint Martin and Zohrab; the other is the Japanese Grammar of Father Rodriguez, the Portuguese Jesuit missionary. Great difficulties impeded the execution of the latter, owing to the antique and barbarous style of the missionary, and his ignorance of the philosophy of grammar.

"The Japanese language," the report observes, "must not only be an object of great commercial utility to the Dutch, the Russians, and perhaps other nations besides, who may establish relations with the islands where it is spoken; but it possesses other claims to the attention of Europeans. A considerable number of historical works and other literary productions of that country are preserved in our collections, which will amply recompense the curiosity of those who devote themselves to the investigation of their contents. The grammatical system of the Japanese exhibits some remarkable peculiarities; and their writing is a species of phenomenon worthy of the attention of philosophers. The construction of phrases, and the rules of syntax approximate, in many essential particulars, to those observed in all the languages of the northern part of the old continent; and this analogy is the more surprising inasmuch as it does not extend to the material form of the words. In respect to the Japanese mode of writing, it is well known that, although borrowed from Chinese characters, it varies from the latter in the use made of them, which it employs to represent sounds and not ideas; and that it is not less remote from alphabetic writing, since it is not composed of letters properly so called. In point of fact, it is the only syllabic writing actually used in any part of the world, which does not, however, prevent the people who invented it from availing themselves of Chinese symbols in their primitive sense. Their books therefore present, in this respect, an odd mixture of signs differing in form and nature. The same page will contain images of sensible objects reduced by the rapid motions of the pencil to the state of linear abbreviations; figurative expressions grouped in order to constitute symbols more or less ingenious; verbs, particles, and terminations, denoted by other symbols mutilated for the convenience of tracing them more rapidly, and which represent only the sounds of the Japanese language. A phrase frequently excites surprise by the whimsical and obscure combination of two idioms, entirely different, of two opposite grammars, and of the three systems of writing, the peculiarities of which are conflicting, and whose origin and revolution have so long engaged the attention of metaphysicians. Those persons who, at the present period, devote themselves to a philosophical study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, would here find matter for profitable observations, and of still higher interest."

The report then proceeds to notice the *Journal Asiatique*, a publication conducted by members of the Society, and which contains a valuable collection of memoirs and interesting dissertations; it suggests the propriety of

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of enlarging this work, in order to admit a more considerable portion of matter.

The Society, justly considering that it is not by augmenting the number of excellent books that Oriental literature can be made to flourish in Europe, has employed itself in the improvement of Asiatic typography. Besides obtaining founts of the Hebrew, Arabic, Armenian, Tartar, and Georgian characters, it has, by the munificent present of the King of Prussia, acquired the fount of Deva-Nagari character, cut by M. Von Schlegel. His Majesty, in forwarding this gift, expressed, by his minister, Baron Altenstein, how much he desired that the amicable relations subsisting between French and German scholars might daily strengthen, for the advantage of science and useful knowledge.

The report then notices "the new efforts made in England for the increase of knowledge relative to the East." It refers to the activity of the Asiatic Society of London, and the desire manifested by this Society, which reckons amongst its members men distinguished by rank and talent, to contract ties of honourable fraternity. "The relation," says the report, "which the institution of learned societies produces amongst men of letters in different countries may be ranked in the number of the benefits they afford, and which have always conciliated the good-will of enlightened men. The advantages resulting to science are apparent in the correspondence of our council with the foreign associates of the Society. It is in this manner we have been informed of many facts highly interesting to the studies adopted by us, and of the useful labours begun or completed in the different countries of Europe.

"In the first rank we may be permitted to place the continuation of those great and noble undertakings, which religious zeal has struck out, and which scientific zeal should endeavour to promote, if it were only out of consideration for the multiplied advantages which they obtain for it. The work of translating the Bible into the languages of Asia has this year been continued with a perseverance worthy of the highest eulogium; and one circumstance extremely flattering to us is, that several versions, printed at Paris, are placed under the direction of French scholars, members of the Society. They are now engaged in printing, at the royal press, a Turkish translation of the Bible and Evangelists, in a dialect named *Karschouni*, which is merely Arabic in Syriac characters. Our fellow-member, M. Kieffer, is both author and editor of the first; and the learned president of your council is charged with the revision of the second. M. Saint Martin has superintended the edition of the Armenian New Testament, which will be executed at the press of the Society; and which, besides the old literal version, contains another in the vulgar tongue, perfectly new, for which we are indebted to our fellow-member, Dr. Zohrab. Some progress has been made in the version of the same book in Anatolian Turkish, a dialect spoken by the Greeks of Asia-Minor, and which is written in Greek letters; that in Jew-Spanish, a language used by the Jews of Turkey, is ready for the press. The translation of the two parts of the Bible into modern Greek has been completed. The Gospel of St. Matthew in Albanian has appeared at Corfu. Mr. Platt has begun the printing of the Psalms in Coptic and Arabic, in parallel columns, as well as that of the four Evangelists in Ethiopic, and he has published the same Evangelists in the other dialect of Ethiopia, which is called Amharic. The complete manuscript of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, translated into Mandchou by M. Lipowzoff, a member of our Society, has been received in

London;

London; and this version may be regarded as one of the best hitherto executed under the auspices of the Bible Societies. Another of our members, Mr. (Dr.) Lee, is now revising the Pentateuch in a Persian translation, by Mirza Djafer, which has been continued as far as the historical books: the same learned person has published a second edition of a Persian translation of the Psalms, by Martyn; and a third edition of the New Testament, by the same author, has been ordered to be printed. Dr. Morrison has presented complete copies of his Chinese translation of the Bible. We are not yet furnished with particular details respecting the state and progress of the Asiatic versions began in Russia, in different parts of the East, and especially in Hindoostan. The same zeal, doubtless, realizes there the same prodigies; for it is thus we must designate the labours accomplished by these associations of men, as honourable for their talents as for their disinterestedness, who pursue, without relaxation, in every part of the world, the triumph of that noble cause which they have embraced. Brilliant success crowns their efforts wheresoever their intentions are not misunderstood; and they cannot be so in countries able to appreciate the salutary effects which spring from the union of learning and piety, as well as what human society owes to the alliance between Christianity and civilization."

[The conclusion next month.]

EVENING.

Low sinks the sun towards yon craggy ridge
Of distant hills, between whose forked heads
The glittering sky is tinged with glowing red;
The tranquil sea, which, but an hour ago,
Tossed wave on wave, seems to participate
With general nature in desire of rest.
The lingering gale just feebly moves the leaves,
With whispering sound, that lulls, not startles us,—
A soothing, sweet persuasive to repose.
The fields are still; the voice of toil subsides;
The bee's soft hum expires; the beetle's drone
Supplies its place, as whirling blindly round,
He intersects the pensive student's path.
A lagging gull, or weary rook, is seen,
Winnowing the air, detained by distant search
For food. All else is hushed: ev'n man,
Most restless of creation, hears the call,
Which nature makes, to feed the lamp of life.

Review of Books.

A succinct View and Analysis of Authentic Information extant in Original Works, on the Practicability of joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a Ship Canal across the Isthmus of America. By ROBERT BIRKS PITMAN. London, 1825, 8vo.

OF all the projects which, in this fertile age, have solicited the cupidity or the less sordid passions of enterprising men, perhaps the most magnificent is that which is contemplated in the work before us. Considering the boldness of the undertaking alone, it is worthy of the epithet we have applied to it; but when our meditation is employed upon the effects likely to result from the accomplishment of the project—when we reflect upon the changes which must necessarily succeed the separation of a vast continent into two parts, the physical as well as moral influence attendant upon such a change in the face of the globe, the new direction given thereby to commercial pursuits, and the relations created between countries hitherto remote from each other—it is impossible to refrain from the indulgence of emotions of a sublime character.

This great undertaking has now become the object of a joint stock association; and it is very obvious that the project, if ever seriously adopted, must be undertaken by an aggregate body of private individuals; for governments seldom possess the pecuniary resources necessary for the enterprize, and are far from being disposed to risk money in projects of a speculative nature.

The author of this work has not compiled it for any object connected with the association referred to; his researches were antecedent to the announcement of the plan in February last, and were prompted by a sense of the deficiency of accurate information in regard to the practicability of the scheme of opening a communication by sea between the two oceans, although much valuable topographical and nautical knowledge upon this point was to be found, blended with other subjects, in voluminous works. He has, therefore, collected, and perspicuously arranged, a mass of information from travellers, ancient and modern, bearing upon the project; distinguishing each proposed route of the canal, or rather each isthmus (for there have been no less than nine distinct routes proposed), and the arguments for and against each as the spot for operations. These are, the isthmus of Darien, that of Panama, the province of Choco, the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and lastly that of Nicaragua. The author adds:

It is not, however, in blind submission to any prevalent opinion, nor even by inference from the fact of navigable waters issuing from or penetrating deeply into the Isthmus of America at those five selected routes, that they are made exclusively the subject of this work. In confirmation of the choice, there is satisfactory evidence, which shews that the intermediate districts of the Isthmus, besides being devoid of navigable waters, or of suitable ports, and being of greater breadth, are longitudinally divided by continuous ridges of higher mountains than any of those which cross the five selected routes. And there is good authority for believing that the mountains are not only much lower in height at the proposed routes, but at some of them are actually interrupted by chasms, which seem to favour the construction of a ship canal.

The advantages possessed by the Darien isthmus (which, in the narrowest part, is about sixty miles) are these: it has a good port on each side; the Gulf of St. Michael, and the river Santa Maria, form a natural navigation for ships

across

across nearly one-third of the isthmus. The objections are serious: the work of deep excavation must begin at the navigable part of the Santa Maria river, to where the tide flows; the canal must be sunk to the enormous depth necessary to make it navigable to both seas; and the main ridge of the mountain, as well as smaller hills, must be cut down to the same level. Add to this stupendous labour, the unhealthiness of the country, and we may safely consider the project as impracticable here, or as practicable only by sacrifices incommensurate with the object, important as it undoubtedly is.

On the subject of the topography of Panama, and its capabilities for the project, the author has been copious in his selections, which, besides those from Dampier, Wafer, Funnell, and D'Humboldt, include extracts from the Edinburgh Review for January 1809, in which the project of forming a navigable passage across the isthmus of Panama is declared to be not only practicable but easy. A writer of the name of Walton combats the statements in the Review, which it appears were grounded upon a work published in 1762, by Thos. Jefferys, geographer to his Majesty; and asserts that the project is a delusive speculation, and that "the configuration of the spot, and other physical circumstances, render the success of the undertaking utterly impossible." The same opinion is maintained by Mr. W. D. Robinson, in his Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution, who adds that the sand thrown up along the shore of the Bay of Panama would fill up the canal, if the physical impediments to the project in the interior could be overcome. The incurable defects of the ports on both sides this isthmus, and the impossibility of providing others, seem to destroy the specious reasoning of the Edinburgh Reviewers, founded upon what now appears to be fallacious authority. Humboldt considers that the project ought to be completely abandoned at the isthmus of Panama.

The routes in the province of Choco, in New Grenada, appear to afford very limited facilities for the scheme, although D'Humboldt observes that it is "the only part of all America in which the chain of the Andes is entirely broken;" and further, that the ravine de la Raspadura has been converted into a small canal, by means of which, when the rains are abundant, canoes loaded with cocoa pass from sea to sea, between two points distant seventy-five miles from each other.

With respect to the isthmus of Tehuantepec, the account given by D'Humboldt is extremely favourable in regard to the project in question. The country which intervenes between the two seas has been minutely surveyed by two able engineers under the Spanish Government, who found that a chain of mountains, of very inconsiderable height, divides the waters between the Gulf of Mexico and that of Tehuantepec; that to the south of the village of Santa Maria de Chimalpa they form a group rather than an uninterrupted chain; and that there exists a transversal valley, in which a canal of communication might be cut between the two gulfs, uniting the Rio de Chimalpa to the Rio del Passo or Malpasso, only six leagues distant from each other. This canal, however, would be only navigable for small vessels, and the passage of the river del Passo is incommodious and difficult, by reason of the rapids or rapids. D'Humboldt likewise states that the topography of the isthmus of Tehuantepec is altogether unknown in Europe.

Mr. Robinson, before quoted, is more explicit and more favourable to the scheme of making this part of the neck of land between the two seas the spot for opening a communication. After pointing out various advantages, he states that the idea of such an undertaking has long been familiar to several enlightened

enlightened men of Oaxaca; and he refers to a memorial presented to the Viceroy of Mexico in 1745, in which the practicability of uniting the rivers Guasacualo, Chimalapa, and Tehuantepec, is explicitly stated.

The variation between the ancient and modern authorities respecting the topography of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, is a material fact, which destroys our confidence in any statements encouraging a belief that this part is so favourable to the project as Mr. Robinson represents. Dampier and Funnell are, it is true, at variance with each other; but the latter is supported by the testimony of Humboldt, where he differs from Dampier and Robinson.

Mr. Pitman draws a conclusion unfavourable to the undertaking in this part, from the conflicting authorities he has collected; but it is plain, from the discord amongst writers, and the direct statement of D'Humboldt, that we want data upon which to ground our calculations with regard to the probability of success in this quarter.

The last place considered is the isthmus of Nicaragua. This spot is considered by most authorities as peculiarly fitted for the experiment. The distance from the interior boundary of lake Nicaragua, to the nearest part of the South Sea coast, does not exceed ten or twelve leagues, through a level country. Humboldt says:—

"The great lake of Nicaragua, situated in the province of that name, communicates not only with the lake of Leon, but also, on the east, by the river of San Juan, with the sea of the Antilles. The communication with the Pacific Ocean would be effected in cutting a canal across the isthmus, which separates the lake (of Nicaragua) from the gulf of Papagayo; on this straight isthmus are to be found the volcanic and isolated summits of Bombacho, at $11^{\circ} 7'$ of latitude; of Grenada and of the Papagayo, at $10^{\circ} 50'$ of latitude. The old maps point out a communication by water as existing across the isthmus from the lake to the great ocean. Other maps, somewhat newer, represent a river under the name of Rio Partido, which gives one of its branches to the Pacific Ocean, and the other to the lake of Nicaragua; but this divided stream does not appear on the last maps published by the Spaniards and English.

"There are, in the archives of Madrid, several French and English memoirs on the possibility of the junction of the lake of Nicaragua with the Pacific Ocean. The commerce carried on by the English, on the coast of Musquito, has greatly contributed to give celebrity to this project of communication between the two seas. In none of the memoirs which have come to my knowledge is the principal point, the height of the ground in the isthmus, sufficiently cleared up." Pp. 102, 103.

Mr. Robinson observes that, in this section of the American continent, "the magnificent scheme of cutting a navigable canal between the two oceans appears unincumbered with any natural obstacles." He states that there are two places where a canal could be cut with great facility; namely, from the coast of Nicoya or Caldera, to the lake of Leon, from thirteen to fifteen miles; and from the gulf of Papagayo to the lake of Nicaragua, from twenty-one to twenty-five miles. The coast of Nicoya and the gulf of Papagayo are free from rocks, with a bold shore; and the ground between the two lakes and the sea is a dead level. The whole width of the isthmus is at most 200 miles, and there are scarcely ten miles of that distance which do not consist of plain. Various recommendations exist independent of those already referred to.

The favourable circumstances alleged, with respect to the selection of this part of the continent for the project, have here led Mr. Pitman to extend his remarks

* "Memoire sur la Passage de la mer du Sud a la mer du Nord, par M. la Bastide, en 1701.—Voyage de Marchand, tom. i. p. 363.—Mapa del Golfo de Mexico, por Thomas Lopez y Juan de la Cruz, 1755."

remarks upon the statements of the writers he has quoted. He has pointed out several discrepancies between their reports, and an inaccuracy in the statement of D'Humboldt. He concludes, however, with intimating that, uncertain as we must be as to some essential points, there are powerful encouragements to the adoption of a plan in this quarter, "that the nations which expect with solicitude the execution of this great enterprise may not be utterly disappointed."

The relative elevation of the two oceans is an important subject of consideration with reference to the project. The author has quoted the following passage from M. D'Humboldt in regard to this question :

"In America the South Sea is generally supposed to be higher at the Isthmus of Panama than the Atlantic Ocean. After a struggle of several days against the current of the Rio Chagre, we naturally believe the ascent to be greater than the descent, from the hills near Cruces to Panama. The idea of a difference of level between the Atlantic and the South Sea has been combated by Don George Juan Ulloa, who found the height of the column of mercury the same at the mouth of the Chagre and at Panama. The imperfection of the meteorological instruments then in use, and the want of every sort of thermometrical correction of the calculation of heights, might also give rise to doubts. These doubts have acquired additional force since the French engineers, in the expedition to Egypt, found the Red Sea six toises higher than the Mediterranean. Till a geometrical survey be executed in the isthmus itself, we can only have recourse to barometrical measurements. Those made by me at the mouth of the Rio Sime in the Atlantic Sea, and on the coast of the South Sea in Peru, prove, with every allowance for temperature, that if there is a difference of level between the two seas, it cannot exceed six or seven metres.

"When we consider the effect of the current of rotation, which carries the waters of the ocean from east to west, and accumulates them towards the coast of Costa Rica and Veragua, we are tempted to admit, contrary to the received opinion, that the Atlantic is a little higher than the South Sea. As the tides rise at Portobello to a third-part of a metre, and at Panama to four or five metres, the level of the two neighbouring seas ought to vary accordingly; but these trivial inequalities, far from obstructing hydraulic operations, would even be favourable for sluices." Pp. 142, 143.

Mr. Pitman observes upon this :

The survey of the Isthmus of Suez by the French engineers, alluded to by Humboldt, is not a case in point; because the Red Sea is not, in its geographical position, so much subject to the influence of the current of rotation as the sea of the Antilles or West-Indies; neither is it subject to a perennial trade-wind like the sea of the Antilles, and the lower or tropical latitudes of the Atlantic Ocean, but, on the contrary, it has its periodical monsoons. The narrowness of the Red Sea, especially at the Straits of Babelmandel and at its inner extremity, does not permit the waters driven into it by one of those monsoons to escape and pass off freely, and without intermission, in the manner that the waters of the sea of the Antilles, and the adjacent coast of the Isthmus, continually return to the Atlantic Ocean by the gulf-stream. On the contrary, the same monsoon that fills the Red Sea confines its waters until the periodical change of wind takes place. These differences between those two seas are manifest, from the fact of the currents at the entrance of the Red Sea being changed, at particular periods, in the same order as the monsoons. Pp. 144, 145.

After detailing the sentiments of writers respecting the "local peculiarities of winds and weather of the Isthmus of America," and, "on the climate and diseases" there, and expressing his own remarks and opinions upon these points respectively, with relation to the subject under consideration, Mr. Pitman treats of the application of mechanical agency to a canal navigation across

across

across the American isthmus. Steam is the first power mentioned; but vent cannot be procured nearer than from Chili, more than 2,500 miles south of Panama. Mr. Brown's pneumatic engine is the next considered, and it appears that certain vegetable substances found in abundance on the Isthmus, will produce a large supply of inflammable gas, by the combustion of which power is generated in this machine. Another power has been discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, obtained by generating oxygen and hydrogen gas by means of the voltaic pile. Mr. Pitman might have added to these powers, the agency of magnetism, according to the late discovery of Professor Oersted.

Of the remaining portion of this book we can only afford a rapid notice. It consists of a comparative review of the topographical and nautical facilities of the several isthmuses; observations on the commercial and political consequences of intersecting the isthmus with a ship-navigation; and, lastly, a few remarks on the arrangements necessary to effectuate the proposed design.

We can speak in favourable terms of this little work. The original portion of it displays candour and sense, as well as a thorough knowledge of the subject. The extracts have been very judiciously selected, and the reader is not overburthened with more than is necessary. We think that Mr. Pitman has contributed much to the understanding of this subject; and that his work is besides well calculated to gratify curiosity.

The Lost Spirit. A Poem. By JOHN LAWSON, Author of "Orient Harpings." London, 1825. 12mo. Pp. 132.

THIS poem, as we collect from a preface, by the Editor, was originally published in Calcutta. Its groundwork is the story of Count Ugolino, so well known, not merely from the history of the agitated period at which he lived, but also from its frightful catastrophe being immortalized by poetry, sculpture, and painting, in the Divine Comedy of Dante, the basso-relievo of Michel Agnolo, and the picture of Reynolds.

Count Ugolino is the "Lost Spirit;" the poet has deserted history, and plunged deeply into romance, in order to pourtray a character compounded of feelings and principles "brought to view in a prominent light for the purpose of serious reprehension." These are

A contemptuous disregard of divine revelation—a restless discontent with the conduct of Divine Providence—a vague and unhallowed love of nature—and a brooding misanthropic hatred of the world.

The preface of the editor contains the following passage :—

It is with entire confidence that the present poem is re-published from the Calcutta copy. If we are not greatly mistaken, it will obtain for Mr. Lawson a very eminent degree of celebrity; in many passages it is not unworthy of comparison with some of the best compositions of our country, and throughout will repay a careful and repeated perusal. We should not perhaps very strenuously contend for the merits of the plan, and, in truth, could have wished that a similar train of reflection and sentiment had been deduced from some other source, than from the captivity and starvation of Count Ugolino; but the execution of the poem is unquestionably of the first order: it exposes error in a striking manner, and inculcates in forcible language religious truth. It must surely afford great pleasure to every well-principled mind, to witness another instance in which *piety* and *poetry* are happily associated; and if the poem be read, which we trust it will be extensively, it will do much good.

The individual who, under the name of editor, thus challenges the judgment

ment and forestals the opinion of the reader, has acted, at the least, very indiscreetly. It may be doubted whether such a pompous eulogy would be tolerated if prefixed to the work of any living poet of established fame. The public would, however, treat the poet unfairly if they visited this presumption upon him; more especially as it must be perceived that the editor has displayed so little judgment as to lavish the most extravagant commendation where least was deserved.

The "Lost Spirit" demonstrates that Mr. Lawson possesses a lively imagination, and that he is capable of expressing himself very poetically. The execution of the poem is, notwithstanding, far from being "of the first order;" and the mechanical part of it discovers lamentable deficiencies. Mr. Lawson has evidently formed his blank verse upon the model of Milton, whom he sometimes copies very successfully; but it is also evident that he is imperfectly acquainted with the structure of the Miltonic rhythm. The verse of Milton is the most elaborate in our language, and there are not many persons who fully comprehend its construction. Mr. Lawson, has, however, fallen into obvious errors: for instance—deceived by Milton's frequent elisions, he seems to have supposed he had his authority for retrenching the last syllable in *unutterable*, and other words ending with a vowel, when the succeeding word begins with a consonant. On the other hand, he has most viciously admitted redundant syllables, to an extent beyond precedent, of which the following examples may be found in one page (17) only:—

Doth most display thy power; and in its ruin—

Was foul and hideous; but that grace rejected—

With false philosophy, and falser reason—

Renouncing its own idle speculations—

Of Nature, fall'n to lowest degradation—

Instead of ten syllables, we have here eleven in the three first examples, and twelve in the two last.

In dramatic poetry, this redundancy is permitted (rather than authorized), for the sake of breaking the monotony and uniformity of blank verse, and of creating a medium of dialogue less stiff than verse and less colloquial than prose. But this negligent style is inadmissible in the other departments of poetry, and is extremely offensive to a delicate ear, when carried to excess, even in dramatic compositions.

Besides this systematical defiance of rule, we meet occasionally with a verse which it is impossible to read with any semblance of harmony; e.g. the third line in the following passage:—

The world,
Like a seducing barlot, did present
Her specious show of vanities, tempting
Me, whom she could not injure with her gold.

P. 65.

Many examples may be found in the poem of turgidity and obscurity, which, under favour of the editor, are not the characteristics of poems the execution of which is "of the first order." To give an example of both at once:

For thou didst ask,
That I would love thee every whilst thy train
Golden, unbraided, fell upon thy neck,

A.

As the pale starlight sleeps on driven snow,
Or sparkled on the night-wind widely blown,
Like her's, sweet Berenice, shedding light
High in the solemn sphere, where on her throne
The Virgin holds her midnight watch eternal,
Purest of all the signs.

P. 43.

These, together with arbitrary changes of the accent, and the use of unauthorized terms, are some of the faults of execution, to which we should have adverted less pointedly, had we not been peremptorily told that "unquestionably" the execution was "of the first order."

A much more agreeable office now remains, which is to assure the reader that this poem contains many passages of great force and beauty. The story pretty faithfully follows the description given by Dante, till the Count is represented as waking from his dream-haunted slumbers, when the author of this poem makes him relate, in a wild sort of episode, the circumstances of domestic distress which preceded his imprisonment. Much (perhaps too much) of this part of the work is occupied with Ugolino's account of the character, attachment, and death of Hebe, his beloved wife, and his madness in consequence.

The second part consists entirely of a long narrative, or confession, of Ugolino, which furnishes the author with the opportunity of reprehending the errors to which he refers in the beginning.

We shall select a few passages by way of specimen of what Mr. Lawson is really capable of. The following is the Count's invocation at the grave of Hebe:—

By all the agony of these hot tears—
By all the phrensy of my constant love,
O silent Patroness, dread Earth, receive,
To mingle with thy purest mould, this dust—
If aught so lovely of ethereal seeming
Can perish with thy perishable things.
O Earth, receive her! Let thy simplest turf
Of pensive green for ever flourishing
Say to the pilgrim, 'Here she leans her head
While other sanctities with shadowing wings
As the moon eyes them with her pearly beam,
Bend o'er the spot at midnight hour, and watch
Her chilling sleep; or, if such prayer avail not—
If no kind spirit of heaven hath business here
Sad in such secret place, singing with voice
As some have heard descanting on the winds,
More blest than mortal harp or whispering reed
Hushing the dead,—then let thy solemn sighs
Blow their bemoaning trumps with spell, and dance,
And thrilling ravishment of sound, not heard
But near the precincts of eternity,
The grave."

Pp. 60, 61.

His description of Pity, from the mouth of Ugolino, the *Lost Spirit* is as poetical as it is characteristic, and discovers none of the writer's faults:

Then pity not, for Pity's self I hate,
And all her kindly train. Oh! she doth shun
These precincts of the lost. The wretched world
May smile beneath her countenance, and man

in the theory he has adopted, the remarkable one mentioned by M. Pelletan, of Paris, namely, that in the operation of acupuncture, "the galvanic fluid was constantly disengaged from a needle which had been plunged into the human body."

With such facts then before us, and with the conviction we have, that in the epidemic cholera there is a singular sinking of the vital energy, and that this lowering of the powers of life is particularly evinced by the almost constant derangement of the first passages; with such facts, I say, in our hands, will it be presuming too much to suppose, not only that a temporary alteration or perverted distribution of the voltaic fluid may constitute the remote cause of the malady, but that we may look to a judicious application of it as a remedy, from which much benefit might be expected?

In the treatment of the cases of sporadic cholera which came under his notice, he had recourse to antacids, finding invariably that the substance vomited by the patient was of an acescent nature. He generally gave a full dose (2½ or 3 drachms) of subcarbonate of magnesia, in a little tepid water, whereby the offending acid became neutralized, the vomiting ceased, a reaction of the frame took place, and tranquil sleep restored the patient to health. If some offending bile remained, calomel and rhubarb pills were given at bedtime; and when the bowels were unloaded, a gentle opiate produced great benefit to the irritated system.

Dr. Ainslie is therefore of opinion, that although the acescent substance be, in the case of sporadic cholera, the *exciting*, and in the epidemic cholera, the *secondary* cause, the antacid will be as efficacious in one case as the other. In reply to the objections urged against the use of magnesia, because it has failed upon trial to produce the effects desired, he alleges that its failure was owing to its being administered in *milk*, a vehicle which contained the very principle of acescency which the absorbent powder itself was intended to remove.

From the good results obtained in the sporadic cholera from the discharge of bile into the stomach through the exertion which accompanies the vomiting, Dr. Ainslie is led to ask why bile may not be administered, like any other medicine, if the magnesia does not end the nausea? He recommends calf-bile, or ox-bile; or, if neither can be procured, a mixture prepared, as far as possible, from articles of which they are compounded.

Dr. Ainslie enters upon a very full and sensible detail of various other subordinate and concomitant modes of treatment; but the two items already stated seem to constitute the chief.

The opinions of Dr. Ainslie are somewhat opposed, both with respect to theory and treatment, to those of Mr. Henderson,* who conceives the proximate cause of the cholera morbus to be a poisonous matter existing in the intestines. He thinks that the seat of the matter is proved to be in the smaller intestines, owing to the long period which elapses before purgatives operate. His treatment of the *natives*, in the course of which he says he never lost a patient, was as follows: he began with a strong dose of castor oil, repeated in moderate doses every half-hour till an operation took place. The vomiting was prevented by keeping the patient's head low on a pillow, whilst on his back. Should the medicine not be retained, and vomiting take place, he gave thirty drops of laudanum, and thirty every succeeding vomit. The success was owing chiefly to the rapid action of the castor oil, which the natives are attached to, and take readily. He is decidedly averse to the use of calomel.

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* See *Observations on the Diseases prevalent among the Natives of Hindostan.* Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal for July 1825.

The opinion of Mr. Henderson seems to be corroborated by the remark of Mr. Scot, that there appears an analogy betwixt the symptoms of the epidemic cholera and those produced by certain vegetable poisons, such as that of the *antiar* and *tshettik*, particularly the first, which, he says, approaches, in its effects, the most closely of all the poisons of this class to the cholera. But Dr. Horsfield, in his account of the upas poison, states that "the narcotic influence of the *tshettik* was directly upon the brain and nervous system;" and we have seen, from the testimony of Mr. Orton, one of the most intelligent writers upon this subject, that the proximate (or perhaps ternary) cause of the epidemic is "a diminished energy in the brain and nervous system;" a proposition which is assumed by Dr. Ainslie as correct.

This little work of Dr. Ainslie is a valuable accession to our knowledge respecting the difficult subject of which it treats. The research which it displays is highly creditable to the industry of the author; and the original observations which accompany the extracts from the writers to whom he was necessarily driven for *data*, evince considerable ingenuity and sagacity.

East-India Company's Records, founded on Official Documents; shewing a View of the Past and Present State of the British Possessions in India, as to their Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Assets, Trade, and Navigation, &c. &c. The whole carefully compiled and arranged from authentic original Records, printed and manuscript, official Documents, &c. By CESAR MOREAU, M.R.I. M.R. A.S., &c. London, 1825. Fol. Lithographed.

THIS is a most acceptable work, and highly creditable to the skill and industry of the compiler. The laborious investigations upon which M. Moreau has been employed for a long period, and the fruits of which have already been given to the public, must have greatly familiarized him with the intricate details of British commerce and finance. Still, however, the vast mechanical toil he must have undergone in digesting and arranging the voluminous mass of accounts, of which he has here furnished us with the essence, and the intense application of mind requisite in order to insure the accuracy of his statements relative to a department of our public accounts not the most remarkable, at past periods especially, for simplicity and perspicuity, entitle him to higher praise than belongs to the mere compiler.

The accounts comprehended in this work embrace a period of about thirty years, and are extracted chiefly from parliamentary documents, the contents of which are exhibited in a more popular and intelligible view than in the originals. They relate, as the title implies, to the revenue, expenditure, debts, assets, trade, and navigation of India, including statements of the quantity of each article of importation and exportation; and at the conclusion is subjoined a comprehensive tabular view of the rise and progress of the commerce and navigation between England and the East-Indies and China, during 104 years, from 1708 to 1811. Prefixed to, and interspersed amongst, these accounts are various explanatory and illustrative details, which extend from the period of the Company's first establishment in India till the month of July 1825. Having thus, briefly and imperfectly, described the nature of this work, we cannot but express our surprise that such a desideratum (as it has long been) should proceed from the pen of a foreigner. M. Moreau has shewn himself a rival of his countryman, M. Dupin; and it is rather humiliating to Englishmen to reflect, that the best treatise upon the British constitution, the

best disquisition upon the public works and establishments of Britain, and the best digest of our commercial and financial accounts, should be furnished by foreign writers, who could possess none of the facilities which are incidental to a person born in England.

We cannot pretend to have examined the accounts exhibited by M. Moreau with the diligence and minuteness necessary to determine their fidelity. No objections on the score of inaccuracy have, to our knowledge, been made, in respect, to his other work, which has found its way into counting-houses as well as libraries. The great bulk and heterogeneous character of the documents necessary to a person engaged in pursuits connected with Indian commerce and finance, will, however, render this work a very useful auxiliary, even if it merely assists him in understanding the details of the subject.

We recommend to M. Moreau, if his work be re-printed, as we presume it is intended to be, to omit whatever must, either from its nature or from circumstances, be of a conjectural character; and to ground himself as much as possible upon unimpeachable data. In one of his pages is the following passage:

In the year 1825, British India and Ceylon contain a population of 72,000,000 (4,000,000 Protestant, 50,000,000 Brahmin, 4,000,000 Mahometan, 14,000,000 Pagun); the extent in square miles, 330,000; population per square mile, 240.

These computations, which seem to be taken from Mr. Hamilton's work, cannot be implicitly relied upon; they are probably extremely wide of the truth. M. Moreau subsequently states the population of Calcutta (amongst other cities of Hindostan) to be 500,000. Now, when the new assessment took place in that city in the year 1822, the number of inhabitants of all classes was accurately taken, and found to amount to 179,917 souls only! The number of persons who came to Calcutta during the day, from the other side of the river and the suburbs, and retired in the evening, was computed to be 100,000.

The History of Italy, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Commencement of the Wars of the French Revolution. By GEORGE PERCEVAL, Esq. Two volumes 8vo. London, 1825.

WHEN small communities are destined for a time to rise into political importance, their career forms the most interesting and most instructive portion of history. The relations between domestic and public life are completely changed; and the artificial barriers between the rich and the poor, the great and the humble, seem suddenly to vanish. In such states, private and public interests are so closely interwoven, that the former lose their usual insignificance, whilst the latter are identified with the feelings of the humblest individual. This fascinating peculiarity belongs, more or less, to the annals of every free state; but we name ancient Greece as its most familiar illustration. Whose imagination does not instantly warm over the recollections of Athenian story? the activity, turbulence, and splendour of Athens—the profusion of public and private incident—that wonderful versatility of genius and character exhibited by this lively people under all the vicissitudes of prosperity and ill-fortune, of license and constraint, of wealth and poverty. And if we survey the quiet despotism and severe manners of Sparta (as far as these are known to us), or the wealth and voluptuousness of the fair cities of Ionia, we shall indeed vary the scene; but human nature is worth contemplating in every situation. But whilst we linger in antiquity, let us not forget that there is a bright period

period in modern annals, which affords almost all that curiosity can desire, and realizes the wildest and most beautiful fictions of imagination. Let us change the name of Greece for that of Italy, and we have the same political features, the same strange vicissitudes, the same interesting union of public and private life, with this great advantage, that the scenes and characters already appear in modern fashion, and as the delineations are more recent they are perhaps more vivid and powerful. Extraordinary as it may appear, this country, which claims our attention not only as the link between the ancient and modern world, but as the parent of modern cultivation, science and literature, has hitherto been but imperfectly known to us through the medium of our own language. This partial illumination we owe to our celebrated countryman and historian, Gibbon, whose great talents and laborious accuracy enabled him, by consulting original authorities, the *Scriptt. Ital.* of Muratori, and the Byzantine chroniclers, to correct the ancient and modern history of Italy. But the design which Gibbon chose, in the execution of his great work, drew him from the full consideration of the rising prosperity and literary splendour of that country, to pursue the falling fortunes of the feeble successors of Constantine. Continental writers may justly claim priority in the endeavour to unite Italian story in one continued narrative, from the death of the last of the western emperors to the events of our own days. The learned, faithful, and laborious Sismondi has indeed accomplished this task; but his extreme minuteness, his philosophical and moral reflections, which are swollen almost into essays, have rendered his book infinitely too voluminous for any but a perfect *inamorato* of Italian story. It has, moreover, other defects in plan and execution, which will ever unfit it for general circulation. This, however, was the only complete work on the subject, until the appearance of that which now lies before us. We never felt less desire to indulge in criticism than during the perusal of these two volumes. We opened them, in the first instance, to seek amusement as well as information; and upon the whole, we have obtained much of both. Our limits require us to be brief; we shall, therefore, pass over the dark period of five hundred years which connects Italy with remote antiquity, and take up our author's clear and succinct narrative at the epoch when the Italian and Lombard cities already began to discover germs of higher political associations. From this period, however, the office of the historian becomes more difficult. When numerous republics and free cities claim a separate share in the general destiny, the utmost skill is requisite to give unity to the narrative. Mr. Perceval, although seemingly aware of the difficulties of his undertaking, has needlessly augmented them by confining himself within too narrow limits. The consequence is, that some events are described hastily and vaguely, and others are crowded together without due attention to their importance. Florence, the author's favourite, is perhaps the only state whose annals are not in some degree abridged of their fair proportion of space. Mr. P. has also been less unjust in this respect to Venice, Genoa, Pisa and the Milanese than to the other states; and has enriched his pages with the valuable result of M. Daru's diligent researches. The Pope-dom has shared least of our author's attention and care, and we certainly derived less satisfaction from this than any other portion of his labours.

Italian history has a peculiar character, which distinguishes it from the annals of other modern nations; and its dullest pages are relieved by a succession of striking episodes. Of this peculiarity Mr. P. has judiciously availed himself, and has related many of the most remarkable of their secondary plots in the great political drama in a forcible manner. The republics of Venice,

Florence, Genoa, and Pisa, have all their soul-stirring tales, which are more or less characteristic of their government, manners and political vicissitudes. Venice has but too well merited her pre-eminence in the number and atrocity of her dark tragedies. Mr. Perceval has recorded many; but for want of space we shall select his account of the cruel fate of the Venetian general, Carmagnola:—

The subsequent inactivity to which Carmagnola was reduced, by a contagious disorder among his horses, increased the depression of the Venetians; and strengthened the suspicions which they had begun to entertain of the fidelity of their great general, ever since his release of his prisoners after the battle of Macalo. The Council of Ten had for some time determined on his destruction. He was invited to Venice to confer with the senate on the restoration of peace, and welcomed, both on his route and when he arrived at the capital, with studied and flattering honours. He was introduced into the ducal palace; but his suite were advised to retire, as he would be detained in long conference with the doge and the assembled senate, and it was already late in the day. As soon as the palace was cleared of his attendants, the gates were closed; he was then told that the doge was indisposed, and could not see him until the next morning; and as he crossed the palace court to withdraw, he was suddenly seized. A door which led to his destined prison was opened, and he had only time to exclaim that he was lost, when he was hurled down into his dungeon. A few days afterwards he was put to the torture; and during his sufferings, which were aggravated by a wound received in the service of this detestable oligarchy, a confession of guilt is said to have been extorted from him. No proof, however, was ever adduced against him; and he was conveyed to public execution with a gag over his mouth, as if his murderers could thus stifle the reproach of their enormous ingratitude. He was beheaded between the two pillars which stand before the place of St. Mark. Vol. ii., pp. 79, 80.

Even the brightest of the Italian annals are seldom free from blood and cruelty; and while we admire the energies, vigour, and intellectual activity in their free states, we have constantly to regret that the declared advocates of freedom seldom scrupled to become tyrants whenever they had the power of giving laws: we shall merely instance the subjugation of the Pisans by the Florentines in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and refer our readers to Mr. Perceval's spirited narrative of this transaction, vol. ii., p. 26 *et seq.*

Mr. Perceval's zeal against the encroachments of popery (vol. ii., p. 511, *et seq.*) has induced him (for what reason we know not) to become the admirer and eulogist of Father Paolo Sarpi. The occasion of our author's eulogy is the quarrel between Pope Paul V. and the Venetian republic in the beginning of the seventeenth century. But, when Mr. P. tells of "the celebrated historian of the Council of Trent," he forgets to add that Father Paul was also the author of a treatise on the best mode of governing Venice (*Opinione in qual modo debba governarsi la Repubblica di Venezia*); a work so atrocious in its principles as deservedly to affix an indelible stain upon the moral integrity of the writer.

But we must hasten to conclude our notice of Mr. Perceval's book. So heterogeneous a mass of original matter as the author has consulted, must have greatly increased the difficulties and labours of an historian; and if Mr. Perceval has given some room for censure, he may at least claim whatever merit is due to great industry, candid inquiry, and some portion of critical sagacity. We have found more to admire than to blame in his style; yet the historical purity of his narrative is occasionally surcharged with imagery, and obscured by metaphor: but who can write of that land of poetry, beauty, and song, and remain uninfluenced by imagination?

Mānava

Mānava Dharma-Sāstra; or the Institutes of Menu. Edited by GRAYES CHAMNEY HAUGHTON, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Professor of Hindu Literature in the East-India College.

The cultivators of Sanscrit literature will be gratified to hear that the Institutes of Menu, edited by Professor Haughton (and of which notice was given by us when commenced) are now finished. They are comprized in two volumes, quarto; the first containing the Sanscrit text accompanied with *variorum* notes, &c.: the second including the excellent version made by Sir W. Jones, to which are added some notes by way of elucidation. The typographical execution of this singular and ancient work does great credit to the press of Messrs. Cox and Baylis, by whom it has been printed. It is perhaps one of the finest specimens of oriental printing done either in this country or on the continent: of the higher requisites of the work we may have occasion to speak shortly.

FOREIGN WORKS.

NETHERLANDS. *Lettre à M. Charles Coquerel, sur le Système hiéroglyphique de M. Champollion, considéré dans ses Rapports avec l'Ecriture Sainte; par A. L. C. Coquerel, Pasteur Extraordinaire de l'Eglise Wallonne d'Amsterdam.* Amsterdam, 1825. 8vo. Pp. 48.

THE object of this letter is twofold; first, to explain clearly and succinctly the valuable discovery of M. Champollion the younger, in respect to the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which have remained for 1,500 years unknown; secondly, to point out the great advantage which this discovery affords for demonstrating how well the monuments of Egypt agree with the narratives of the Old Testament; whereby, for example, the system of Volney, with regard to the pretended fabrication of the Pentateuch after the return of the Jews from Babylon to Jerusalem, may be completely overturned. "We shall no longer be asked," says the writer, "upon what material Moses could have written the Pentateuch, which is too long to be inscribed upon portable substances, since we possess at Turin papyri which contain authentic documents of the age of Moses. We shall no longer be asked how the high priest, in the reign of Josiah, could have found in the temple, 1,000 years after Moses, the autograph manuscript of the Pentateuch, since papers of this epoch are in our hands, and can be understood and explained."

RUSSIA. *Poutechestvūav' Kitāi tehrex Mongoliou, &c. i. e. Journey into China, through Mongolia, in the Years 1820 and 1821.* By M. TIMKOWSKI, Chief of the Section of the Asiatic Department of the Imperial Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. Vols. I. and II. With Charts and Plates. Petersburg, 1824.

THIS work is compiled by the author from a diary kept by him whilst employed in conducting to Pekin from Kiakhta the Russian ecclesiastical mission, despatched to replace the members about to leave the great Russian convent at the capital of China. Copious extracts from this diary have appeared in the last volume of the Asiatic Journal (pp. 151, 235, 436, 634), which include the most interesting parts of this work.

The first chapter consists of details respecting the object of the mission, the preparations for it, and the persons of whom it was composed. The succeeding chapters contain the journey from Kiakhta to the town of Urga in Mongolia, observations made in that town, the continuation of the journey to the southern limits of the Kalkas or yellow Mongols, thence to the country of the blue Mongols, and as far as the fortress of Kalgan within the great wall of China. In the seventh chapter, the travellers halt at Kalgan; and the eighth chapter describes their entry into Pekin, and gives a short account of the Russian convent. The first volume is adorned with a plate representing the passage of the river Ero; and it is likewise accompanied by a plan of the convent, and a large chart of the route.

East-India Military College.

EXAMINATION, June 16, 1825.

ON Thursday, the 16th of June, the half-yearly examination of the gentlemen-cadets educated at this seminary took place, in presence of the hon. Chairman, Deputy Chairman, most of the members of the Court of Directors, and an assemblage of distinguished visitors.

The hon. Chairman and members of the Court were received at the College with the customary honours, and were afterwards conducted by the Public Examiner and Lieut. Governor to the great hall, where the students having been previously assembled, the examination commenced, and continued until three o'clock. In the course of which the gentlemen-cadets, to the number of thirty-two, forming the first class, were examined in mathematics, fortification, and Hindustani, in which they acquitted themselves to the great satisfaction of all present.

The examination being finished, the hon. Chairman (Campbell Majoribanks, Esq.) addressed the gentlemen-cadets; expressing his approbation of the general diligence in study evinced by them during the term, and of the marked good conduct and gentlemanly behaviour by which they had been distinguished, and earnestly recommending them to cherish their acquirements, and those good feelings which could not fail to do credit to themselves, and render them useful and valuable members of the profession to which they were destined. It was then announced that the following gentlemen (of the number examined) were recommended for the engineer service, viz.

Mr. Henry Turner.

Mr. Thomas Pears.

Mr. Thomas Edmund Campbell.

Mr. Augustus De Butts.

Mr. Edward Buckle.

And that the following gentlemen, who had been conspicuous in progress and talent, and had passed their examination for the artillery within the short period of sixteen months, should be allowed the option of returning for another term to continue their studies as candidates for the engineer service:

Mr. Edward Lawford, sixteen months.

Mr. Archibald Douglas, thirteen months.

Mr. George Tremenhere, sixteen months.

Mr. Robert Henderson, fifteen months.

Mr. Frederick Cotton, sixteen months.

Mr. Francis Pelly, nine months.

Mr. Samuel Best, ten months.

Mr. William Graham, ten months.

The prizes were then delivered by the Chairman to the students in the following order:

1st Class.

Mr. Thomas Pears, 1st prize in mathematics, 2d prize in fortification.

Mr. Henry Turner, 2d prize in mathematics, 1st prize in fortification, 1st prize in military drawing, 1st prize in civil drawing, and a sword for good conduct.

Mr. Thomas Edmund Campbell, 1st prize in Hindustani, and a sword for good conduct.

Mr. Augustus De Butts, 2d prize in military drawing.

Mr. Edward Buckle, 2d prize in civil drawing.

Mr. Edward Lawford, 1st prize in French.

Mr. Robert Henderson, 2d prize in French.

Mr. Henry Wintle, 2d prize in Hindustani.

Mr. William Ward, 1st prize in classics.

Mr. Samuel Best, 2d prize in classics.

Mr. Martin Colyear, 1st prize in Persian writing.

2d Class.

George Patrickson, prize in mathematics, prize in classics, prize in Hindustani.

Thomas Turner, prize in fortification.

Thomas Hicks, prize in civil drawing.

James Whiteford, prize in French.

Alexander Innes, prize for good conduct.

3d Class.

William Baker, prize in mathematics.

Ponsonby Alcock, prize for good conduct.

Francis Clement, prize in civil drawing.

Edward Showers, prize in French.

William Gardner, prize in classics.

The examination in the hall having concluded, the gentlemen cadets assembled on their parade-ground, where they were reviewed in the usual manner, marching past in slow and quick time, firing a salute from the field-pieces, and performing the manual, platoon, and broadsword exercises.

Burmese War.

Supplement to the London Gazette of July 19.

India Board, July 16, 1825.

Despatches have been received at the East-India House from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures, of which the following are copies and extracts:

Extract letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 25th and 28th Feb. 1825.

Since the date of our last address to your honourable Committee, of the 31st ult., relative to the Burman war, we have received some interesting reports of the operations of our troops in the different quarters, copies of which we lose no time in submitting for your information, briefly referring to their contents in this place.

From Assam we have received the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of the Burmese in the neighbourhood of the capital, Rungpore, where they had collected their scattered parties with the intention of making a stand: but after the gallant attack and capture of their stockade position on the 29th ult., they despaired of success; and it appears, by the despatch from the agent of the Gov. Gen., that, on the 2d inst., the fort of Rungpore was surrendered, and the principal Assamese and Burmese commanders were in our camp.

On the south-east frontier, we have received reports of the evacuation of Mungdoo and Lowahung, on the troops under Brig. Gen. Morrison passing the Nani and entering the province of Arracan.

The official despatches announcing the capture of the capital of Assam, the expulsion of the Burmese, and the complete subjugation of the country having been received, copies are transmitted as numbers in the packet.

Copy Letter from Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, to the Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen., eastern division, dated Camp, Moora Mookh, the 13th Jan. 1825.

Sir: I had the honour to report to you, in my letter of the 9th inst., the march of several detachments against the enemy: I have now the honour to transmit copies of letters from the different officers, who have all returned to the fleet, detailing the particulars of their operations. I feel much obliged to the officers and men who have been employed. The object for which they were detached has been completely fulfilled.

I am happy to state, that, notwithstanding the fears of the inhabitants of those places visited by my detachments, I do not think the enemy will dare to venture to molest them again, after their late defeat at all points.

The detachments under Capt. Macleod and Lieut. N. Jones having joined me this forenoon, I have to report my intention of advancing to-morrow morning upon Ioor Haut, at which place the enemy are concentrated and stockaded.

I have, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

Extract Letter from Capt. Martin, commanding a detachment of the 57th regt. N.L., to Brig. Major Baydon, dated Camp, Deoorgong, 10th Jan. 1825.

About eleven o'clock p.m. a detachment under my command moved silently forward, and as we approached the stockade of Deoorgong, Capt. Neufville led us by a considerable detour to the right, to avoid two advanced posts and to get into the rear of the stockade.

We were now in sanguine hopes of effecting a complete surprise, but the enemy must have had scouts on the plain, as we were challenged by both out-posts. At a short distance from the stockade alarm-lights appeared from both chokics, and the signal-lights were taken; at this moment a small party of men that had broken from the rear, by mistake, suddenly appeared in front, and a few shots were fired, but immediately stopped.

The detachment now pushed on rapidly, and entered the stockade as the last of the fugitives were quitting it on the opposite side; they were pur-

sued to the jungle: six men were killed and seven taken. The only casualty I have to regret on our part is the death of one sepoy by an accidental shot.

This stockade consisted of a double fence of bamboos, but without a ditch. The amount of the enemy's force within it could not, I imagine, have exceeded two hundred men.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Walden, commanding a detachment of the 40th regt. N.L., to Brigade Major Baydon, dated Moora Mookh, Jan. 13, 1825.

Having ascertained that the enemy, to the number of one hundred, or one hundred and twenty, were in the stockade, distant four or five coss, and judging from the time they had been absent that it might be more, I immediately ordered the men under arms, leaving a small party to guard the knapsacks, and proceeded over a very bad road, which greatly distressed the men. A little before day-break I crossed the Dhoussera again (about a mile below the stockade), and proceeded along its right bank, and reached the stockade about sunrise: a fog allowing me to come up unperceived, the enemy were completely surprised, and about twenty were killed, amongst whom was a Phokun and five Ussed Mauns; thirteen prisoners were taken.

Copy Letter from Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, to Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen., eastern division, dated Camp, Moora Mookh, Jan. 27, 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Shuldham, commanding eastern division, that at half an hour after ten o'clock this morning many hundreds of the enemy attacked my advanced position at Namdong Nylla, over which there is a fine puka bridge, and where Capt. Macleod commanded with the Deoorgong L. I.: the bridge is distant from my present camp about three-quarters of a mile, on the high road to Rungpore. On hearing the firing I ordered the troops under arms, and moved on to the support of Capt. Macleod with two companies of the 57th regt., and the Dinagore local battalion, leaving the remainder of the former corps, under Capt. Martin, to defend the camp, as the hurozaha acquainted me that the enemy meant to attack in three divisions.

On my reaching the place of action, I found that gallant officer, Capt. Macleod, and his little band defending the position in a steady soldier-like manner; as I perceived the enemy were collecting and spreading to the right and left in a very heavy jungle, in which it was impossible our troops could act with effect, and that those in our immediate front were keeping up a very sharp fire of jingals and muskets, I ordered the party on the bridge to retire to the front division and lay down, and cease firing. The enemy thought this was the prelude to a retreat, and set up a shout and came forward, but our fire from the advanced division soon made them retire: after this the enemy were apparently gaining confidence, and began to show themselves boldly: I therefore gave them half an hour to collect, and to induce them to suppose we did not meditate an attack. At the expiration of that time I directed Capt. Macleod to charge their position with the Rungpore L.I., followed by the volunteer cavalry, in number twenty-eight, under Lieut. Brooke, sub-assist. com. gen.; this was performed with the utmost gallantry, and the enemy fled after giving their fire, but were overtaken, and Capt. Macleod reports that full sixty were killed in the charge, amongst whom were three Phokuns, as mounted on horseback, their horses were taken, as also forty-one muskets, and thirty-six spears, and four prisoners: the number killed in the charge is independent of those that were killed in the first attack, who were all immediately carried off as they fell, and it is supposed they must have lost near 100 killed, as the attack lasted one hour and twenty minutes. On our side, I deeply regret to say, Lieut. and Adj. Kennedy, Rungpore L.I., was wounded

in the head (slightly); the other casualties are, one soldier of the same corps, and one horse attached to the cavalry, wounded. The conduct of the Rungpore L.I. and the volunteer cavalry, which belong to the same corps, merit my warmest appreciation; to Capt. Macleod, commanding Rungpore L.I., and Lieut. Brooke, who commanded the volunteer cavalry, and whose conduct is reported by Capt. Macleod to have been most conspicuous, my best thanks are especially due; as also to Lieut. Fleming, officiating sub-assist. com. gen., who joined the Rungpore L.I. in the charge, and to Lieut. and Adj. Kennedy, and Mr. Surgeon Thompson, of that corps, for the zealous assistance afforded by them during the action.

I trust the guns, spare ammunition and supplies will arrive in camp in the course of the night or to-morrow morning, which will enable me to move forward to the attack of Rungpore on the day following.

I omitted to mention in my letter of yesterday's date, that forty-six prisoners have been taken subsequent to my former letter of the 19th inst.

I am, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

Copy Letter from Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, to Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen., eastern division, dated Camp before Rungpore, Assam, Jan. 29, 1825.

Sir: In continuation of my letter of the 27th inst., I have to acquaint you, for the information of Brig. Gen. Shuldham, commanding eastern division, that I was joined by Lieuts. Beddingfield and Buriton, with two howitzers and two twelve-pounders cannonades, on the same evening, and having arranged every thing for our advance towards Rungpore, I marched at day-break on the 28th, in the following order:

1st. The detachment 46th regt. (light company leading), the advance guard from which, a havildar's party, was sent one hundred paces in front.

2d. The volunteer cavalry.

3d. The brigade of howitzers drawn by elephants.

4th. The 57th regt. right in front.

5th. The twelve-pounders cannonades on elephants with ammunition attached.

6th. The Dinagore local bat.

7th. The Rungpore L.I. Inf.

8th. The spare ammunition.

I was aware that the enemy had a stockade across the road near Rungpore, as Lieut. Neufville, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., had gone out to reconnoitre on the morning of the 26th, and got to it without being perceived. He reported that it was defended by two hundred men and some guns, and that he was fired upon from a fortified tank a little in advance on the right, and which appeared to command the before-mentioned stockade, and that a gun was also fired from the left, which he considered must have been from the fort of Rungpore, as he observed the tops of yucca buildings and mosques in that direction, distant about three-quarters of a mile; and he also stated that the whole country he traversed was a deep jungle.

Before advancing I gave directions to Capt. Waldron, commanding the advanced guard, to storm the stockade across the road, if he thought he had a chance of carrying it; but if not, to turn into the jungle right and left, and to act as a covering party, which latter plan he adopted, as the fire of the enemy was extremely heavy. It may here be proper to remark, that the stockade had been greatly strengthened and reinforced since Lieut. Neufville was there, and that the first discharge from the enemy, who were entrenched, brought down more than half of the leading division, which caused a momentary check. At this time the guns and column were about two hundred paces in rear; on the first shot being fired I gave directions for the elephants to be cast off from the howitzers, and prepare for action. Whilst this was performed I advanced near to the stockade to examine it, and immediately returned to the head of the column, and ordered a couple of shells and a round or two of grape to be thrown in; and for Capt. Macleod to prepare to assault with the right wing of the 57th regt., which was accordingly done in the most gallant style, assisted by the detachment 46th regt., who rushed forward to support him, and I had the pleasure to see the enemy fly at the moment our troops began to scale and break down the stockade. At this period I was unfortunately wounded; but gave orders for the guns and column

to advance, and sent for Major Waters and gave him directions to carry the stockade tank on the right, or any other out-works the enemy might have, and I would be up so soon as my wound had been dressed. Herewith I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of that officer's letter, stating what occurred from the time he assumed the command until I joined, which I was able to do in a dooty in about twenty minutes.

Capt. Macleod, with the Rungpore L.I., took possession of a mosque on the left, about four hundred yards from the fort; and another party was detached to occupy another mosque on the right side, by which means the south side of the fort was invested and the enemy driven in at all points. As the fort appeared an extensive place, and full of guns and men, who showed themselves on the wall and gateways, I deemed it advisable to order the ramp to be plucked, and to have the place reconnoitred, which was done the same evening, and it was considered necessary by the artillery officer that two more guns should be ordered from the fleet, and that people should be immediately sent out to cut and collect materials for a battery, which was complied with. In the course of the day we fired a few rounds of shells, carcasses, and round shot at the fort, to give them a specimen of the means we had of annoying them, which they returned by constant discharges of cannon.

I am sorry to say that our loss in wounded is very heavy; but from the nature of the service, and the troops being for a time unavoidably exposed to a cross fire from twenty pieces of ordnance (all of which were captured), and a large body of men, armed with muskets, it is providential that we suffered so little. I have particularly to lament the severe wound that enterprising officer Lieut. Brooke, sub-assist. com. gen., received at my side, at my first advance to the stockade; but I trust that, as the surgeon's report of his case is favourable, he will soon be restored to health and the service. I have not been able to ascertain the loss the enemy sustained in this affair; but it cannot, I have every reason to believe, be less than one hundred men killed and wounded. To the whole of the troops employed on this occasion my best thanks are due for the zeal they evinced; but I feel it incumbent on me to bring to the notice of the Brig. Gen. commanding the division, the gallantry and steady conduct of the following officers, who had the good fortune to be more immediately engaged, viz.: Major Waters, my second in command, for the judicious arrangements he adopted after I had been disabled; to Capt. Waldron, commanding a detachment 46th regt.; to Capt. Martin, commanding 57th regt., the right wing of which carried the stockade by assault; Lieut. Beddingfield, commanding the artillery, as well as to Lieut. Buriton, attached to the same; to Capt. Macleod, commanding Rungpore L.I. Inf., for taking possession of a commanding position, before the enemy were aware of its importance; and to Lieut. Neufville, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., for his gallant conduct in leading the advance, and for the correct intelligence he gave me, by which means I was enabled to form the plan of operations with such success; and I trust that our attack on the fort will be equally fortunate, the result of which I hope to have the pleasure of reporting in a day or two.

I cannot close this despatch without recording my approbation and thanks to Capt. Bayldon, major of brigade, Lieut. Neufville, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., Lieut. Brooke, sub-assist. com. gen., and Lieut. Fleming, officiating sub-assist. com. gen., the staff attached to this force, for the prompt and great assistance I have at all times received from them in the execution of their respective duties.

I have, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

Copy Letter from Major Waters to Capt. Bayldon, major of brigade, dated 29th Jan. 1825.

SIR: I have the honour to apprise you, for the information of Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, that, agreeably to his instructions, I repaired to the head of the column, on his being wounded, and, on assuming the temporary command, I perceived Capt. Martin in possession of the stockade and post on the right flank, and the Burmese in full and precipitate retreat towards the fort, from which a strong fire was opened. I immediately ordered the artillery to the front, which soon silenced the enemy's fire; precautionary measures were then taken for the security of the posts vacated by the enemy, and a verbal report of circumstances made to Lieut. Col. Richards.

I have, &c.

E. F. WATERS.

General Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Richards, in action with the enemy near Rungpore, on the 29th Jan. 1825.

General Staff.—Wounded, 1 lieut. col., 1 lieut. 46th Regt.—Wounded, 1 havildar, 4 rank and file, severely; 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 21 rank and file, slightly.

57th Regt.—Wounded, 11 rank and file severely; 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, slightly. Rungpore L.I.—Killed, 2 rank and file.

Names of Officers wounded.

Lieut. Col. A. Richards, slightly, commanding the force.

Lieut. J. Brooke, severely, not dangerously, sub-assist. com. gen.

R. BAYLDON, major of brigade.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured at the stockade and fortified tank near Rungpore, on the 29th Jan. 1825, by the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Richards.

Brass guns—1 two-pounder.

Iron guns—3 two-pounders, 19 swivels.

Iron balls of size, 250.

R. G. BEDDINGFIELD, Lieut.

Com. Artil. Detachment.

Copy Report from Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, to the dep. assist. adj. gen., dated Camp, before Rungpore, Assam, 3d Feb. 1825.

Sir: In continuation of my despatch of the 29th ult., I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Brig. Gen. Shuldham, commanding the eastern division of the army, that on the morning of the 30th, the enemy, in small parties, came out and attacked the picquets, but were soon compelled to retire, with the loss on our side of two sentries killed, and on their part, as far as is known, of one man killed.

The firing from the fort continued during the whole of the night and morning at intervals; but as they had not the range of our camp, I did not return a shot, as the place is too extensive to have made any great impression; and our supply of ammunition being but small, I was anxious to reserve it for the day of attack.

About ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th, a flag of truce was sent coming from the fort, and I sent out Capt. Bayldon, M.B., and Lieut. Neufville, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., to receive it.

Those officers having met the herald and conducted him to the outer picquet, reported to me that he represented himself to be a native of Ceylon, by name Durmadur Bhurmacharee, many years resident in Bengal and the Eastern Islands, in the employment of various well-known public servants, and conversant with our manners and customs; at present Raj Gooroo, or Chief Priest to the Saum and Burmese authorities in Assam, and an accredited messenger from Saum and Banglee Phokuns to me.

I accordingly directed him to be admitted under the usual forms of precaution.

After his introduction, he said that he was deputed by the Phokuns to inquire what were the objects of our present advance upon Rungpore; to which I replied, that my instructions were to clear the country of Assam of all opposing forces; and to occupy it on the part of the British Government, for the protection of the inhabitants; that I was surprised at the question, since I conceived the Phokuns must have been already apprized of our intentions by Mr. Scott's (Agent to the Gov. Gen.) communication in reply to theirs.

The Gooroo expressing his total ignorance of the receipt by the Phokuns of Mr. Scott's letter, I explained the general tenor of the contents, which he promised faithfully to communicate to the Phokuns, and to return in the course of a day with their reply. I also took the opportunity of bringing forward a messenger of the Phokuns returning with despatches from Mr. Scott, who had arrived in camp the same morning, and of delivering the letters to the Gooroo for transmission to the Phokuns.

These proved to be the delayed communication above adverted to.

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Within the period stipulated in the armistice, the Gooroo returned, stating that he had not met with any opportunity of delivering the letters privately, which it was necessary to do, to avoid the jealous suspicions of the numerous conflicting factions into which the enemy were divided; that he had every reason to believe the two great chiefs, Saum and Banglee Phokuns, to be unanimous and disposed to enter into treaty with us; that he trusted much to his own sacred influence over them and all the others, to bring matters to an amicable adjustment; and requested a continuance of the truce till the morrow. He also asked for some definite explanation of our wishes.

To this I acceded, adding, that he was authorized to say to the Phokuns, that if they decided on making terms of alliance with us, I was ready to meet them; if on fighting, I was equally ready; and if they wished to retire out of Assam into their own country, I was willing to permit them to do so, provided that they took the direct route, committed no ravages on the road, and carried away none of the inhabitants now in their possession, by compulsion. To this latter alternative I was induced, by finding from the Gooroo the impracticability of a plan proposed by me to separate the two factions by admitting the friendly disposed portion to the benefit of terms, provided they would come over and abandon the others to their fate in a continuance of hostilities with us. This he declared impossible, since the latter considerably preponderated in strength over the former, though headed by the chiefs, and that the slightest suspicion of such an inclination would entail destruction on the latter, not only in their country here, but in their own country. I was also compelled, reluctantly, to reflect on the total want of means in my power to prevent their escape, or to pursue them; in which case all hope of rescuing the captive Assamese inhabitants must have been abandoned. It was, at the same time, clearly pointed out to the Phokuns, and understood by them, that any act of plunder or aggression committed by the retiring party in progress through Assam, or in the territories of our allies would be tantamount to an infringement of engagements, and again draw down on them our arms.

The following morning the Gooroo returned, accompanied by two inferior Phokuns (the brother of Saum Phokun and Hathee Phokun), with a friendly offering, and a letter from the chiefs, of which a translation is enclosed.

After much desultory conversation the Gooroo returned with my reply, and an exchange of presents.

On the following morning a message was brought from the Gooroo by his brother Rutun Pal, stating that, in compliance with my terms, one portion was preparing to evacuate the fort for their own country, and that the remainder were ready to surrender; also, that the chiefs were anxious to wait on me to adjust the various points of capitulation.

I accordingly invited them to a conference, and directed the officers of my staff to proceed to meet them and conduct them to me.

The principal chief, Saum Phokun, Sheikh Phokun, and Naharoo Phokun (Banglee Phokun) having joined the other party and quitted the fort, having been introduced, we proceeded to arrange the terms of treaty, of which the principal are as follows:

On the part of Saum Phokun, &c. that all his followers should deliver up their arms and warlike stores of all descriptions; and that possession of the fort be given to us at the moment the evacuating party should have quitted it.

On our part, that their lives and personal property should be guaranteed; their wives and children, and all who may be voluntarily attached to them, secured to them, in conformity with instructions from Mr. Scott; that they should remain, in every respect, in their present situation until the arrival of Mr. Scott, or instructions from him respecting their ultimate destination; and that, having once entered into the bonds of friendly alliance with us, they shall not eventually be delivered over to the King of Ava in case of a peace, should he make such a stipulation; of which they entertained great dread, and were most anxious to receive positive assurances.

These points being settled, the chiefs expressed their willingness to surrender without delay, and I accordingly directed Major Waters to take a party and receive charge, when I had soon the satisfaction

2 E

tion of seeing his Majesty's colours flying on the top of the palace in the inner fort, under a salute from the battery in camp.

The examination of the fort fully justified the opinion I had formed of the importance of the acquisition by the mode adopted, and of the inadequacy of my means of preventing the escape of the greater part of the garrison, should we have proceeded to the assault. The place is of very great extent, and surrounded by deep swamps and jungle, with a ditch; the sorties to three gates were strongly defended; and on them and the walls were more than two hundred pieces of ordnance, ready for service.

The garrison was reported to consist of ten thousand of all classes, of whom perhaps one-third were fighting men; of these seven hundred have surrendered with the Phokims.

I have the honour to submit a return of the ordnance, arms, and military stores captured.

By the acquisition of Rungpore, I may now consider myself in entire possession of Assam; and it is a source of great self-gratulation to me, that that important point has been accomplished with so little loss on our side, considering the means of annoyance possessed by the enemy, in defending a country peculiarly unfavourable to regular military operations.

My total dependence for supplies in the fleet, which is twenty miles distant (at the mouth of the Dihko river, now not navigable), would have rendered it impossible for me to proceed further, under any circumstances, until the arrival of land carriage from the provinces; and I therefore consider the prospect of peaceable evacuation of the remaining portion of the country as an object gained of the most vital importance, while the possession of the capital secures the key to all points from whence any future irruptions may be attempted from the eastward.

I have, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

Return of ordnance and military Stores surrendered by capitulation to the force under the command of Lieut. Col. A. Richards, on the 1st Feb. 1825.

Brass guns—1 Danish fourteen-pounder, 21 from three-pounder downwards.

Iron guns—1 forty-pounder, 1 English nine-pounder, 941 from three-pounders to swivels.

Total—365.

332 muskets, 251 swords, 239 spears.

Several thousand iron balls, and a considerable quantity of gunpowder.

R. G. BEDINGFIELD, Lieut. Com. Artill. Detachment.

Translation of a Burmese Letter addressed to Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, referred to in the foregoing despatch.

Moonkoong Alampoo, alias Saun Phokim, represents, on the part of himself and the other chiefs, to the English commander in Assam, that the inhabitants of Assam were originally slaves to the Burman Emperor, and that an embassy was sent by the Rajah to the King of Ava to solicit assistance, and to request he would send troops into Assam; in consequence of which, men from five states, all subjects to the Burman authority, were collected and ordered to invade the country. Now a number of the chief men of Assam have invited you to come in to join us out, and we were aware of this; but the Assamese wish, for their own benefit, to provoke us to war with each other, by which both parties would suffer; we, therefore, to prevent this, are willing to evacuate this country; and to prove our sincerity, we depute Gurmudur Bhumacharee, a native of Ceylon, and our high priest, to apprise you of this; and as the people of Assam are now inimical to us, we will immediately retire to our own country to inform our King of it, and we hope you will not molest us on our journey, and that you will send orders to the chokies under your control to allow us to pass unmolested. This is absolutely necessary, as, if we were attacked on our retreat, it will cause much bloodshed.

Copy Letter from Lieut. Col. Richards, dated Camp, before Rungpore, 31st Jan. 1825, in reply to the above.

I have received your friendly letter by the hands of Gurmudur Bhumacharee, high priest, and fully comprehend its contents. I am willing to permit your force to retire from Assam, and will not commit hostilities or molest you with any attack from my army, provided you go peacefully, and without committing depredations on the country or inhabitants of Assam. Your wives, children, and such people as are willing, may accompany you, but none of the inhabitants of Assam are to be taken away by force. I will give orders to all under my authority, and to chokies, not to molest you on your way out of Assam, which you will leave immediately, and by the most direct route.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday evening, the 5th of January, a meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chowringhee; J. H. Harrington, Esq., President, in the chair.

A note was read from Dr. Paterson, presenting, in the name of the Rev. Mr. Vernon, President of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, a box of geological specimens, and a collection of fossils from the series of the secondary strata of England, chiefly of Yorkshire. A catalogue, pointing out the locality and geological position of each specimen, accompanies the series, and also two copies of the first general report of the Institution.

Dr. Paterson also presented from Mr. Smith, an eminent geologist of York, an

engraved geological table of British organized fossils.

Dr. Wallich presented an essay on the turquoise, by Professor G. Fischer, of Moscow, in the name of the author, together with specimens of that mineral.

The undermentioned articles were also presented by Dr. Wallich, on behalf of Lieutenant H. Robinson, attached to the residency escort at Katmandoo: Bhotea coins; sundry Bhotea manuscripts; various jointures and pictures in water-colours, on pasteboard; several antelope horns; a curious brass lock and key, manufactured at Lassa; a Bhotea seal, and two outline drawings of the human figure, made by a Bhotea. These figures are curious in an anatomical point of view, as they give the Bhotas' notion of the course of the blood-vessels,

vessels, and are the first of the kind we have seen.

Mr. Hodgson, of the civil service in Nepal, transmitted for the museum a specimen of the hair of the chiru, and an outline of the impression of its hoofs; also a specimen of the hair of the nowa, the wild sheep of Bhote, a large stately animal, in figure and size similar to the Leicestershire breed, with aquiline nose, crooked horns (said to grow sometimes so large that the animal can scarcely carry them), and a short cut tail, like that of a deer. The chiru just mentioned is the supposed unicorn of the Nepalese, which has been ascertained by Mr. Hodgson to be a bicornate antelope; a skin, with the horns attached, having been procured for that gentleman. A list of articles for the museum, on their way to the Society, from Mr. Hodgson, was also submitted, with memoranda connected with them, which we shall notice when the presents arrive.

Dr. Tytler presented a case of poisoned arrows from the Pogy islands, and likewise dried specimens of the nutmeg and mace, and the preserved pepper of the Malays. He also presented, in the name of Mr. Conolly, a set of that gentleman's portable telegraphic signals, by sea or land.

Capt. Cornfoot presented the skin, extremities, and parts of the head and neck of a large ape, called the orang outang, killed on the coast of Sumatra.

Dr. Abel read some observations upon these fragments.*

Some manuscripts of a religious character, consisting of stanzas, in a language closely allied to Bengalee, in praise of Vishnoo, as Govinda, found in a box at Hautgong, after driving the Burmese from that place in November, were presented by Lieut. Neufville.

The ninth, tenth and eleventh numbers of the *Journal Asiatique* were received from the Asiatic Society of Paris. A letter was read from Mons. Garcin de Tassy, presenting his translation of an *Exposition de la Foi Musulmane*, from the Turkish; and *Les Oiseaux et les Fleurs*, from the *Kashf al Israr* of Azy-on-deen, a Soofee work of great celebrity. The Arabic text, and copious notes, accompany the translation.

Four volumes of the *Mémoires sur l'Égypte*, and two volumes of plates, were received from Mons. Housard; and, from the late Mons. Langles, the 26th livraison of *Monumens de l'Hindoustan*, specimens of a new fount of Arabic types, and a copy of the *Grammaire de la Langue Arménienne, avec la Réfutation d'une Critique* by Mons. Cribbed.

A letter was read from Mons. le Baron de Ferussac, presenting to the Society the first part of the programme of a work on

* See p. 75.

Molhusca; a tract entitled *Monographie des Espèces vivantes et Fossiles du Genre Melanopsidæ*; several papers on the collection and preservation of shells; and inviting the members to contribute to the support of the *Bulletin Universel*.

Recherches Statistiques sur la Ville de Paris et le Département de la Seine, for 1821 and 1823, were received from Mons. Villey.

A letter was read from Mons. Julien, the conductor of the *Revue Encyclopédique*, presenting an *Essai sur l'Emploi du Tens*, and two note-books entitled *Le Gendarme Général, et Biometre*, with the three first numbers of the Review for 1821.

Two works entitled *Eléments de la Langue Turque*, and *Voyages en Perse*, were received from Mons. Jaubert, of Paris.

At this meeting an application was submitted from Dr. Paterson, for the use of the Society's rooms for the purpose of giving lectures on phrenology, which was complied with.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

General Annual Meeting, April 28. The following persons were introduced and admitted members: M. Stephen Abro, of Alexandria, Egypt; M. Cousinery, formerly consul of France; Dr. Max. Donudorf; Baron d'Eckstein; M. de Guys, vice consul of France at Latakia; Count A. de Jouffroy.

A letter from Baron d'Altenstein, minister of public instruction and ecclesiastic affairs in the kingdom of Prussia, announced that his majesty the king of Prussia has offered the fount of Devanagari characters at Berlin, which the Society had requested.

M. Abel Remusat, secretary of the Society, read a report of the labours of the Council, and of the disposal of the funds during the year 1824.

The copies of several works ordered by the Council were laid upon the table, viz.

A Selection from the Fables of Vartan, in Armenian and French, by Messrs. Zohrab and St. Martin. *Elements of Japanese Grammar*, by Father Rodriguez, translated from the Portuguese by M. Landresse. The first sheets of a *Georgian and French Vocabulary*, printed with the Georgian types of the Society, under the care of M. Klaproth.

M. Chézy read a translation of an episode from the *Mahabharata*, entitled *Saccontala*.

M. G. de Lagrange read extracts from the *Beharistan* of Djami, a Persian poet, preceded by an account of the *Beharistan* and its author.

M. Garcin de Tassy read a fragment of the poetry of Taky, translated from the Hindoostance.

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Fig.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers and members of the Council. Baron Silvestre de Sacy was chosen president of the Council; the vice-presidents are Counts Hauteville and Lasteyrie. The president delivered a speech upon his election.

Several publications were presented to the Society.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

The Emperor of Russia has purchased of M. Rousseau, French consul-general and chargé d'affaires at Tripoli, a collection of about 200 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. for 15,000 francs: it is destined for the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It contains, besides other valuable works, the *Historical Prolegomena* of Ibn Khaldoun; the *History of the Arabs in Spain*, by Ahmed Almagari; the *Bark Yamani*, or *History of the Conquest of Arabia-Felix by the Ottomans*; a *Universal History*, by Ahmed of Damas; an Arabic translation of the *History of the Jews*, written by Joseph, the son of Gorioun; *History of the Sultan Noureddin* (Nour-eddin), &c.—[*Journal Asiatique*.]

WORM IN THE EYE OF THE HORSE.

The following communication appears in the *India Gazette*, with reference to an article read at the Calcutta Medical Society, reported in our last vol. p. 828:

It being admitted that the *strongylus armatus* and *filialis papillosa*, frequently observed in the eye of the horse, exist also in the cellular tissue of that quadruped; and that they have been seen in great numbers in the cellular substance of the lumbar vertebrae, and are known to exist in the circulating blood, it is not improbable that, in the course of the circulation, they may attach themselves and multiply in the lumbar region, which may be the spot more congenial to their nature than any other part of the body, constituting the principal disease; and that the worm in the eye is casually deposited in the anterior chamber, by means of the circulation of the blood through the large arteries of the ciliary processes, forming only a component part of the same disease.

The worm in the eye may therefore be only the index of the disease in the lumbar region, which often induces weakness of the loins, and may be considered as being merely local.

The *strongylus armatus* and *filialis papillosa*, in all probability, exist often in the cellular tissue of the horse, without a single worm appearing in the eye; and it is possible that the worm in the eye may be sometimes manifested immediately after the generation of the animalculæ in the lumbar region, and antecedently to any

apparent affection of the constitution or health of the horse.

It by no means follows, that when the *strongylus armatus* and *filialis papillosa* exist in the loins, the malady should be invariably manifested by a worm in the eye; but whenever the worm is observed in the eye, it may be considered, I fancy, as an infallible indication of the existence of the animalculæ in the circulating blood, and probably, also, in the lumbar region.

As the disease in the lumbar region advances, the horse gets out of condition, gradually droops, and becomes emaciated. At this stage of the malady it is probable that the ravages of these animalculæ become more and more considerable, till at length the spinal marrow becomes penetrated by them, and weakness of the loins consequently induced. This is the essential point to which anatomical investigation is especially solicited.

The progress of the disease in many cases is probably very gradual; and it is possible that the worms in the lumbar region may exist several years before any ill effects become apparent. This may account for some horses being able to endure work several years after the appearance of the worm in the eye. A troop horse that had a worm extracted from the eye by myself at Sambhulpore in 1819, remained upwards of two years serviceable, and afterwards (although well taken care of) became so weak in the loins, as to be totally useless, and it was shot. No idea of the existence of worms in the lumbar region being, at that time, suspected, no dissection was made; but if the lumbar region had been examined, the cause of the weakness of the loins would, in all probability, have been discovered.

It is even possible that, from constitutional changes, or from the effects of medicines, the worms in the lumbar region may be partially and sometimes wholly removed, and thus the horse may have appeared in some instances to have recovered after the extraction of the worm from the eye.

That these animalculæ in the cellular tissue enveloping the lumbar vertebrae often cause, by penetrating the spinal marrow, weakness of the loins, there is strong ground for believing; and it may be worthy of consideration, whenever the disease is actually manifested by the appearance of a worm in the eye, prior to any constitutional effects being apparent, whether a medical course would not be advisable to preserve a valuable animal, which would otherwise in all probability be ultimately destroyed by the worms in the loins.

Worms are not the only cause of weakness of the loins of horses in India. The disease has been ascertained, according to the authority of Mr. Moorcroft, to have arisen

arisen from deposition of water in several parts of the spine, occasioning, by pressure on the spinal marrow, paralytic affection of the loins.

[See an account of a nondescript worm (*ascaris pellucidus*) found in the eyes of horses in India, by Dr. Kennedy, in the *Edin. Phil. Trans.*, vol. ix. p. 107.—Ed.]

WATOS.

At the sitting of the French Institute, April 11, M. Arago communicated some observations relative to the phenomena designated by the name of *halos*. He stated, that upon examining, with an instrument of his own invention, the halo which appeared round the sun early in the morning, he discovered in the light which formed itself unequivocal traces of polarization by refraction. M. Arago had made this experiment once before, some years ago; it excludes every explanation of the phenomenon of halos founded upon the hypothesis of a reflection, and is apparently very favourable to that which Mariotte has inserted in his works. M. Arago thinks that the instrument which he employed might be used to show more generally when a cloud is congealed, and would consequently furnish the means of studying the law of decrease in the heat of the atmosphere.

ACUPUNCTURE.

This is an operation by means of which the Chinese, and still more frequently the Japanese, introduce into different parts of the body needles of gold or silver. In Europe, needles of steel have almost exclusively been used. To this therapeutic process the attention of the medical world in France has of late been called by numerous experiments, and by treatises describing the cases of a crowd of individuals who have been cured of the most intense rheumatic pains in the space of a few days, a few hours, and even a few minutes. From what is at present known on the subject, it appears, first, that acupuncture may be practised on all parts of the body, avoiding, however, the arteries and the nerves; secondly, that the organs most essential to life, such as the lungs, the heart, &c. may be pricked without any dangerous consequences; thirdly, that in the majority of cases in which it has been tried, the patient has obtained at least a mitigation of his sufferings.

[The operation has been long practised in Hindostan. Ed.]

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN INDIA.

At Calcutta.—The *John Bull* (daily); the *Bengal Hurkaru* (daily); the *Scotsman in the East* (daily); the *Government Gazette* (Mondays and Thursdays); the *India*

Gazette (Mondays and Thursdays); and the *Bengal Weekly Messenger* (Sundays). The native papers are the *Mirat-ul-Akhbar*; the *Jami Jahan Numa*; the *Shingbaud Cowmuddy*; and the *Summochar Chundrica* (weekly).

At Madras.—The *Madras Courier* (Tuesdays); the *Madras Government Gazette* (Thursdays); and the *Madras Gazette* (Saturdays). There are no native papers.

At Bombay.—The *Bombay Courier* (Saturdays); the *Bombay Gazette* (Wednesdays); and the *Weekly Cleaner* (Sundays). The only native paper is the *Summochar na Chandrikha* (weekly).

At Ceylon.—The *Ceylon Gazette* (weekly).

At Penang.—The *Penang Gazette* (weekly).

At Singapore.—The *Singapore Chronicle* (weekly).

N.B.—Those papers which are published weekly and half-weekly, circulate supplementary sheets during the week.

A FAKER'S CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

The wife of a barber at Ettaubeze Mohorazepoor, which lies to the north of Kristunugur, aged about twenty-four, was seized with the cholera morbus, in the month of Aushar. A faker, who came to the house to ask alms, hearing of this, said to the barber, that if he would permit him, he could make a cure for his wife. As no doctor was to be had in the village, they, according to the advice of the faker, made her take some greda leaves of siddhy and opium, with the juice of siddhy leaves, and bound her hands and legs, eight inches asunder, with a piece of rope. This stayed the symptoms of the disease, and after an hour they untied the knots. However, she was quite intoxicated by the draught she had taken, and slept in the night soundly. The next morning she found herself quite recovered. The barber wanted to make some present to the faker, who sojourned there that day, but the latter declined the offer. He said that any one might be cured of the cholera morbus by that draught, and therefore we have given publicity to it for the good of the public.—[*Calcutta Native Newspaper*.]

ITALIAN SILK-WORMS.

At Piedmont there are two principal varieties of the silk-worm; one, of which the cocoon is yellow—the other, of which the cocoon is white; the latter is reared more especially around Novi. In France, besides these two, there is another variety reared in the environs of Alais, which government procured to be brought from China, about fifty years ago, and which affords a silk perfectly white. M. Bonafous,

of Tsin, has made two comparative rearings with equal quantities of the grain of Novi and the grain of China; obtained from Alais and from a proprietor who has preserved the Chinese race quite pure. He is convinced that the trifling superiority in price of the China white silk over that of the white silk of Novi, is very far from compensating the loss which happens in rearing the Chinese race, owing to the small quantity of silk obtained from a given quantity of leaves consumed.

THE KANGAROO.

Extract of a letter, dated fifty miles from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

"There are plenty of kangaroos on the hills around us. Tell your friends among the aldermen, and in the corporation, that kangaroo soup is most delicious. Send me your new pyroligneous acid, and I will send you a haunch of kangaroo, as fresh as you love your young mutton. Two dogs will soon catch more kangaroos than four men can carry; fine sport, but very fatiguing. The kangaroo weighs about fifty pounds; some, which are called boomahs, more than 150 pounds.

"The kangaroo is hunted silently, being surprisingly quick of hearing. When a dog finds his game the chase begins, the kangaroo hopping, the dog running at his speed; the hunter stands still; when the dog has killed, which he seldom fails to do, he returns to his master. The hunter then bids him "show" where the kangaroo lies, saying "show;" the dog instantly trots on to the spot where he killed, and shows the dead game. Sometimes the progress of the hunter is impeded by obstacles which the dog can readily pass, but which a man cannot. Should the dog in such case run on, the hunter would lose sight of him. The dog, therefore, when such a difficulty occurs, stops till the hunter comes up to him, and then hunts on. The dog sometimes kills three or four miles from the hunter, but never fails to show the game. When two dogs follow the game, and only one kills, that one only will show; and the dog that kills will not suffer the other to approach the game.

The sagacity of these dogs, their beauty, strength, fleetness, and docility, are the admiration of all who have observed them. In the early days of this young settlement, when the new settlers had no other flesh to eat but the kangaroo, at a dollar for three pounds, a brace of kangaroo dogs has sold for £150.

A young kangaroo, tamed, caught only four days ago, is now sitting by me; she already distinguishes me from others; eats grass, but is fond of sweet tea and sopped bread: the head is beautiful, something between the head of a deer and a hare; but too singular to be compared and not easy to describe.

ANCIENT METHOD OF MUTUAL INSTRUCTION.

The Russian counsellor of state, Slovostoff, inspector of schools in Siberia, made, towards the end of last year, a tour of inspection in the villages beyond the Baikal. In explaining to the old people of the Borjat tribes of the Selenda the easiest method of teaching their children to write, he was astonished to hear them say that their lamas employed, in order to teach arithmetic, planks covered with sand; and that this method had been originally borrowed from Tibet. This unexpected discovery led him to conclude that Lancaster (Bell), who is believed to have invented in India the system of mutual instruction, learned from the priests of that country the method of writing upon sand.—[*Journal of Petersburg.*]

ELECTRICAL EEL.

A specimen of the gymnotus electricus has lately been examined by the Parisian savans. The greater number were satisfied with a single touch and consequent shock; but one doctor, either urged by a greater zeal for science, or governed by a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both his hands; but had quickly reason to repent his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to leap about in the most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams from the agony he felt. He then fell into convulsions, in consequence of which his muscles became violently contracted, for, from some strange property in the fish, it became impossible to detach the animal from his grasp. In this situation he remained a considerable time, and would, in all probability, have expired under the agony of his sensations, if some one of the persons present had not suggested the plunging of his hands in water, when the eel immediately dropped off. The doctor has been since most dangerously ill.—[*Scientific Gazette.*]

SACRIFICES TO CONFUCIUS.

From the *Shing-muou-che* it appears that there are in China 1,560 temples dedicated to Confucius. At the spring and autumnal sacrifices offered to him, it is calculated, in the work now quoted, that there are immolated, on these occasions, annually,

Bullocks	6
Pigs	27,000
Sheep	5,800
Deer	2,800
Rabbits	27,000
	62,606

Thus, there are annually sacrificed to Confucius,

Confucius, in China, upwards of 62,000 victims; and it is added, there are offered at the same time 27,600 pieces of silk. What becomes of these does not appear.

NEW BEES.

The Horticultural Society has lately received from New South Wales, through the liberality of Capt. McArthur, son of John McArthur, Esq., of Camden, in that colony, a fine healthy hive of native bees. They differ materially from the bees of Europe, being infinitely smaller, and wholly without stings. The honey which they produce is said to be of excellent quality, and is distinguished by a peculiar fragrance; it is one of the few products of that singular country which serve as food for the natives.

PROCESS OF PREPARING MUMMIES.

The process of mummification, by which the bodies of great numbers of the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who lived more than 3,000 years ago, have been preserved until our day, and seem yet in no danger of decay through an equally long period, has been discovered and imitated by Dr. Granville, who, more than three years ago, prepared several specimens of imitative mummies, some of which bear the closest resemblance to the Egyptian, and have withstood putrefaction perfectly, though exposed to all the vicissitudes of our variable climate, without any covering, or other precautionary measures: and this he has effected, simply by the thorough impregnation of every part of the subject, hard or soft, with common bees'-wax! Besides which essential ingredient, myrrh, gum, resin, bitumen, and even tannin, were used occasionally by the Egyptian mummifiers, the priests, probably; but none of these ingredients, jointly or singly, appear to have sufficient preservative properties, without the bees'-wax, to make a perfect and durable mummy.

Sir A. Edmonstone brought from Egypt, in 1821, and presented to Dr. Granville, a very perfect mummy, which, on unwinding its very numerous bandages, presented the body of a female, so perfect, as to admit of measures being taken of its stature and proportions in every part, and which turn out to be, almost precisely, those which Camper and Winckelmann have assigned to the prototype of ideal beauty, the statue of the Venus de Medici. This unique subject was also found capable of dissection by Dr. Granville, in the presence of several medical and scientific men, by which the age, and the disease of which the lady died (ovarian dropsy), after having borne children, were clearly demonstrated; and the heart, lungs, diaphragm, one of the kidneys, with the ureter, gall-bladder, and part of the in-

testines, and the sac that contained the morbid fluid, during the life of this most interesting subject, were shown to the Royal Society of London, at the time of reading before it the very full account, which will, ere long, be published in the *Phil. Trans.*

YELLOW FEVER.

One of the most important questions for the public health, is to ascertain whether the yellow fever be or be not contagious. A very interesting fact has recently been mentioned on this subject in a memoir presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Costa. In the presence of that learned assembly, M. Costa, who is of opinion, supported by Messrs. Lassis and Lasserre, that the yellow fever is not contagious, has made a proposition which proves how strongly he is convinced of the truth of the cause he sustains. He desired, 1st, that the minister for the interior should give orders to have brought from the Antilles, where the yellow fever generally rages, clothes belonging to the persons who may have fallen victims to that disease; 2d, that these clothes should be deposited in boxes, hermetically sealed and sent to Marseilles, or some other part; 3d, and lastly, that individuals in perfect health should clothe themselves in these habiliments, and wear them for forty days under the most strict superintendence of a commission, composed of those physicians who may be most convinced of the doctrine of contagion. Well aware of the difficulty of finding men disposed to go through this experiment, and desirous to show his agreement in the opinion of Dr. Lassis, he proposes himself, along with Dr. Lasserre to be the objects of the experiment.—[*Journal des Débats.*]

THE MIDDLE NATION.

China, it is well known, called herself in ancient times, and is still called, *Chung kwō*, "the central or middle nation." The Mahomedans, in China, however, in their printed books, deny her this honour; and call her *Tung-too*, "the eastern land," Arabia being, in their estimation, the central or middle nation.

Crowther, in his *Scripture Gazetteer*, says that "some have zealously contended Jerusalem stood in the very centre of the world," and some moderns affirm, that England is "the heart of the moral world," which will go to prove that it is a sort of central or middle nation.

If it were not absurd to talk of any nation on the surface of a globe being central, it may perhaps be admitted, that the regions around the Mediterranean sea, and especially Judea, has, in reference to the rest of the world, the first claim to be a sort of central nation. "Here," Mr. Crowther,

Crowther says, "the Almighty kept his court; and from hence he sent out ambassadors, the prophets: from hence, as from a central point, the light of the law at first, and the gospel afterwards, shone out to the surrounding nations."

The people in England love the allusion of rising in the "East," when they speak of light either spiritual or natural; but those in the "eastern land" are obliged to do violence to the metaphor, and speak of spiritual light rising in the west. Amongst the Chinese Buddhists, too, to go to Heaven is expressed by "going to the west, and ascending the purple mansion."

These pretty local beauties are very harmless at home, when no stress is laid on them; but as soon as they are promulgated to mankind as containing some serious truth, they are speedily detected by their being generally inapplicable.

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

A modern traveller relates the following extraordinary phenomenon of the locust. We transcribe it in his own words:—

"I was one day standing on the great battery, when, casting my eye toward the Barbary coast, I observed an odd sort of greenish cloud making to the Spanish shore; not, like other clouds, with rapidity or swiftness, but with a motion so slow, that sight itself was a long time before it would allow it such. At last it came just over my head, and interposing between the sun and me, so thickened the air, that I had lost the very sight of day. At this moment it had reached the land; and though very near me in my imagination, it began to dissolve, and lose some of its first tenebrity; when, all on a sudden, there fell such a vast multitude of locusts, as exceeded the thickest storm of hail or snow that I ever saw. All around me was immediately covered with those crawling creatures; and yet they continued to fall so thick, that with the swing of my cane I knocked down thousands. It is scarce imaginable the havoc I made in a very little space of time; much less conceivable is the horrid desolation which attended the visitation of those animalculæ. There was not, in a day or two's time, the least leaf to be seen upon a tree, nor any green thing in a garden. Nature seemed buried in her own ruins; and the vegetable world to be supported only to her monument. I never saw the hardest winter, in those parts, attended with an equal desolation. When, glutton-like, they had devoured all that should have sustained them, and the more valuable part of God's creation—whether weary with gorging, or overthirsty with devouring, I leave to philosophers—they made to ponds, brooks, and

standing pools, there revenging their own rage upon nature upon their own vile carcases; in every one of these you might see them lie in heaps like little hills,—drowned indeed, but attended with stench so noisome, that it gave the distracted neighbourhood too great reason to apprehend yet more fatal consequences. A pestilential infection is the dread of every place, but especially of all parts upon the Mediterranean. The priests, therefore, repaired to a little chapel, built in the open fields, to be made use of on such like occasions, there to deprecate the cause of this dreadful visitation. In a week's time, or thereabouts, the stench was over, and every thing but verdant nature in its pristine order."

TURKISH LITERATURE.

A notice by M. Jaubert, of a Turkish manuscript, in Ouïgour characters, sent by M. Von Hammer to M. Abel Rémusat, read at the sitting of the Asiatic Society, has been published. The manuscript consists of ninety-three leaves of paper made of cotton. The writing is not so beautiful as that of the manuscript in the King's Library at Paris, from which M. Jaubert made the extracts at the end of his Turkish grammar. With the exception of the preface and the table of contents, the work is written entirely in Turkish verse, but it must be observed, by the way, that this Turkish, mingled with Arabic and Persian, materially differs from that which is spoken at Constantinople, and in the European provinces of the Ottoman empire. Two prefaces, the one in verse, the other in prose, contain a recapitulation of the titles by which the work is known in Turkestan. These titles, beautifully written in Ouïgour characters, are, for the most part, in the Arabic and Persian languages; a circumstance the more fortunate, as it has rendered practicable the transcription in Turkish and the translation in French of this curious document. Among other titles given to the work, the inhabitants of the Touran (a province on this side the Oxus), know it by the name of *Kasudat-Koubilik* (the Science of Government). The preface, translated by M. Jaubert, informs us that the work was composed in the country of Kashgar, but that a king of the eastern countries made a present of it to the khan of Badakhehan, and that afterwards the king of Boukhara-khan, having arranged the contents in proper order, directed that it should bear the name of his vizier, Joussoof-Khan-Nedjib. The work is divided into four principal heads. The first relates to the justice of the empire; the second to its strength; the third to its intelligence; the fourth to its moderation.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

CHARACTER OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Fort William, Feb. 25, 1825.—1. In order that Government may be fully acquainted with the talents, industry, and official character of staff officers, generally, the right hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the principle of report, as published in General Orders, Nos. 102 and 222 of 1824, to the whole of the general and garrison staff of the Bengal army.

2. It will be the duty of general and other officers commanding divisions, brigades, &c. of the army, and commandants of forts and garrisons; of the secretary to government in the military department; of the adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, auditor-general, commissary-general, surveyor-general, judge-advocate-general; of the Military-Board, the Medical-Board, the Board of Superintendence, and the Clothing-Board; to transmit, on the 1st of January of each year, to the chief of the department with which they usually correspond,—*viz.* the secretary to government in the military department, or the adjutant-general of the army, as the case may be,—a report in conformity with the directions contained in the second paragraph of General Order, No. 102 of 1824, above-mentioned.

3. As these reports will have considerable influence on the future prospects of the officers concerned, his Lordship in Council desires that the following declaration shall be subjoined to each:—

"I do hereby declare, upon my honour, that the above report is made without favour or detraction, and that to the best of my judgment it is correct."

4. The reports are to be marked confidential on the envelope, and are to be received and treated as such. Those received by the secretary to government in the military department will be submitted to the right hon. the Governor-General in Council; those by the adjutant-general of the army from the departments transacting business with that officer, after having been laid before the commander-in-chief, will be forwarded to the secretary in the military department, to be taken up to Government.

5. General officers, and others commanding divisions and brigades of the army, and commandants of forts and garrisons, will report on all general and garrison staff under their immediate command.

6. The secretary to government in the military department, on the officers of his

department; he is also directed to offer any observation which may be necessary on the manner of conducting business in the departments which correspond with Government direct.

7. The adjutant-general of the army, on the officers of his department; and to offer observations, as above explained, on departments under the authority of the commander-in-chief.

8. The auditor-general, on the officers of his department, and on the deputy paymasters.

9. The commissary-general, the surveyor-general, and the judge-advocate-general, on the officers of their departments respectively.

10. The Military-Board, on their secretaries and assistant-secretaries; the gun-carriage agents and those for the manufacture of gunpowder; the superintendent of the foundry, the ordnance commissariat, and the department of public works.

11. The Board of Superintendence, on their secretary and the officers of the stud.

12. The Medical-Board, on their secretary, on superintending-surgeons, the apothecary, and the officers in charge of the medical depôts.

13. The Clothing-Board, on their secretary and the clothing-agents.

14. The first series of reports are to be sent in on the publication of this order.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ASSIST.-SURG. F. G. WALBRAN, H. M.'s 4TH LIGHT DRAGS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 15, 1824.

—At a general court-martial held at Khatia, Monday, the 18th day of Oct. 1824, and continued by adjournment until the 27th day of the same month, Assist.-Surg. Francis George Walbran, of H. M.'s 4th regt. of Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the following charges; *viz.*

1st. "For most shameful neglect of duty whilst in medical charge of H. M.'s 4th Light Drags., in omitting to visit the Convalescent Hospital of the said regiment during two, if not three, entire and successive days, *viz.* during the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of July 1824, all or part of those days, although there were at that period nearly fifty non-commissioned officers and men in the said Convalescent Hospital, of whom many were labouring under considerable debility and other effects of a severe disease."

2d. "For most shameful neglect of duty, whilst in the medical charge of H. M.'s 4th Light Drags., in not reporting

to his commanding-officer until the 19th day of July last or thereabouts; that a great many of the deaths which occurred in the hospital of the said regiment during the preceding part of the month, as well as in the month of June last, had originated from the imprudence of the patients in delaying to report themselves at the hospital, till they were in a dangerous state, or far advanced in the then prevailing disease; of which imprudence on the part of many of the patients who died, Assist.-Surg. Walbran was thoroughly aware and apprized; and when, by reporting such imprudence to his commanding-officer, immediate recourse would have been had to regulations which had been previously established in the regiment to prevent concealment of disease on the part of the troops, under which regulations Assist.-Surg. Walbran had acted upon a former occasion of increase of sickness in the corps, and a recurrence to which could not have failed to prevent in many instances lamentable consequences of the imprudence on the part of the patients, followed by the shameful neglect on the part of Assist.-Surg. Walbran."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward in the defence and the evidence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Assist.-Surg. F. G. Wilbran, of H. M.'s 4th Light Drags., is *Guilty* of so much of the first charge as relates to his 'omitting to visit the Convalescent Hospital of H. M.'s 4th regt. Light Drags., during two, if not three, entire and successive days, viz. during the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of July 1824, all or part of those days;' but do acquit him of 'most shameful neglect.' On the second charge, the Court are of opinion that the prisoner is *Not Guilty*, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

"The Court having found the prisoner *Guilty* of that part of the first charge which relates to 'omitting to visit the Convalescent Hospital of H. M.'s 4th regt. Light Drags. during two, if not three, entire and successive days, viz. the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of July 1824, all or part of those days,' do therefore sentence him, the prisoner, Assist.-Surg. F. G. Walbran, of H. M.'s 4th regt. Light Drags., to be *reprimanded* in such manner as his exc. the commander-in-chief shall think proper."

Approved and confirmed,

CHAS. COLVILLE, Lt. Gen.

"In consequence of the arduous and laborious duties in which it appears the prisoner was engaged, and the state of his health at the time, the Court cannot close their proceedings without recommending

Assist.-Surg. Walbran to the favourable consideration of his exc. the commander-in-chief."

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

1. The commander-in-chief concurs with the Court in their opinion on the circumstances which have induced them to recommend the prisoner to his favourable consideration: his error appears, in one view of the case, more that of not making arrangements for the inspection by others of the convalescent, than the not visiting them himself.

The men were evidently in their second state of convalescence, able to take exercise on foot or horseback; were not in a ward of the sufficiently capacious hospital, but removed to a barrack-room for change of scene and air: supposing that, after the services of Mr. M'Morris were lost to the hospital, and that Dr. Taylor, having the medical store-keeper's department of the division, could not be well called upon for that minor duty, there are, belonging to all European hospitals under this establishment, assistants, who, though not commissioned officers, can, with propriety, be trusted with that branch of the surgeon's customary responsibility, under circumstances of emergency like those contemplated. That two relapses out of fifty six cases, during the space of three days alone, took place, is a satisfactory proof that they had not been prematurely sent from under the surgeon's immediate eye.

2. Another error of the prisoner's was, his not bringing to the knowledge of the superintending-surgeon (with whom he was in such constant and encouraging communication of professional intercourse) the difficulty in which he was placed by the extent of arduous duty which had fallen upon him, and which subjected him to either the neglect of a regimental standing order, founded on the general usages and regulations of His Majesty's service, and applicable to all times, places, and contingencies, or to that of departure from medical regulations specially to report upon all cases of mortality and disease; a rule most wisely formed for general observation, but from a rigid attention to which, either in the time of forwarding the reports or of the making them up at all, where nothing particular had occurred in the cases, it was or should be considered within the responsibility of the superintending-surgeon to absolve him upon due grounds; but in this instance Dr. Maxwell would most probably have suggested some mode of compliance with both regulations.

3. On the second charge, the Court have passed a sentence of acquittal of the prisoner, in which the commander-in-chief coincides, for the broad reason, among others, that Mr. Wilbran addressed himself to Major Sale on the serious nature of the

the disease prevailing in the regiment on the 9th instead of the 19th of July, a material difference of time in meeting the epidemic; but various matter introduced into the discussion of the charge makes it necessary here to add some observation relative thereto.

4. By the usage of the king's service, founded upon the spirit if not the letter also of its regulations, the medical officer in charge is not expected to obtrude theoretic opinions, or keep a registry of characters of the men admitted into hospital, and which, as it must be founded on uncertain authority, will, as it seems to have done in the instance of Mr. Walbran, give dissatisfaction; but to communicate freely with the commanding-officer on every point connected with the health of the regiment, either in what he conceives may anticipate disease, they most readily meet the incipient evil, or tend to remove it. Mr. Walbran should, therefore, have been earlier in his communication with his commanding-officer than he was. In the 4th Dragoons, as in other well-regulated regiments, upon the occurrence of an epidemic or contagious disease, additional medical inspections are required. But it is also to be constantly held in recollection, that in the observation by their officers of any change in the appearance of their men whom they are in the habit of seeing twice or oftener in the course of the day, and of the same, and of their habits by their non-commissioned officers and comrades in their barrack-rooms, that the earliest symptoms of disease can be best met: to assist the former, a medical officer attends every parade to give his opinion if wanted; he is expected frequently to visit the barracks, and means are afforded for removal to hospital, at any period of the twenty-four hours, of whatever men may wish or seem to require it.

5. The commander-in-chief participates sincerely in the deep concern of Colonel Dalbiac at having, under a sense of duty, as things appeared to him during his own severe illness, and that of the three other seniors, been obliged to bring an officer to court-martial in a regiment which has not known such a disagreeable occurrence for the thirty-one years or more that he has belonged to it.

6. His Excellency seizes with particular pleasure this opportunity of noticing the very exemplary attention and personal assistance reported by Colonel Dalbiac to have been given to H. M. 4th Light Dragoons by Dr. Maxwell, superintending surgeon in North Guzerat, not only during the late particularly unhealthy season, but ever since the death of two surgeons in succession, made his exertions the more requisite.

7. Assist. Surg. Walbran is to be released from arrest immediately upon the

receipt of this order at Kaira, and return to his duty.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in H. M.'s service in India.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

MARTHA STEVENS, CAMP-FOLLOWER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1825.—At an European general court-martial assembled at Saugor, on the 19th of Jan. 1825, of which Major Shaw, of the Artillery is president, Martha Stevens, camp-follower, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charge, viz.

"With having on the 11th of Nov. 1824, at Saugor, wilfully murdered Serjeant James Stevens, her reputed husband, by stabbing him with a knife, of which he died."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in her defence, is of opinion, that she is not guilty of murder, but finds her guilty of manslaughter, and sentences her, Martha Stevens, to suffer ten months' imprisonment."

Confirmed,

(Signed) ENW. PAGET, Gen.,
Com.-in-Chief in India.

The officer commanding the Saugor division of the army is directed to send the prisoner, Martha Stevens, down, in custody, to the jail at Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 10. Mr. C. W. Steer, fourth judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for division of Dacca.

Mr. M. H. Turnbull, fourth judge of ditto ditto of Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. Booden, judge of Zillah of Nuddesh.

Mr. E. J. Harrington, judge and magistrate of Zillah of Behar.

Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto of city of Patna.

Mr. E. L. Warner, ditto of Ghazepore.

Mr. H. Walter, ditto of Dacca, Jelalpoore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 4, 1824.—Surg. W. A. Vanour, removed from medical depart. at Cawnpore, and placed at disposal of commander-in-chief, in consequence of neglect of duty.

Feb. 11.—2d Regt. L. C. Lieut. J. Fitzgerald to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet G. Ridge to be lieut., from 31st Jan. 1825, in suc. to Arrowdec.

Capt. T. Barron to be assist. adj. gen. from 11th Jan., to fill vacancy occasioned by departure of Lieut. Col. Patrickson to Europe.

Maj. B. C. Swindell, 2d L.C., transferred to invalid establishment.

The following officers are nominated to situation of dep. assist. adj. gen., consequent on abolition of office of maj. of brigade at head-quarters of division of army:—Capt. Showers, 8th N.I.; Capt. Worsley, 45th ditto; Capt. Broadbent, 22d ditto; Capt. Frye, 13th ditto; Capt. Parke, 49th ditto; Capt. James, 66th ditto.

Lieut. W. Huttonshaw, executive officer of public works in Saugor div., removed to Dinapore div. of department, v. Elliot prom.

Lieut. J. T. Boileau, of engineers, to be executive engineer in Saugor div., v. Huttonshaw.

Lieut. J. Tindell, of engineers, to be garrison engineer at Almorah, and executive officer in Kemaon, v. Mouat proceeding to Europe.

Messrs. G. Farmer and W. Mechall admitted cadets of inf., and promoted to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 7.—Lieut. T. McSherry to be interp. and quart. mast. to 30th N.I., v. Whinfield prom.

Lieut. Col. Eltrington, H.M.'s 47th regt., to command a brigade composed of H.M.'s 47th and 8th regt. Madras N.I., in 1st div. of army at Rangoon.

Feb. 9.—Assist. surg. J. Smith to be assist. garrison surg. at Chunar.

Assist. surg. H. Harris to have medical charge of Maj. Gilman's levy.

Feb. 10.—Brev. Capt. Mason, 5th L.C., to be 2d in command of 6th Local Horse.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. Codrington, 49th N.I., to be adj. to temporary corps of pioneers placed under superintendence of Maj. Schaleh.

Feb. 12.—Removals. Lieut. Col. Com. W. G. Maxwell from 18th to 20th N.I.; Lieut. Col. Com. R. Patton from 20th to 18th N.I.; Lieut. Col. G. Becher from 5th to 6th L.C.; Lieut. Col. K. Sweetenham from 6th to 5th L.C.; Lieut. Col. J. Blackney from 60th to 35th N.I.; Lieut. Col. W. G. Patrickson from 35th to 60th N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. Poole to have temporary command of 69th N.I.

Fort William, Feb. 11.—Lieut. Trant, H.M.'s service, to be employed as dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. of 1st class with forces serving under Sir A. Campbell at Rangoon.

Mr. John Barker, surg., admitted to do duty as an assist. surg. on establishment.

Resignation of Mr. Temple's situation as officiating assist. surg. accepted of.

Feb. 13.—Local Horse. Local Lieut. W. Martindell, 2d in command of 1st corps, removed, in same grade, to 8th corps from 1st Jan.; Local Lieut. and Adj. R. Gruever to be 2d in command of 1st corps, from same date, v. Martindell; Local Cornet J. M. Turnbull promoted to rank of local lieut., and removed to 8th corps; Messrs. J. Skinner, jun., and Comyn admitted to service, with rank of local lieut. and adj., to fill vacancies in 1st and 8th corps.

Capt. A. Montgomerie, 34th N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Capt. J. Graham, 21st N.I., to command 3d local bat. of Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, v. Montgomerie.

Capt. J. B. Pratt, 7th N.I., to be a dep. judge adv. gen., consequent on the app. of a dep. judge adv. gen., for presidency div.

Mr. R. Macfarlane admitted to do duty as an assist. surg. on establishment.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 14.—Lieut. G. Ridge, 2d L.C., to be adj. of 4th Local Horse.

Lieut. N. D. Barton, 4th L.C., and Lieut. A. M. Key, 6th L.C., permitted to exchange corps.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. R. A. McNaughten, dep. judge adv. gen., removed from Cawnpore to presidency div. of army.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. Col. G. Cooper (late prom.) posted to 69th N.I., at Benares.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Patrickson removed from 69th to 33d N.I.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Weston (late prom.) posted to 8th N.I., at Baltoot.

Ensigns G. Farmer and W. Mechall to do duty with 20th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Feb. 22.—The officers appointed to situation of dep. assist. adj. gen. of divisions, posted as follows:—Capt. Showers to Meerut div.; Capt. Park to Cawnpore div.; Capt. James to Saugor div.; Capt. Frye to Benares div.; Capt. Broadbent, to Dinapore div.; Capt. Worsley to presidency div.

Brigade-Maj. Pogson appointed to Agra and Muttra frontier, v. Frye, appointed dep. assist. adj. gen.

Lieut. Col. E. Cartwright removed from 2d to 1st Europ. Regt., and directed to join at Ghazepore.

Lieut. Col. J. George removed from 1st to 2d Europ. Regt.

Feb. 23.—Assist. surg. Menzies to do duty with 7th Local Horse, from 3d Feb.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 9. Lieut. J. R. Birrell, 11th N.I. for health.—11. Maj. Swindell. Invalid estab. on furlough.—Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. Perkins, 2d Europ. Regt., on private affairs.—Brev. Lieut. Col. J. Mount, of engineers, for health.

To Singapore.—Feb. 7. Lieut. W. Dalzell, 34th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—18. Lieut. J. W. Colquhoun, 32d N.I., for nine months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Feb. 9. Lieut. Hill, 37th foot, on private affairs.—Lieut. Sergeant, ditto, ditto.—Capt. Bell, 10th foot, for health.—Lieut. Dowdall, ditto, ditto.—15. Lieut. Duke, 4th foot, for health.—24. Ens. Croker, 13th foot, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 9. Capt. Jones, 10th foot, for health, for one year (eventually to Europe).

On Foreign Service.

For health.—Brev. Maj. Thornhill, 13th foot, to Calcutta.—Assist. surg. Mount, ditto, ditto.—Paymast. Baye, 41st foot, to Madras.—24. Capt. Booth, 41st foot, and Lieut. Moloney, 10th foot, to Madras.

On private affairs.—Lieut. Dougan, 89th foot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR FRANCIS W. MACNAGHTEN.

The address of the attorneys of the Supreme Court concludes with the following passage:

"In thus bearing testimony to your high merits, we are aware that we but faintly express the sentiments of the community, while we deplore the loss we sustain in common with all classes of society, in this quarter of British India, by your departure. We should permit our selfish feelings to preponderate unduly, were we to refrain at the same time from congratulating you on the occasion of your honourable retirement from a stage of the most arduous duties, in the discharge of which it has been your enviable lot to establish a high reputation, and to found claims to the lasting gratitude and affectionate regard of the people to whom you were called to dispense justice; we have, indeed, hon. sir, the most pleasing grounds for gratulation; and we do therefore heartily congratulate you accordingly, upon the prospect of spending the remainder of your laborious and useful life in your native land, encompassed by the associations of former days, and cheered by the proud consciousness of having well performed the part which Providence allotted to you."

The reply of Sir F. W. Macnaghten to the address is as follows:

"I am truly, and I believe laudably, proud of having been addressed by you in the kind and affectionate terms which I have just now heard."

"I have, as you know, had some difficulties to encounter; and, if I may be said to have overcome them, it cannot but be

be most gratifying to know, that I have done so, preserving at the same time the personal good will of you all.

"You have had the best opportunities of observing my conduct; and if in my progress you had seen me making concessions, or shrinking from those duties which I was bound to perform, I persuade myself that I never should have been the object of such an address as you have had the goodness to offer."

"Every thing that I could have disapproved of in practice is known; but I have not until now had a public opportunity of declaring my opinion respecting your merits. It arises out of a general rectitude of conduct, and could not have been noticed in particular instances."

"Believe me, gentlemen, I do not adopt my language to the present occasion, when I declare that I do not believe the practitioner of any court ever acted with more advantage to their clients, or more honour to themselves, than you have done. If this testimonial be worth your acceptance, you may fairly receive it as your due."

"Personally, gentlemen, I am greatly your debtor: I am conscious of having required much indulgence; and this day's proceeding is a proof that you have given all I required."

"We have lived upon good terms, and upon good terms we now separate. The expression of your regard for me will be remembered, as it has been accepted, with gratitude, and accompanied, I trust, by such sensations as are not quite inappropriate to your kindness."

"Gentlemen, farewell."

On Monday afternoon, 21st Feb., a very numerous body of the most respectable native gentlemen of Calcutta assembled at the chambers of Sir F. Macnaghten for the purpose of addressing his Lordship previously to his departure to England, when the Address was read by Baboo Oomanunder Thagore; to which his Lordship, in the most feeling manner, delivered a reply.

The principal Mahomedan inhabitants of Calcutta also waited on his Lordship on the 26th Feb., at the Grand Jury Room in the Supreme Court, and presented an address to him on his approaching departure, signed by upwards of one hundred of the most respectable individuals of that religion.

DINNER AT THE TOWN HALL.

The mercantile friends of the Hon. Sir F. W. Macnaghten yesterday entertained the learned judge at a splendid dinner in the Town Hall. The chair was taken by David Clark, Esq.; and nearly one hun-

dred guests sat down to a table replenished with every thing of the best. After the cloth was removed, the chairman introduced the health of Sir Francis in the following short, but appropriate speech:

"Gentlemen,—In the little I have to say I claim great indulgence. I am totally incompetent to preface the toast I mean to give you in an adequate manner; but I know that, without any words from me, the eminent individual we are met to bid farewell to, will feel assured of those sentiments of veneration and respect for his judicial character, and of high personal regard, which have prompted his commercial friends to desire this opportunity of offering him their parting good wishes; and in these good wishes I am sure we are joined by every one present, and by the whole community. I give the health of Sir Francis Macnaghten."

The enthusiasm with which the toast was received by all present must have been highly gratifying to the learned judge, who acknowledged the honour conferred on him in a feeling and eloquent reply, and with many well-deserved eulogiums on the character and high respectability of the mercantile body. He ranked many of them, he said, among his best and dearest friends, and he was warranted in asserting, that a more intelligent, liberal, and truly excellent body of merchants did not exist. He received their testimony to his public character with the greatest pride and satisfaction, and should always retain a grateful sense of their kindness. The honourable judge concluded with giving, as he said, the health of "a truly honest man, and a truly respectable body of men—David Clark, and the merchants of Calcutta."

On the health of Lady Macnaghten and family being given, Mr. Hay Macnaghten returned thanks in a speech to which it would be difficult to do the justice it deserves. It was distinguished by feeling and good sense, and dwelt on the stimulus to virtuous exertion in public life, which the applause and approbation of such men as the merchants of Calcutta never fail to supply. The son spoke of the virtues of the father with a warmth and a delicacy that did credit alike to his heart and his head, and drew forth shouts of loud and repeated applause. Soon after the health of Sir F. Macnaghten and Lady Macnaghten had been drank, that of the Hon. John Adam was proposed, and received with a degree of enthusiasm and warmth seldom witnessed even on such convivial occasions. The compliment was acknowledged, on the part of Mr. Adam, by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, who, in a speech of considerable length, went into the private and public virtues of Mr. Adam's life.—Mr. Adam had been devoted through life to the service of the State. Patient and persevering, with a ripened judgment, a clearness of intellect rarely

rarely to be found, and an ever-fixed determination to do that which was right and just, his public conduct was always consistent, and in strict accordance with what he conceived to be his duty. Nothing could divert him from the course which that sense of duty imposed. No timid apprehension of censure ever withheld him from fulfilling his important trusts in the manner most suitable to his own conscience and judgment; for he was not the man to flinch from a steady and honest purpose, in administering the affairs of this mighty empire, on account of popular opinion, however expressed. Yet, with all this uprightness and inflexibility of principle, Mr. Adam was remarkable for the warmth of his affections, the kindness of his heart and the mildness and suavity of his temper. His liberality and generosity were well known. Few men, indeed, had given away so much in charity, or endeared themselves to those who knew them by a disposition more amiable and pleasing. "He is," said Mr. Mackenzie, "the pride and ornament of the civil service, beloved for his talents and social manners, and a fit example, both in public and private life, to the junior members who aspire to the enviable distinction which he has so justly obtained."—[Calcutta John Bull, Feb. 28.]

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met at the usual time yesterday morning. After the grand jury had been sworn, Sir A. Buller addressed them shortly, and discharged them, there not being a single indictment to lay before them.—[Cal. John Bull, March 2.]

HON. MR. ADAM.

We feel assured that our readers will learn with regret that the health of the Hon. John Adam has failed in receiving that degree of improvement from his late visit to Almorah, which his friends could desire. Indeed, his immediate departure for England is considered indispensable; and we understand his passage is taken in the Albion, Captain Swainson, bound to Liverpool. The Albion is expected to sail about the latter end of February.—[Cal. John Bull.]

INDO-BRITONS.

Pursuant to public notification a meeting was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday morning, the 16th Feb., for the purpose of considering the best means of establishing a Society to better the condition of Indo-Britons, and of children on both sides, of European parents, born in this country, by affording them the means of acquiring a livelihood by the profession of trades. Mr. Harington was in the chair, and the whole proceedings were conducted with the most perfect unanimity.

A subscription was entered into by most of the gentlemen present.—[Ibid.]

BALL TO LADY MACNAGHTEN.

On the 24th February, a ball was given at the Town-Hall to Lady Macnaghten. It was attended by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of the presidency, including his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. After supper, her Ladyship's health was proposed by Mr. Pearson, and drunk with intense applause. Sir Francis returned thanks; during his address, her Ladyship, who was deeply affected the whole evening, shed tears.

EXPORT OF INDIGO.

Exportation of Indigo up to Feb. 22, 1825.

	Chests.	Fy. Mds.
To Great Britain	11,620	42,785
To other places	5,228	16,279
H. Comp's exportation up to 22 Feb. 1825, is	3,332	11,971
Total exportation, sea- son 1824-25	20,181	71,035

Statement of Exportation of last Year's Crop
up to Feb. 24, 1824.

	Fy. Mds.
To Gt. Britain, inclu- sive H. Comp's ship- ments	34,825
To other places	5,460
	40,285

Increase this season, 1824-5, F.M. 30,750

EXPORT OF OPIUM.

Statement of the Exportation of Opium for
the last five Years.

Years.	China & Macao.	East. Ports, &c.	Total.
1820	Chests 2,408	Chests 1,456	3,864
1821	 3,130	 1,075	4,205
1822	 1,859	 940	2,799
1823	 4,468	 1,250	5,718
1824	 5,488	 2,624	8,112

HINDOO CONVERTS.

Register of Persons baptized in various Parts
of India by the Baptist Missionaries.

1800	2	1812	95
1801	6	1813	112
1802	9	1814	127
1803	14	1815	133
1804	15	1816	85
1805	31	1817	174
1806	26	1818	86
1807	14	1819	54
1808	20	1820	51
1809	80	1821	70
1810	106		
1811	97		1,407

SOORJA, THE MARAUDER.

Extract of a Letter, dated Camp, near
Delhi, Jun. 29, 1825.—All quiet here.
The

The marauder, Soorja, who escaped lately, has taken possession of a fort belonging to the Bickaneer Raja, who has requested our government to give a battering-train, which has gone with the 63d N.I., just arrived from Lucknow, to relieve the 18th, which now stands fast *sine die*. Skinner, who has already got upwards of 700 men for his new corps, goes into Bickaneer also; and he has, no doubt, prevented Soorja from entering our territory a second time.—[Beng. Hurk., Feb. 25.]

VIOLENT STORM.

Letter from Lohargong, dated Feb. 12.—On the evening of the 9th instant, this station was visited by one of the most severe thunder storms in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of the place. Clouds of most portentous appearance prevailed during the day. About 7 p. m. hail, not less in size than a pigeon's egg (I speak within compass), accompanied by a violent wind from the S. W., electrified the station. Tents were blown down, huts unroofed, and the crops most seriously damaged. Of those that suffered most, I may mention our commandant, Captain Lucius Smith, who that evening gave a party to Mr. Ainslie, the governor general's agent, on his arrival at the station. The first damage was occasioned by the above mentioned pigeons' eggs, making their appearance in the dining-room, through the glass doors, which were demolished in a few seconds. The wind at the same time burst open the doors from their bolts, and nearly proved destructive to the table-shades, argand lamps, &c. in the room. Gentlemen and servants flew to their aid, and thereby prevented our being left in total darkness. The storm continued nearly half an hour and then abated for a time. About 11 p. m. we had a repetition of it, the wind blowing with the greatest fury. A strong double-pole tent, belonging to Mr. Ainslie, was blown down, much to the annoyance of the inmates, who were forced to seek for shelter through the pelting showers in the nearest Bungalow. Our feelings at this moment can easily be conceived, but not described. The wind was so violent that it was doubtful whether the Bungalow would shelter us for any length of time, and we might once more be exposed to the mercy of the contending elements: much to our satisfaction, however, the storm ceased about half-past 12 A. M.; we were allowed a short repose. At 3 A. M.; hail for the third time fell—the wind blowing throughout the night from every point of the compass. The darkness was intense, and we had constant heavy rain. The peals of thunder at intervals were awful; but until 6 A. M. no material accident occurred. About that hour, for the fourth time, the storm raged with unabated vio-

lence; the hail, though of less dimensions, fell with pitiless rigour; and at this time the Bungalow occupied by Captain Smith was struck by lightning and set on fire. I need not inform you, that it was with feelings of no common satisfaction I saw the only lady (of which this wilderness can boast) perfectly safe, after this dreadful accident. The lightning struck through the centre of the chopper and appears to have spread in four different directions. The effects of it were distinctly visible on the walls of four rooms. In the hall several servants were knocked down from the shock, but fortunately none of them sustained material injury. There was little cessation of rain during the whole of the 10th and following night. A material and delightful change in the state of the weather has ensued; and broken tiles, roofless huts, shattered windows, and the ruination visible in our gardens, alone remind us of the anxious moments we passed during the night of the 9th.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting at the Hurkaru Library on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of forming a Phrenological Society, we understand Dr. Paterson delivered a short introductory lecture on the anatomy of the brain; the object of which was to impress on the minds of his hearers that the brain was not a medullary substance, but a collection of nerves, or rather nervous mass, which would be discovered by exposing the brain to the action of alcohol. This remark also extended to what was called the spinal marrow, but which would be more properly designated the spinal nerve. We had no person present who could take a report of what passed; and for the above we are indebted to the recollection of a gentleman who was present, and who adds, that Dr. Paterson stated that this doctrine was confirmed by the recent experiments of Drs. Bell and Majendie.

At the conclusion of the lecture about fifteen or eighteen persons signed the conditions required on joining the society which was then to be formed. The conditions merely bound the subscriber to aid in the support of the science by all the means in his power. The subscription was fixed at 16 rupees per annum.—[Cal. John Bull, March 4.]

SHIP LAUNCH.

On 22d January, a beautifully-modelled ship, of nearly 600 tons burthen, was launched from the dock-yard of F. Vrignon, Esq. at Howrah, for whom it was built, under the inspection of Mr. Thomas Davis of that establishment. The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Lady Macnaghten, and it received the name of her ladyship.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 13. *M. d'Arnyan*, Stewart, from London and Ceylon.—27. *Timandra*, Wray, from London and Mauritius.

Departures.

Feb. 14. *Cornwall*, Brooks, for London.—18. *Prince Regent*, Homer, for London.—26. *City of Edinburgh*, Wiseman, and *Morley*, Holliday, for London.—27. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Madras and London.—March 1. *Albion*, Swainson, for Liverpool.—8. *Bella Alliance*, Rolfe, for Madras and Benccoolen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 4. At Keital, the lady of Lieut. Col. Dove-ton, 38th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
5. At Futtugur, the lady of John Clark, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. John Clark and Co., of a daughter.
10. At Berhampore, Mrs. Loch, widow of the late Wm. Loch, Esq., C.S., of a son.
14. At Bankipore, the wife of Mr. J. Thompson, overseer of Pooah Stud, of a daughter.
15. At Patna, the lady of R. M. M. Thompson, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.
16. At Allipore, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
17. The lady of Mr. W. Warden, in command of the H. C. brig. Flora, of a son.
At Nattore, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
19. The wife of Mr. T. Flashman, organ builder, of a daughter.
20. The lady of R. Fleming, Esq., surgeon, of a son.
21. Mrs. J. Macintosh, Hastings Street, of a son.
22. Mrs. J. Da Costa, junior, of a son.
At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. G. Chapman, of a daughter.
23. At Chowringhee, Mrs. J. D. Smith, of a son.
24. At Dacca, the lady of G. C. Weguelen, Esq., of a son.
25. Near Berhampore, the lady of J. Bell, Esq., of a daughter.
27. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Read, of a daughter.
28. The wife of Mr. C. Smith, of a son and heir.
Latey. At Bracebridge Hall, Garden Reach, the lady of Lieut. H. Templer, interp. and quart. mast. 7th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7. At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. H. D'Cruz, to Miss E. Pereira.
14. At the Cathedral, Mr. G. Allen, to Mrs. M. Looms; Mr. J. P. Parker, to Mrs. A. Blaney; Mr. J. Dumbleton, to Miss A. Billon; and Mr. J. De Montey, to Mrs. M. D'Cruze.
15. At Chandernagore, the Chevalier Marian, to Mademoiselle Pellessier, daughter of His Exc. the Governor of that place.
19. Lieut. Roche, 5th Light Cavalry, to Eliza Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major James Scott, of this establishment.
21. At the Cathedral, Wm. Linton, Esq., to Miss M. A. Benson.
At the Cathedral, Capt. P. Roy, of the ship East Indian, to Miss M. A. Chew, fourth daughter to Mr. Chew, late branch pilot, H. C. service.
22. Mr. J. Wells, H. C. marine, to Miss M. Wells.

DEATHS.

Dec. 4. In Camp, at Nandair, Capt. Robert Calvert, 41st regt. N.I., while on march with his corps from Secunderabad to Nagpore.
27. Of a jungle fever, on the river Burrampooter, in Assam, universally esteemed, Lieut. Francis Turnour Richardson, interp. and quart. mast. to the 46th regt. Bengal N.I., eldest son of Francis Richardson, Esq., of Devonshire Street, Portland Place, and the late Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Richardson.

Feb. 1. At Berhampore, Capt. George Arrow, 2d regt. Nat. Cavalry.
11. At Cawnpore, William, son of Ens. Souter, 60th regt. N.I., aged 13 months.
Mrs. C. Cooper, aged 40.
Mrs. E. Smith, aged 62.
16. Mrs. E. Contestabill, wife of Mr. J. Contestabill, of the Persian Secretary's Office.
18. The infant daughter of Mr. T. Marriot, Calcutta Free School.
19. Sophia, infant daughter of Capt. Hualand, H. M.'s 87th foot, aged eight months.
At Chittagong, Lieut. P. Cooke, 16th regt. M. N. I.
21. Mrs. Mary O'Dell, aged 36.
24. Mrs. E. F. Vanderberg, aged 26.
27. At Nattore, the infant son of W. A. Pringle, Esq., civil service.
Latey. At Canton, Geo. French, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, aged 42.
In Fort William, Lieut. O'Flaherty, H. M.'s 87th regt.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

NEW LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort St. George, June 21, 1825.—The hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that a local battalion shall be raised at Seringapatam, to be denominated "the Seringapatam Local Battalion," to consist of eight companies of the following establishment, viz. 1 captain commanding, 1 adjutant, 1 quart. mast., interp., and paymast., 1 assist. surgeon, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quart. mast. serjeant, 8 subadars, 8 jeenadars, 40 havildars, 16 drummers and fifers, 8 puckallies, 40 naigues, and 960 privates. Total 1,000.

The pay of the privates of this battalion is fixed at six rupees per month for each sepoy, and that of the other ranks the same as in regular corps. They are to be eligible, when worn out and unfit for further garrison duty, to the pension list, under the same regulations as exist for troops of the line, and are to be available for all duties of escort and detachment within the frontier, like veteran battalions, but not to be liable to be employed in the field, or to be fired at any station beyond the limits of Mysore.

The standard height of the men entertained for the Seringapatam local battalion is fixed at five feet three inches, and the age not to exceed twenty-five years; but men who have been discharged from the line on account of being under size, or other cause not affecting their character or fitness for service, are to be admitted into this corps without reference to age or height, provided they are unobjectionable in other respects.

The Seringapatam local battalion will be entitled to batta, when marching or detached; to clothing, medical aid, rice, or compensation in lieu of it; and hutting money, according to the existing regulations for native infantry corps.

The hon. the Governor-in-Council is further pleased to direct, that the establish-

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ment of the native infantry regiments, not employed on foreign service, be for the present fixed at 850 privates.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 10. Mr. A. F. Bruce, head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

Sir James Home, Bart., register to Zillah Court of Salem.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 11, 1825.—Capt. B. McMaster, 6th N.I., to be brigade major in ceded districts from 1st inst., v. Crocroft.

Lieut. H. Millengen, 6th N.I., to be fort adj. at Cannanore, v. Calder prom.

Jan. 14.—Sen. Lieut. Col. J. D. Greenhill, from 34th Lt. Inf., to be lieut. col. com. from 3d Jan. 1825, to complete estab.

Sen. Maj. P. Lawless, from 1st Europ. regt., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Greenhill prom., date 3d Jan. 1825.

1st Europ. Regt. Sen. Capt. T. MacLeane to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. A. Calder to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. D. Welr to be lieut., in suc. to Lawless prom.; date 3d Jan. 1825.

44th N.I. Sen. Ens. F. Dudgeon to be lieut., v. Clemmons dec.; date 21st Oct. 1824.

Assist. surg. A. F. Mac Lauchlan permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Jan. 18.—Capt. H. White to be dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. to Madras troops employed on foreign service.

Engineers. Sen. 1st-Lieut. A. Grant to be capt., v. Mackintosh dec.; date 23d Oct. 1824.

32d N.I. Sen. Lieut. R. Budd to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. E. C. O'Connor to be lieut., v. Hasker invalided; date 1st Jan. 1825.

Mr. Clive, secretary to government in military department, having returned to presidency, directed to resume charge of duties in his office.

Jan. 21.—Capt. D. Sim, of engineers, to be superintending engineer at presidency, v. Ravenshaw permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. A. Ross, superintend. engineer in ceded districts, to act as superintend. engineer in northern division.

Lieut. J. J. Underwood to be superintend. engineer in southern division, and to act as assist. to acting chief engineer.

Capt. G. Norton, 21st N.I., to command Seringapatam local bat.

Capt. T. G. Newell, 21st N.I., to command during absence of Capt. Norton.

Lieut. R. Mitchell, 6th N.I., to be adj. to Seringapatam local bat.

Lieut. P. D. Glover, 19th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

Ens. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to act as quart. mast., interp., and paymast., till Lieut. Glover joins.

Lieut. H. J. Dallas, 6th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast. to rifle corps.

Lieut. W. Gordon, 6th N.I., to be adj., v. Mitchell.

Lieut. G. Downing, 2d N.I., to be adj., v. Eaton.

Lieut. A. White, 10th N.I., to be adj., v. Fryer.

Lieut. J. Fraser, 11th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Clemmons.

Lieut. J. J. Wyllie, 29th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Forrest.

Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 33d N.I., to be adj., v. Budd.

Lieut. G. H. Sotheby, 34th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Stedman.

Lieut. M. G. Fitzgerald, 41st N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Sargent.

Lieut. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to be adj., v. M'Call.

Lieut. Col. Conway appointed president of Seringapatam police committee, v. Limond relieved, and

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Major Ormsby, 50th N.I., appointed a member of that committee.

Jan. 25.—Capt. F. F. Whyhyates, of artillery, to be dep. commissary of stores with light field div. of Hyderabad subsidiary force at Jaulnah.

Capt. R. Grey, 16th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 14. Lieut. Walter, 50th N.I., for health.—18. Capt. W. Ravenshaw, superintend. engineer at presidency, for health.—Capt. J. A. Willows, 33d N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. Woodfall, 47th N.I., for health.—Ens. Hadfield, 1st N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. W. De Monte Lyt, 23d N.I., for health.

To Mauritius.—Jan. 14. Lieut. T. A. Chambers, 4th N. V. Bat., for one year.

FROM TROOPS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

For health.—Jan. 14. Capt. T. S. C. Hyde, 43d N.I., to Madras, for four months.—Ens. E. W. Snow, 24th, doing duty with 28th N.I., to sea, for three months.—Ens. J. O'Brien, 28th N.I., ditto, ditto.—Lieut. P. D. Glover, 19th N.I., to Madras, for six months.—Lieut. Butler, 1st Europ. regt., to Madras, for four months.—Ens. Smith, 29th N.I., ditto, ditto.—Lieuts. Macartney and Campbell, 1st bat. pioneers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPREME COURT.

Sentence was passed on several prisoners convicted during the sessions; the offences were mostly counterfeiting money, and burglary.

BENEFIT AMATEUR PLAY.

We are requested to state, that the amateur dramatic performance for the benefit of the widows and orphans of our countrymen who have fallen at Rangoon, and announced in our last gazette, will take place at the Pantheon, on Tuesday, the 22d instant.—[Mad. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 10.]

TENSION AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Those who have never seen a suspension bridge, and are desirous to see one, may have their curiosity gratified by a drive to the Poonamallee road, where a very ingenious bridge of this description has been erected, by Capt. Robson, and has been thrown over a tank, situated in the first compound, on the right, after crossing the river near the Female Asylum. The bridge in question appears to have been constructed much on the same principle as "the Calcutta Shakespearian Bridge," and answers the same purpose. We believe this has been erected merely as an experiment, and certainly it is a very ingenious performance, and deserving of great credit. The dimensions are as follow: the span is 101 feet long, the breadth of the bridge is 4 feet. It is capable of sustaining a very considerable weight; and although it is constructed entirely of bamboos and coir rope, and none of the ropes exceed four inches in diameter, it sustains a weight exceeding three tons. The same gentleman has also constructed a vehicle for the purpose

purpose of conveying the tappall over the rivers. The invention is as efficacious as it is simple, and we hope soon to see it in general use, although we confess dangling in a basket "twixt heaven and earth" would not suit all sorts of nerves.—[*Madras Courier*.]

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Feb. 11. At Trichinopoly, the lady of the late Major William Jones, 26th regt. N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 18. At Cannanore, Ens. Thomas Bayly, H. M.'s 20th regt., to Miss M. Dodd, youngest daughter of quart. mast. Dodd, same regt.

Jan. 16. At Cannanore, Mr. J. B. D'Santos, to Miss C. De Sena Fernandez.

27. At St. Mary's Church, Lieut. and Adj. Dods, 13th regt. N.I., to Georgiana Henrietta, eldest daughter of Austin Flower, Esq., Madras.

Feb. 7. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. William Baker, to Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Conductor Foresyth.

DEATHS.

Jan. 23. At Negapatam, Capt. Henry Fullerton, of the engineers.

26. At Bulghatty, near Cochin, Catherine Sarah, eldest daughter of Capt. J. G. Robinson, aged two years.

27. At Bangalore, Miss Margaret Brodie, eldest daughter of James Brodie, Esq., formerly of the Madras civil service.

31. Mr. Andrew Pepper.

Feb. 4. The infant daughter of Mr. E. Gillees, first dresser.

9. Mrs. Mary De Caster, wife of H. De Caster. Late. At the Isle of France, Capt. John Mackintosh, late of the Madras engineers.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 11, 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following modifications in the divisional duties of superintending surgeons, in consequence of the occupation of Mhow and Asseerghur by the troops of this presidency:

Malligaum and Sattarah are placed under the superintending surgeon with the Poonah division of the army.

Surat and Broach are annexed to the Concan division.

Baroda to the north-west division.

The Malwa field force (Mhow) and Asseerghur to form a separate division for a superintending surgeon.

Under this arrangement, four superintending surgeons will be permanently attached to the medical establishment.

A deputy medical storekeeper is added to the staff of the Malwa field force, including Asseerghur.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.

On Wednesday night the whole of the haystacks at Mazagon were burnt down, which must have caused a heavy loss to the proprietors. From the exertions of the acting junior magistrate of police, Mr. Law, and those of the garrison staff, and the officers and sepoy's stationed at the presidency, the fire was prevented from extending to the neighbouring buildings.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Feb. 12.]

MARAUDERS.

Letters of a late date from the northward mention that two hundred Scindians (we suppose nominal tributaries over whom the Scindh government has hardly any control) had crossed the Runn, and plundered a village near our post at Belah. As has been always usual on former occasions, Nugher Parkur was made a resting place both before crossing the Runn, and after their return.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Jan. 22.]

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 25. Henry Wright, Esq., to be agent of government in Kandyan provinces of Seven Korles; date 1st Feb. 1825.

Joseph Price, Esq., to be acting collector of Batticaloa; date 1st Feb. 1825.

David Anderson Blair, Esq., to be second assist. in office of chief secretary to government; date 1st Jan. 1825.

The appointments of J. Price, Esq., to be acting agent of government in Seven Korles; J. Barnett, Esq., to be acting collector of Batticaloa; and of D. A. Blair, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Colombo, notified in gazette of 1st Jan., are cancelled.—The date from which the other appointments, notified in same gazette, are to take effect, as to salary, is fixed at 1st Feb. 1825, excepting the appointment of G. H. Cripps, Esq., as first assistant in chief secretary's office, which takes effect from 1st Jan. 1825.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. At Trincomalee, the lady of Lieut. Warburton, H. M. 1st Ceylon regt., of a daughter.

26. At St. Sebastian, the wife of the Rev. J. H. De Saram, M.A., Cingalese colonial chaplain, of a son.

Bencoolen.

DEATH.

June 27, 1824. At Bencoolen, Christians, the Lady of William Scott, Esq., much respected and lamented in that community, as well as at our other eastern settlements, where her genuine worth was well known; and her memory will continue to be cherished by a numerous circle of attached friends there as well as in her native land.

Cochin China.

BURMAN MISSION.

(Extracts from *Journal of Mr. Gibson*.)

July 6th, 1824.—The ambassadors paid a visit to his Exc. the governor, who sent them to wait on the second governor. Here

Here they met three Cambodian mandarins, on their way to court with offerings for the king. Many inferior Cochin Chinese also presented themselves to pay their respects to the second governor on their return from their tour of duty in superintending the cutting of the great canal between the river of Cambodia and Athien, on the gulf of Siam.

The common salutation in Cochin China is, to bow down to the ground five times to the king, four times to persons next in rank to him, three times to persons in the third rank, twice to any other mandarins, and once to all superior officers.

July 10th.—The mission received fifty quans more for their current expenses, and some rice. One Hoh, their guardian, called upon them, and informed them that, on the 12th, eleven thieves were to be executed by means of his excellency's favourite elephant. On these occasions the criminal is tied to a stake, and the elephant runs down upon him and crushes him to death.

July 31st.—By invitation of his exc. the governor-general, the members of the mission were present at a ceremony annually performed by him at Saigon, in honour of the memory of his mother-in-law. Such rites are common among the Chinese, but more so among the Cochin Chinese. They arrived in due time at a good house on the banks of one of the canals, which had been the residence of the deceased. Here they found the governor, the inspector-general, and a great many other persons of distinction. In the principal chamber or hall of the house three altars were decorated.

After the performance of the usual rites, a splendid entertainment was served to the guests. The governor and deputy governor sat at one table, the members of the Burman mission, with some Cochin Chinese mandarins, at distinct tables. The retinue of his exc. the governor-general was on this occasion magnificent; it consisted of sixty elephants, horse litters, and 1,000 men under arms, and in regular uniforms. Every thing glittered with gold, and was conducted without noise or disorder.

Aug. 4th.—A courier arrived from the capital bringing a despatch. It summoned his excellency to court for a few months, provided his presence could be spared in the southern part of the kingdom.

Aug. 10th.—The mission received 172 quans, with rice for one month. Nothing remarkable occurred. Three or four thieves are executed every week. His excellency is rigorous in the execution of justice, and permits no one to escape. He says that wretches of this description are of no manner of use to the public, but on the contrary a burden.

The mandarin who brought us up from

Canju has just been convicted of bribery and corruption. The governor has confiscated his property, confined the persons of himself and his wife, and put the heavy conjue, or wooden collar, round their necks. His crime was withholding regular payment from the labourers engaged on the canal of Athien, and extorting money from the peasantry of the neighbouring villages. The amount taken did not exceed 1,000 quans.

In the evening the mission was invited to see the elephants exercise. In passing the market-place, the members were told that three criminals had been executed there in the morning. Their wooden collars were still lying on the ground. As soon as they had reached the southern side of the fort, the approach of his excellency, mounted on his favourite elephant, was announced by the heralds.

A mock fight was represented. The elephants, sixty in number, charged a fence made of fascines and branches of trees, and defended by a line of soldiers discharging rockets and small arms. The elephants broke through it, and pursued those who defended it until stopped by the riders. Good order and discipline were preserved, and the commands for advance and retreat given by trumpets and beat of drum.

Another species of mock fight was afterwards exhibited. The elephants were made to attack, two and two, the effigy of a lion or tiger spitting fire, and accompanied by many soldiers discharging firearms. Very few of the elephants ventured to attack this object, but, in spite of all the efforts of the riders, ran away. One of the conductors received twenty blows on the spot for not doing his duty. His excellency made his favourite elephant go through his exercise. The animal knelt, inclined his head, and made us an obeisance. He is 37 years old, and the governor has had him 25 years.

His exc. the governor seemed very well informed respecting the results of the war of the Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte, and particularly of the battle of Waterloo, and of his death at St. Helena. He said he lamented the misfortunes of that great man, and he explained to the mandarins who were round him, that the only fault he found in him was his vast ambition. He added, that after bringing the world into confusion by long wars, he had finally done nothing for the good of the French nation. He ended his conversation by praising the British nation; but said that they also are too ambitious.

St. Helena.

BIRTH.

May 8. The lady of Lieut. A. A. Younge, of the St. Helena regt., of a daughter.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE despatches inserted from the London Gazette in another part of our Journal contain the latest intelligence from Assam, which is now in British possession.

The force invading Arracan, under Brigadier General Morrison, consisting of 6,000 men, has, subsequently to the occupation of Mungdoo (reported in our last number), obtained possession of Load-hong, which is represented in one Calcutta paper as "the key of Arracan," without firing a shot. Subsequent papers describe this place as of no importance whatsoever; it was, however, well stockaded, and capable of defence by a resolute enemy. General Morrison continued his advance, and was expected to reach Arracan on the 13th or 14th of February; but more recent accounts have been received from that quarter, which state that on the 17th he was beset with difficulties, arising from the nature of the country.

The practicability of penetrating to the capital of Ava, by this route, remains, therefore, problematical. The advantages resulting from this invasion, through the distraction it will occasion to the Burmese government, will nevertheless be felt at the other scenes of operation.

Of the movements in Cachar we have the following account in the Calcutta *John Bull* of February 23:

The force under Brig. Gen. Shuldham in Cachar appears to be making some progress, although destined to encounter very formidable difficulties. Munnipore is the point in the enemy's country on which it is bearing; and by the last accounts the troops were distant from this place about 120 miles, and the very near approach already effected towards this frontier cannot fail to distract the attention of the Burmese, more especially as they must have considered the route from Bengal to Munnipore altogether impracticable. It is said, however, that a body of pioneers had penetrated to within twenty-four miles of Munnipore. How far the Zumroo river, which passes Munnipore, affords water enough for navigable purposes we have no means of knowing; but after it forms a junction with the Ningtee, it is probable it becomes

navigable for small vessels in the rainy season. It is then called the Kyanduaun river, and falls into the Erawaddy, between seventy and eighty miles below Umrappora, and about the same distance above Sumbewngheun, the point to which we suppose General Morrison's forces is destined. The direct distance, however, from Munnipore to Umrappora may be about 200 miles.

The intelligence from Rangoon is to the 4th of February, at which date no transactions had taken place between the two forces. An advance of a small body of troops, under Sir A. Campbell, was meditated, in order to favour the revolt of the natives, who are considered to be disaffected to the government, and ripe for insurrection. The advance, it is said, was fixed for the 15th of February; and Brigadier-General McCragh had arrived at Rangoon to take the command of the army in the absence of Sir A. Campbell.

Letters from Rangoon state that the enemy are supposed to be in force at Lying and Paulang; that Maha Bundoala is busily employed in fortifying himself at Donebew; that Moun-shoe-za is encamped in his front with 20,000 men. Discord, it is added, subsists between these chiefs: the former will hold no communication with any person out of his own camp.

Reports still prevail at Rangoon respecting revolutions at the Court of Ava; and there seems to be little reason for doubting that the country is in a very distracted condition.

The Calcutta *Government Gazette* affords the following agreeable intelligence of the state of feeling in the eastern part of the Burmese country:

Our accounts from the eastward are most satisfactory. The country, towns, and villages enjoy profound tranquillity, and the frontier chiefs of Siam seem well disposed to respect our occupation of the conquered provinces. An embassy of Talians (the ancient Peguers), who have lived under the protection of the Siamese government, is now on its way from Martaban, to confer with the British general at Rangoon. They denominate themselves

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themselves the representatives of the most degraded and humbled countrymen in the world, who, at this important juncture, wish to assert their ancient rights, and who have an army of 5,000 men ready, at the word of the British general, to enter the territory of their cruel and implacable foe, and revenge the slaughter of their fathers and grandfathers. They state that they come with the full sanction and approbation of his Siamese Majesty, who, they declare is also ready to act in conjunction with the British, should such be their wish, by ordering a corps of observation of 30,000 men, now stationed upon the Burman frontier, to move upon any given point in the enemy's dominions.

The mission was announced at headquarters by a letter from three Talien chieftains to the English commander-in-chief, intimating their arrival with 10,000 men in Canjapoores, and that they have received information of the English being in possession of Martaban, as also that frequent battles continue to take place between them and the Burmahs; stating that, should such be the case, and their services be accepted as allies, they will be happy to advance and join the English with 5,000 men, whom they have already dispatched to Mipkasath, close to Martaban.

Other Calcutta papers state that a complete disorganization of the Ava power seems to be taking place in the south-eastern part, which is attributed to our pernicious retention of Rangoon under all its disadvantages. The Peguan and Siamese subjects of Ava are deserting the standard of the empire in great numbers; and it is alleged that a fairer prospect of success now presents itself than at any antecedent period of the contest. Major Sale was about proceeding to Bassein, and measures were taking at Martaban to receive the natives now flocking under the protection of the British: they relate that hostilities had taken place between their countrymen and the Burmese, who endeavoured to compel them to fight against the English.

A descent on the island of Ramree, by a force of about 500 men of the 40th, under Col. Hampton, on the 2d February, was unsuccessful through the treachery of a Dubaah and two Burmese prisoners, who were employed as guides. After carry-

ing several stockades and intrenchments, driving the Burmese troops into the jungle, crossing deep nullahs and thick swamps, until the troops were fatigued and the day was far spent, they found themselves at the same distance from the stockade to which they had been promised to be led, as when they first disembarked, and now found that the guides had betrayed them. The troops were at this time surrounded by hills and jungle, in which the enemy swarmed, who, as soon as the British began to retire, commenced a galling fire, and became more daring as the retreat continued. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the wounded across the nullahs, and three or four dead bodies were left behind. Before reaching the last nullah, several of the troops and officers, including Major Murray, Lieut. Bell, and Lieut. Boyer, of the Hastings frigate, stuck fast in the mud, and would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had they not been dragged out. The troops reembarked, with the loss of about seven killed and twenty-five wounded.

The following reflections upon the character of the enemy, and disposition of the King of Ava, appear in the Calcutta *Government Gazette*:

"We understand from the communications of a person who has visited Ava, that nothing but a severe and signal punishment will ever convince the Burmese government of its inferiority to the British nation, or lower its pride and arrogance. Such is its treachery also, that, when no longer capable of opposition, it will accept of terms with the intention only of renewing the war, or surprising some post occupied by us, the first favourable opportunity. The only mode, therefore, of securing the adherence of the King of Ava to the most solemn treaties is to deprive him of all power to break them. The cruel despotism of the court produces a universal feeling of awe and terror by the sanguinary character of its punishments; and this despotism is consolidated and rendered irresistible, by numerous victories over neighbouring states, which have augmented the power of the king, and surrounded him with a halo of military glory! The chiefs are kept in such subjection to him, and their distrust and jealousy of each other are so great, that no individual dares to disclose to his compeer

compeer any opinion or wish contrary to the measures of the court. The lower classes of the population are entirely at the mercy of the chiefs, who barbarously and indiscriminately punish the wives, children, and aged parents of such followers as unhappily incur their displeasure.

"The more the character of the Burmese is developed, the greater is our surprise at the utter disregard they have for human life, not only with respect to others, but as applied to themselves. We understand that a Burmese prisoner was taken on board one of the ships at Rangoon. Food was placed before him, and he was told that his head would be cut off. The man began and continued to eat voraciously, but without the smallest alarm, rather with perfect unconcern. At length, when he had completed his repast, he rose, and quietly spread a cloth on the deck before him. On being asked why he did this; he replied, "to receive my head;" and it was some time before he could be persuaded that no such punishment awaited him.

"From a person familiar with the geography of the country we learn, that in two floods a passage from the sea up the Pegue river to Pegue might be conveniently effected, and that, after taking the city, a detachment might, even in the rains, advance against Toonu or Toongho, the strongest fort in the kingdom. There is said to be a very good high road communicating at all seasons between Pegue and Prome, along which a military force might easily pass to the Irrawaddy, if required. It is also stated, that the country round Pegue is full of deer and other game. There is, besides, a fine road to Prome from the coast opposite Cheduba.

"Both the Peguers and the Arracanese continue to be so ill-treated by the Burmese, that they are constantly emigrating in great numbers into the Siamese and British territories. About three years ago, no less than 30,000 Peguers went over at once into the Siamese dominions, and it is thought probable that the Arracanese would be well-disposed to throw off the Burman yoke.

"The King of Ava himself is said to be possessed of very good feelings; but it is the vanity and arrogance of some of his courtiers, who are in a state of the grossest ignorance with respect to the British na-

tion and character, which has led to the present war. These men have always cherished the notion of recovering the ancient territory of Arracan towards Luckipore, Dacca, &c., and have often proposed its re-conquest. Some years ago, it is added, when Major Canning was at Amrapoora, an order passed the Laffoo, or Council, to put that officer in confinement, and compel him to negotiate the restoration of the territory. The order, however, was immediately withdrawn; but the favourite schemes of the courtiers on the subject were never abandoned, being determined at some time or other to bring on a war. The disastrous consequences of such a war had been earnestly pointed out to the King of Ava.

"We also understand that all the money which enters the exchequer at Ava is immediately run into slabs of 25,000 or 30,000 sicca weight each, and that the magnificence of the Emperor with the Golden Feet is shewn by having these slabs placed in front of the palace. In the Great Pagoda of Mengaon, the late king, Mindraghee Praw, deposited immense treasures; and, among other articles, the images in gold, about 190, of all members of the royal family, each image being made to weigh as much as the individual represented. The person from whose statements these matters are derived probably exaggerated the resources of the Burman empire. He talks of the immense wealth of the monarch; the beauty and the fertility of the country; its numerous mines of precious stones and metals, and its great commercial advantages in every direction, but particularly towards Tavoy and Mergui."

The following despatches have not yet been published in this country:

To Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Political Department.

Sir: Capt. Ross, of the H.C.'s marine, and commanding the ship Investigator, having delivered into my charge, on the 7th inst., a division of gunboats, five in number, under the direction of Capt. Finucane, of H.M.'s 14th regt. of foot, I thought this additional force might be employed to advantage for the purpose of covering a landing of troops on the north part of Ramree, for the purpose of destroying some stockades and breastworks the enemy possess on the sea face; and, as I had learnt that the Burmahs had some strong defences at a short distance inland, I applied to Lieut. Col. Hampton for the aid of 200 sepoy, which that officer was pleased to grant, and on the evening of the 14th, the troops being embarked on board the Hastings and Planet, pilot brig, we weighed and proceeded to our position. The frigate drawing too much water to approach the shore near enough for her guns to prove useful, I placed the gunboats

boats close in shore, abreast of the enemy's works, and in the morning disembarked the whole of our force, consisting of 200 sepoy, 40th regt., commanded by Capt. Vincent. Also 26 marine and 57 seamen, Europeans, H.C.'s frigate Hastings; and 40 European seamen, volunteers from the H.C.'s ship Investigator, commanded by Lieut. Wyndham, 1st of the Hastings. And myself went on board the Elizabeth gun-boat, to give such directions as I might think requisite. A smart fire was kept up by the boats on the enemy, who shewed themselves in force, and fired smartly on the boats; but, with the exception of one shot from a large jingal that hit the Burrampooter, and a few musket-balls that struck the Megna, which was placed by her gallant commander, Mr. Boyce, so close to the bank, it was hard to miss her; no accident occurred—the whole of the enemy flying into the jungle as soon as the troops landed, leaving their jingals behind them. The position held by the enemy was exceedingly strong and well chosen, being composed of a well-formed breastwork fronting the sea, with a nullah of considerable width between it and the high sandbank forming the shore. The tide flowed into the nullah, so that the place was capable of good defence. The rear of the stockade was also intrenched at the distance of about 100 yards, and that backed by a thick jungle: as the force, about noon, moved off into the interior, and being unable, from my weak state of health, to march with them, I beg leave to give the remaining account of the reconnaissance in the language of my first lieutenant, who commanded the nautical party on shore.

I have much pleasure in mentioning, that, on the morning of the 16th, Mr. Midshipman Laughton landed about a mile and a half to the south of our first position, and, with the crews of the Burrampooter and Irrawaddy, burnt a respectable chowkey belonging to the enemy, who fled on his approach. Hoping this diversion may meet the approval of the right hon. Lord Amherst, Gov. Gen. in Council.

I have, &c.

G. BARNES, Sen. Capt., H.C.'s Marine.
H.C.'s frigate Hastings, Cheduba Roads, Oct. 19, 1824.

To G. Barnes, Esq., Capt., H.C.'s frigate Hastings.

Sir: In obedience to your orders of the 16th inst., I proceeded on shore with the seamen from the Hastings under my command, to co-operate with Capt. Vincent in the destruction of the enemy's stockades. The landing of the force having been effected in sight of the enemy without opposition, about one mile to the southward of Umlahbeen, I was joined by Lieut. Lloyd, with forty seamen from the Investigator. A large body of the enemy were seen in their trenches half a mile to the southward; but immediately our force was put in motion they disappeared among the jungle, and we then occupied a breastwork guarding the road to the interior: a short halt was made for arrangements and the guides to be landed.

At noon we were again put in motion, and commenced our march to the stockades, along a narrow pathway, admitting, in many places, only two abreast, and intersected with rivulets. In about twenty minutes we were upon the spot of the expected stockade; but the enemy had previously demolished it, leaving nothing but a few of the large posts standing at its angles, and the entrenchment not filled up. From this place we pushed forward about one mile and a half more, and came upon a regular and well-constructed stockade, capable of containing 4,000 men, with a double fence round a sand breastwork, and well filled up between with pointed bamboo stakes inclined outwards. I regret to say, that Wm. Wilkins, seaman of the Hastings, was severely wounded by one of them running the approach. Here, again, the enemy fled upon advance, and firing of the light troops the gates and took our party triumphantly entered the gates and took possession. A small jingal set on fire, which were taken, and the stockade set on fire, which consumed the whole of the interior buildings, and from the explosion of some concealed powder, did damage to the breastwork and outer fences; from this we marched on the left, and destroyed another large stockade, which had no outward work; but a breastwork inside the stockade, about four feet six inches high, and barracks sufficient to contain 3,000 men: from hence, we marched down to the beach and occupied our former position within the breast-

work, and slept under arms for the night. Here another accident occurred, from the going off of a musket, which, I am very sorry to add, severely wounded one of the Investigator's seamen through the arm. About half-past three o'clock next morning we were aroused from our slumbers by the enemy, who commenced an attack upon our picquets; we received them with cheers, and every one was at his post instantly. The enemy, when they found us on the alert, and our picquets commenced firing upon them, retreated immediately into the woods, and nothing more was seen of them. We continued under arms till daylight, and then commenced a circuitous march of about four miles to the northward, and passed three villages in the rear of Umlahbeen; but, as they appeared to be mug habitations, with no work of defence about them, they were not destroyed. We then marched towards the sea, and came up in the rear of the breastworks which the frigate under your command, upon a former occasion, drove the enemy from. We proceeded along the beach to the position held by us during the night, where we halted, refreshed the men, destroyed the buildings, and embarked the force.

I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the good conduct of the officers and seamen you did me the honour to place under my command; and, I feel confident, had the enemy stood, they would have shewn themselves to be British seamen.

I have, &c.

H. WYNDHAM, 1st-Lieut.
H.C.'s frigate Hastings, Cheduba Roads, Oct. 18, 1824.

(True Copy)

G. BARNES, Capt.

To Capt. Snodgrass, Military Secretary to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., commanding the force, Rangoon.

Sir: I have to report, for the information of Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., that I proceeded with the force which he did me the honour to place under my command, in boats, up the river, on the afternoon of the 26th instant. The advanced boats were fired on while passing Syriam Point, from the right bank of the river. The expedition proceeded without farther molestation, passing a large village, with a stockade on each side of the banks, in a deserted and ruinous state; on the 27th instant, distant from Rangoon about twenty-three miles.

On the morning of the 29th, a short distance in advance of the anchorage ground, we passed a village and stockade on the right bank, where there were four large fire rafts moored across the river, to appearance just finished, though, in consequence of our sudden approach, there was not time for their being used against us. At some considerable distance beyond this village some advanced boats were fired on by a party of the enemy. At half-past one on this day, the force anchored opposite Pegue. The houses on the banks of the river were all deserted; and finding that the ancient city was about a mile inland, I immediately gave directions for the landing of the troops. This was effected (agreeably to orders issued the day previous) with perfect regularity and steadiness.

In rear of the village is a plain on which the detachments formed, and the artillery landed with- out loss of time. Beyond the plain, along a very considerable extent, are the remains of one side of the ancient rampart and ditch, all parts of which being surrounded with jungle, I sent out a reconnoitering party, which was accompanied by one brigade major, Captain Briscoe, H.M.'s 41st regt., and Capt. Jones, of H.M.'s 88th regt., who acted as my aid-de-camp. During their absence I advanced with the guides, crossed the causeway that led to the city, and then formed to wait the return of the party, who, after having proceeded to the great pagoda of Shoe Maode, reported that the inhabitants had all fled on their approach, and that the city and every part adjacent was entirely deserted. On hearing this intelligence, I proceeded with the grenadier companies of the Madras European regt., and 28th regt. N.I., to the city and pagoda, and hoisted the British colours. Among the houses were found a few old men and women, from whom I ascertained that from 150 to 200 fighting men were all the place contained; these had, on our arrival, dispersed in the jungle.

The object of the expedition having been thus completed, I made arrangements for my departure.

The force was re-embarked the same evening, when Capt. Chads, R.N., with myself, deeming it advisable to reconnoitre the upper part of the river, and endeavour to ascertain the existence of a high road to Prome, he proceeded with the man-of-war's boats about six miles beyond Pegue, and on his return on the afternoon of the 30th instant, the whole weighed for Rangoon.

I cannot close this despatch without expressing the high gratification I felt on witnessing the steadiness and order with which the troops landed, and the ardour they evinced during the advance towards the city, all being in full expectation they were leading to the attack of a well-defended fortress; and I have only to regret that the premature retreat of the enemy deprives me of the gratifying part that, no doubt, I should otherwise have had to perform—that of stating every one under my command had done his duty.

I feel much indebted to Lieut. Col. Brodie, commanding the detachment of the 28th regt. N.I., as also to Capt. Forbes, commanding that of the 1st Madras European Regt., for the promptitude and zeal with which they landed and formed columns; and great praise is due to Capt. Murray, Madras Artill., for landing the guns (which, with the assistance of the naval part of the force, was effected with speed) over the steep and rugged bank of the river, as well as to Lieut. Macartney, of the 1st bat. pioneers, for his arrangement regarding the scaling-ladders.

I must call the particular attention of the Brigadier General to the zeal and ability shewn by Capt. Chads, R.N., in his conducting the flotilla, and valuable assistance I at all times received from him.

In conclusion, I beg to notice the assistance I derived from Capt. Roscoe, H.M.'s 41st regt., and Capt. Jones, H.M.'s 89th regt.; together with that

of Capt. Russell, Bombay Artill.; and Lieut. Trent, H.M.'s 36th regt., acting dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., and the good and steady conduct of the whole of the officers and men, both naval and military, merits my warmest praise.

I have, &c.

J. W. MALLET, Lieut. Col.
Comin. the Troops.

Head-Quarters, Pegue River,
30th Nov. 1824.

To Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., &c. &c.,
dated Arachne, Rangoon, 10th Dec. 1824.

Sir: It becomes a most pleasing duty to me to recommend to your favourable notice officers in the H.C.'s service, whose conduct has been conspicuous in the recent attack of the enemy. The first I ought to name is Mr. Binny, agent for the transports of the Bengal division, in charge of the Good Hope transport; that ship, Sir, with the British crew of the Resource, who handsomely volunteered, did all the duties of a man-of-war, in silencing the enemy's guns as they mounted them at Dalia. Mr. Hornblow also, agent for transports of the Madras division, in charge of the Moira, has also shewn very great zeal in forwarding all the late arduous services; and the British crew of his ship, in charge of the mortar-vessel, have continued their usual good conduct. In the attack on the enemy's war-boats, Lieut. Kellett speaks in high terms of the gallantry of Lieut. Clarke and Mr. Boscawen, of the H.C.'s cruiser Telmouth, and Mr. Lindquist in charge of the row-boats; this latter young officer I have also had reason to be much pleased with.

I have, &c.

H. D. CHADS, Commander,
Sen. Naval Officer, Rangoon.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 3, 1825.

Government Securities.

Remittable . . . S.Rs. 32 8 to 33 4 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable . . . 2 8 to 3 0 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 30 to 57 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—
to Buy 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.—to Sell, 1s. 11½d. to
2s. 0½d.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 per 100
Bom. Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras
Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills S.Rs. 5 0 per cent.
Ditto Government ditto 4 0 ditto.
Ditto, 3 months certain 4 ditto.

Price of Bullion.

Sovereigns, each Sa. Rs. 10 8 to 11 0
Bank of England Notes 10 8 to 11 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100 211 8 to 212 0

Madras, Feb. 9, 1825.

Government Securities, &c.

8 per cent. paper 33 per cent. prem.
5 ditto ditto par to 6 per cent. prem.,
according to Registry.
4 ditto ditto 0

[Exchange at 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.,
the rate now adopted in all purchases and sales of
Government Securities.]

Exchange on England 1s. 8½d. at 34.
Ditto . . . ditto . . . 1s. 9½d. at 64.
Ditto on Bengal, 104 at 107 Madras Rs. per 100
Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay, par

Bombay, Feb. 19, 1825.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 142 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable . . . 108 to 116 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 Bom. Rs. per
100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

History of the Political and Military Transactions in India during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings 1813 to 1823. By H. T. Prinsep, of the Bengal Civil Service. Enlarged from the Narrative published in 1820. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 12s.

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Materia Indica; or some account of those Articles which are employed by the Hindoos, and other Eastern Nations, in their Medicine, Arts, Agricul-

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CALCUTTA.

Preparing for Publication.

Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis Illustratæ: consisting of Botanical Descriptions and Lithographic Figures of Select Nipal Plants. By N. Wallich, M. and Ph. D.—It is intended to publish this Work in fascicles, each consisting of twenty-five plates, executed in the Lithographic manner: the figures to be about two-thirds of the natural size; four fascicles to constitute one Volume. At the close of the work will be given a general index, and a synoptical table of all the plants described. The work will be completed in three Volumes or twelve fascicles; and it is expected, that one fascicle will appear every third month.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 27.—*Interest on Loans in India.*—Upon the Marquess of Hastings moving the third reading of the East-India Loan Bill,

Chief Justice Best delivered the opinion of the Judges upon the question submitted to them on a previous evening—that question was, “whether the provisions stated in the bill before the House do truly set forth the intent and meaning of the clause in the Act at present in operation?” and it was the opinion of all the Judges that they do apply to the meaning and intent of that Act. Their Lordships being also unanimous that the words of the statute do not apply to contracts upon an interest above twelve per cent., in countries not under the immediate dominion of the British Government. It was a rule of law, and he thought a just and necessary one, that no penal statute was to be construed in any way, but strictly according to the spirit in which it was framed; and it was the opinion of himself and his brother Judges, that the statute would not bear the interpretation which had been attempted to be put upon it, namely, that it gave the power to punish usurious contracts entered into by British subjects, in countries not under the immediate control of the British Government. Such an interpretation could not be put upon it agreeable to its spirit or without a forced construction. Other countries, it was considered, had the power to extend a protection or punishment of their own, to persons engaged in usurious contracts. In looking to the spirit of the Act, they had also considered that the law of usury must be regulated by the value of money; and it was not to be presumed that the government of this country knew the extent of the value or want of money in remote countries of India; and that it should be able to make a law regulating an article which must be liable to infinite variations. The very idea of such a thing carried with it an absurdity. Every country had an usury law of its own. In the countries under the immediate government of Great Britain, there were three or four different rates of interest; one in Ireland, one in the West Indies, one in America, and one in the East-Indies. On what principle, therefore

therefore, could the government of this country say to the states in the interior of India, that they should only borrow or lend at an arbitrary sum, to be fixed by the parliament of this country? Interest in India had at one time been thirty per cent., then it was reduced to twenty, and now it was contended that this bill limited it to twelve, not only in the British territories, but in those of the native independent princes. Such a thing their Lordships considered absurd and impossible, and the very changes he had remarked showed how unjust it would be to attempt such a limitation. Besides, even admitting the Act would bear the interpretation supposed, in what court was the criminal to be tried? The Supreme Court of Calcutta had very limited powers, extending only over a part of those immense territories, and was it to be conceived that the Legislature would be guilty of such an absurdity as to enact a penalty without giving the means of recovering it? The Learned Lord, after some other observations touching the law of the question, concluded by observing, that their Lordships (the Judges) had not considered the principle of the Act of the 57th of Geo. III, which made it penal to lend money out of the country without the consent of the Governor-General and Court of Directors, as applicable in construing the spirit of the Act; because it was the constant practice to register all these by-laws, as they were called, in India, without which registration they could not be carried into effect; and as that had not been the case with that Act, they had the authority of the Supreme Council for the same opinion, a circumstance of great importance in every thing relating to the law of India.

The Marquess of Hastings said, that after this opinion of the Judges, corresponding with the principle of the bill, he should now move that it be read a third time.

The bill was then read accordingly.

June 30.—*Juries in India.*—On the motion for the third reading of the Judges in India Bill,

The Marquess of Lansdown said, that there were some clauses in this bill which would produce very unpleasant consequences in that country. There were certain persons called half-castes, who were prevented from serving on juries. He was sure that such an exclusion would never have the effect of improving or contenting them. He believed this exclusion was originally founded on the illegitimacy of those persons, but such an argument had now become of no avail. He hoped this subject would be hereafter considered. There were some other arrangements relative to the serving on juries, which he also hoped would be taken into considera-

tion. To the bill itself, however, he did not wish to give any opposition.

The Earl of Liverpool saw the importance of the topic adverted to by the noble Lord, but could not enter into it at present. He thought, however, that the question of extending privileges to the half-castes ought to be considered on its own merits, and was not in any way connected with this bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

July 6.—*Prorogation of Parliament.*—The Lords Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Westmorland. The speech of the Lords Commissioners contained the following passage relative to India:—

"His Majesty is happy to be able to announce to you, that he receives from all foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition to this country, and of their desire to maintain the general peace; while his Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East-Indies with the Burmese Government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and native forces employed in operations in the enemy's territory may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest."

After the delivery of the speech, the Lord Chancellor declared that Parliament was prorogued till 25th August.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 23.—*Deccan Prize Money.*—Mr. Hume presented a petition from Lieut.-Col. Fitzsimon, complaining of unnecessary delay in the distribution of the Deccan prize-money. The petitioner complained of an unwillingness having been manifested by those to whom the distribution of it was entrusted to receive full information from those who had claims upon it. The petitioner further prayed, that inquiry might be instituted by that Hon. House, in order that there might be a satisfactory and speedy adjustment of the cases of the several claimants.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the property to which the petition referred did not come under the character of that property specified in any of the Prize Acts. It came under the denomination of booty. The prize-money was to be distributed for the benefit of the captors of that booty; but in the distribution of it a variety of interests were to be attended to. Independent of the claims of the East-India Company, it was necessary to ascertain the extent of the property; and secondly, the number of claimants upon it. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot had been appointed trustees to adjust those claims, and when he named those two persons, he was satisfied that the interests of the army would

would not suffer any neglect in the adjustment of the case. They bestowed great labour upon it, free from all motives of personal benefit or aggrandizement whatever. Most of the documents were actually drawn up in the hand-writing of the Duke of Wellington. They spared no pains to bring the matter to a speedy adjustment; they had advanced so far as to ascertain the amount of the property, and it only remained for them next to determine the extent of the claims. It was not until the 1st of June the present year, that a scheme of distribution, pointing out the individual claims, had been submitted to them. The House would therefore feel that there was no unnecessary delay on the part of the trustees in their desire to bring the business to an immediate and satisfactory completion.

Dr. Lushington observed, that notwithstanding the praise bestowed upon the conduct of the trustees, it was not a little remarkable that the army did not at all concur in this commendation of their conduct; on the contrary, they expressed their marked dissatisfaction at it. Their conduct he (Dr. L.) would not hesitate to assert was unwarrantable, and without all precedent. It was the duty of trustees to protect the property and interests of those whose property was intrusted to their charge. It was also customary for them to receive all communications, and to receive information in the most uncircumscribed manner from persons whose interests it was their duty to protect; but these trustees refused to hold that communication. The right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had said, that the Duke of Wellington had drawn up the documents connected with this transaction in his own hand-writing. He (Dr. Lushington) could scarcely credit the assertion, for it was with astonishment that he saw a letter of such unparalleled insolence addressed to Sir T. Hislop, the Commander-in-Chief in India, calling upon him to give information in the way prescribed in the letter. It prohibited him from corresponding with the trustees, either by his agent or professional advisers; but said, forsooth, that it would be more decorous and respectful in him to communicate with the trustees in person than through the medium of an agent. He would be glad to know what right the trustees had to put such a restriction upon him. He (Dr. Lushington) had also been informed that Mr. Arbuthnot (he regretted not to see the right hon. gentleman in his place) had intended to appoint his son agent to the trustees, who was not, however, 21 years of age; and it was the opinion of the Law Officers, moreover, that no person could be nominated as agent without the consent of the army. He had reason also to believe that the agency would

have been worth some thousands of pounds. He hoped the House would take the conduct of the trustees into their serious consideration. It was alike contrary to precedent, and revolting to justice.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained. He regretted that indisposition prevented the presence of his right hon. friend (Mr. Arbuthnot). His son had not been appointed as agent, but he would say that, in his opinion, the trustees had a right, if they pleased, to nominate their own agent.

The Attorney-General affirmed the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and bore testimony to the laborious exertions of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot.

After a few words from Dr. Lushington and Mr. Hume, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

July 1.—*Deccan Prize Money.*—Col. Lushington rose to present a petition from several officers of the Deccan army, including Sir John Malcolm, complaining of misrepresentation in the imputation of delay to the trustees appointed to administer the Deccan prize-money. He was himself interested in the distribution, as well as the officers whose names were subscribed to the present petition, and he felt in common with them that no blame was imputable to the trustees, but that, throughout the whole transaction, they had evinced the most unwearied exertion in endeavouring to bring it to a speedy and satisfactory termination. They were not liable to censure surely for the interval of time that had elapsed between the present period and the time of the issuing the warrant for their appointment. That warrant did not bear an earlier date than March 23, 1823; and when it was considered the correspondence that was carried on between the Treasury and the East-India Company, and the variety of claims to be entertained, it would not be thought that an unnecessary delay had taken place. He happened to be in India at the time that the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, as one of the trustees, had been made, and he could bear testimony to the great satisfaction with which that appointment had been received by the army there, from a recollection of how dear the interests of that army must be to him who had borne so memorable a part in its achievements. (*Hear.*) Claims to the amount nearly of two millions were put forward in the shape of most extravagant demands. The hon. member here read the concluding prayer of the petition, which prayed that there might not be any interruption in the course of proceedings adopted at present by the trustees. He was desirous of taking this opportunity of stating, that the delay had been in a great degree occasioned by the extravagant de-

mands of persons for a share in the distribution, and by the delay in furnishing the lists of persons who were duly entitled to the prize-money.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt great pleasure in hearing the petition which had been just presented to the House by his hon. and gallant friend. The sentiments which it contained were quite in unison with his own, as throughout the whole affair he had thought the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot had been most unfairly dealt with. It was certainly his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) impression that there was not a single person in the country whose appointment to the office of trustee would be received with such general satisfaction as that of the illustrious duke. (*Hear, hear.*) He had it more in his power than any other person to bring the business to a satisfactory termination, from his connection with the army, and from his well-known attachment to its interests. He knew the difficulties too of undertaking to act as trustee, to which he could not have been prompted by any motive of interest. He knew the conflicting nature of the claims, the extravagant demands that were made for this prize-money, and that, however the distribution might be made, that still the expectations of many must be necessarily disappointed. Under these circumstances, he would not hesitate to say, that if the noble duke had consulted with him, he would have advised him not to have undertaken the duties of a trustee; but the noble Lord, from his affection to the interests of the army, was above any calumnious imputation which might be put upon his conduct, and he voluntarily undertook to perform this act of service to the army. The only tangible charge, indeed, on which delay or neglect was founded by the hon. member (Mr. Hume) was, that the trustees did not communicate with the agents of the claimants. They were desirous of communicating with the general of the army, who would be more competent to give them the information which they desired and wanted for the adjustment of these claims. With this disposition to receive information, on the part of the trustees, he thought it was no mortal offence for them to have declined a communication with the attorneys, who might wish to hold an intercourse with them. The aspersions with which the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot had been visited, were most unduly imputed to them. He would repeat, that the interests of that army could not be intrusted into safer or more honourable hands, than those of the illustrious duke, who was so bright an ornament of it. (*Hear, hear.*)

Dr. Lushington said, that notwithstanding the anxiety and warmth with which

the right hon. gent. had vindicated the conduct of the trustees, he must continue to be of the same opinion with respect to their conduct that he had been in the first instance. He would say now, as he had said before, that the conduct of the trustees had been unprecedented. That an instance was not to be found upon record, of persons having acted in the manner in which they did towards the present claimants. These claimants were accused of having formed very extravagant expectations. For his part, he had not heard of any such expectations. Those expectations which he had seen stated, appeared to him to be very reasonable; and he thought, moreover, that the complaint of these claimants was just and reasonable; namely, that their claims were to be decided by statements and opinions which they were neither afforded the opportunity of seeing nor of controverting. The petition which was now submitted to the house, he could not otherwise regard than as an attempt to do away with the effect of the petition which had been presented by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) on a former night. It had been got up for the occasion.—He did not mean to impute to the right hon. gent. that he had been a party to the getting up of the petition, or that it had been done even with his knowledge. He could not, however, altogether divest himself of the opinion, that it had been got up for the occasion, and with a view of counteracting the impression which the petition presented by his hon. friend might be otherwise calculated to make. He rose principally for the purpose of repeating his opinion, that the claims of the captors had not been fairly investigated, and that if the present course of proceeding was persevered in, it would amount to an act of positive injustice to the claimants.

Sir H. Hardinge happened not to be present on the last night that the petition referred to had been presented, and was anxious to avail himself of the present opportunity that offered, to express his opinion as to the claims on the Deccan prize money. Delay had been imputed, in his opinion, most improperly, to the trustees who were appointed to administer this money. But he would maintain, that whatever delay had been occasioned, had been occasioned by the captors themselves. Every effort had been made by the trustees to procure the most satisfactory information for the regulation of their conduct; but they had been, in many instances, frustrated in their endeavours to procure that information. Applications, frequent applications, had been made to Sir T. Hislop, the general of the army, to furnish lists of those who were entitled to the prize-money; and, although this application was first made in January, it was not until the beginning of the very last month

month that they had been furnished. This would shew, at least, that the blame of delay was not imputable to the trustees. He (Sir H. Hardinge) could not forbear from taking the present opportunity of adverting to what had fallen from an hon. and learned gentleman (Dr. Lushington) relative to the conduct of the Duke of Wellington in this transaction. A letter which he had written in the course of the correspondence upon it had been stated by the hon. and learned member to be unparalleled in impudence and insolence. The expression most complained of in the letter was the omission of the word 'Mr.' before the name of William Harrison. He had the original letter in his possession, and such an omission did not appear in it; but the omission occurred in a copy of the letter, which the hon. and learned gentleman had seen. However, even that letter, though it were written as the hon. and learned gentleman supposed, did not justify the attack upon his noble friend the Duke of Wellington. It was impossible for that noble lord not to have felt extreme pain at such expressions. He was as desirous as any member could be to preserve the privilege of free discussion; but the freedom of debate ought not to be perverted to the purpose of making private attacks upon absent persons. It happened, however, in this instance, that the person upon whom the attack was made was of that elevated character and high station, that he could not descend to a personal altercation with that hon. member; but he would put it to the good sense of that hon. member, if he were to have made the observations on any member of that house which he had made upon the Duke of Wellington, if notice must not be taken of them. When it was considered that the privilege prevailed of giving permission to the circulation of whatever passed in that house among the public through the newspapers, hon. members ought to be very cautious in the exercise of the extreme power of liberty of language. When a noble person was accused of unparalleled impudence and insolence, it was, in his opinion, the observance of extreme patience on the part of the friends of that noble person who was absent not to retort upon the hon. member, and to characterise his speech in the same language in which the hon. and learned member had thought proper to characterise the conduct of his noble friend.

Some conversation here took place as to the irregularity of alluding to former debates.

Sir H. Hardinge resumed. He had understood, then, it had been stated that a right hon. friend of his (Mr. Arbuthnot), whose absence (from indisposition) he deeply regretted, had intended to appoint a son of his, who was under age, to be

agent to the trustees. Now his right hon. friend had not any son under age; it was true he intended to have appointed his eldest son as agent, who was twenty-five years of age, who was a major in the army, and who might therefore be presumed to be very competent to the performance of the duties of agent. He hoped his right hon. friend would not be deterred by clamour, within doors or out of doors, from fulfilling his intentions towards him. The claims which had been set up to this prize-money were many of them the most nonsensical and absurd. It was required by some that the buildings and the materials in them be sold, for the purpose of augmenting the amount of the money. As well might the soldiers who fought at Waterloo require that the Tuilleries and its furniture be sold for the purpose of increasing the amount of prize-money to the English army, and as compensation for their services. The hon. member proceeded to advert to a pamphlet which had been published on the Deccan prize-money, which contained many false and libellous imputations on the conduct of the trustees. That pamphlet was an anonymous publication, and had been prepared by some persons who had abused the confidence of Sir Thomas Hislop. The principal charge that it contained against the conduct of the trustees was, that they did not submit the opinions of the Attorney-General and the responsible law-officers of the Crown to the revision of an attorney appointed by some of the claimants. He would repeat, that there was no unnecessary delay in the conduct of the trustees; and whatever delay was occasioned was created by the captors themselves. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hume said, that in presenting the petition which he had submitted to the House on a former night, he had not, on light grounds, preferred a charge of delay and neglect against the trustees. He had required of the petitioner (Colonel Fitzsimon), and of those who, in common with him, complained of this delay, to point out the grounds on which they accused the trustees of unfairness and procrastination in the adjustment of their claims. They directed his attention to a passage in a letter signed Wellington and F. Arbuthnot, declaring, in reply to an application on the part of the claimants for information, "that they would receive information, but they would give none." This refusal induced him to think that all was not going on right, as he could discover no satisfactory ground for this refusal. As to the extravagant claim for two millions, he did not see it any where stated in the petition, nor did he know that such a statement had been made—on the contrary, he found in the petition that the claim was far more moderate, and that the petitioner stated merely his belief

that it amounted to 700,000. Want of notice could not be objected to the petition which he presented, as, not knowing that the hon. and gallant member (Sir H. Hardinge) intended to become the defender of the Duke of Wellington, he had sent the petition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the day before he presented it, which he thought was the proper channel through which to communicate the notice.

Mr. S. Rice said, that he was in the House when his hon. and learned friend had spoken, and he certainly did remember that the expressions attributed to him by his hon. and gallant friend had been used by him. If his hon. and gallant friend had been present when his hon. and learned friend had spoken, he probably would not have expressed himself with such warmth as he did that night. It was idle to trust to the reports of newspapers; there would be no end to mutual accusations, if reliance was to be placed upon them, and they were to be made the foundation of charges in that House.

Sir H. Hardinge said, that the expressions attributed to the hon. member in the newspapers, remained uncontradicted by the hon. and learned member himself. The expressions were reported alike in several newspapers, and as they were not disclaimed by the hon. member himself, he thought it unfair to turn upon the reporters, and to accuse them of an inaccuracy of which the hon. and learned member did not himself accuse them. (*Hear!*) He could not but continue to think that the expressions of the hon. and learned member were intemperate and improper.

The Speaker was unwilling to interrupt the progress of a debate at any time, but to refer to a debate of a former night was certainly a reference quite out of order; and to exculpate himself by a commentary upon what had taken place, taken from sources that could not be acquainted with what had taken place there, without a breach of order, was anything but a justification of the course adopted by the hon. and gallant member.

Sir H. Hardinge would be sorry to say any thing which might infringe upon the strict rule of discussion in that House, but he could not express any regret for the opinion he had pronounced.

Mr. Brougham could not forbear from expressing his surprise that the hon. and gallant member should feel himself called upon to make the attack which he had made upon his hon. and learned friend (Dr. Lushington), merely on an account which he had met with in a newspaper. And he was the more surprised that he should have done so without having asked his hon. and learned friend what he really said. If any thing irregular or offensive had been said of a noble friend of his in another place, he would be disposed

to repel it with as much warmth, and perhaps more, than even the hon. and gallant member. But, sure he was, that, before he had done so, he would have given to the hon. member who had used such language an opportunity of explaining what he had said, or at least of ascertaining that he had really used such language at all. But he would ask, was it consistent with common sense or with common justice, that an hon. member should come down to the house and let out his fury against another hon. member, and that, too, in a way that precluded all possibility of explanation from the hon. member to whom the offensive language was imputed. There was one way of chiding and another way of chiding—one way of complaining which might produce a satisfactory explanation of the thing complained of, and another way of complaining which precluded the possibility of an explanation at all being offered. An attack may in this way be made for words never used—an attack brought forward in such a manner as would prevent the person against whom it was directed of condescending to a contradiction of the words. It might be said, and if it was said he was sure it did not deserve an answer in that house, "You infamous fellow, how dare you have used such and such words?" (*No, no.*) He (Mr. B.) did not mean to say that that was the precise way in which the present attack was made; but, if it was so made (he was merely supposing a case) the possibility of denial or explanation was precluded from the hon. member against whom it was directed. For his part, he ever had acted on the principle of not being deterred by any person of however exalted station, either in that house or out of it—of however mighty power there or elsewhere, from expressing his opinion of public men, in whatever language he thought best suited to express his opinion upon their conduct. Their station should not, and ought not, be any bar to him and his hon. friends around him, of expressing their sentiments in whatever tone of vehemence they might think proper. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot were, it was to be presumed, very good persons in private life. He knew them only in their capacity as ministers—as trustees of the public money; and his duty to the people of England bound him to say what he thought of them. All that he would say of them in the present instance was, that it appeared to him (Mr. Brougham) that they had been most unfortunately advised. As to the pamphlet, which appeared to him to have been drawn up with great ability, he was not prepared to vouch for the statements it contained; but he did know something of this transaction from information he had acquired from being professionally consulted in it. An attempt had been made

made to appoint the son of Mr. Arbuthnot, then a minor ("No, no!" from the ministerial benches.) Well, he it granted that he was not; but an attempt was made to appoint him agent to the trustees—an appointment which would render him, in the opinion of him (Mr. B.) and other learned friends of his, according to their construction of the prize acts, liable to a penalty of 500*l.* for every document to which he subscribed his name. This attempt, therefore, which could not be excused, was only to be extenuated by their profound ignorance of law. It had been offered, indeed to Col. Wood, who was the real agent of the trustees, appointed by the captors to inspect the documents; but even this permission was given with a qualification that they should not be submitted to lawyers, and the reason alleged for withholding it from them was that there was already too great a disposition to encourage law proceedings. Now this was founded upon a low prejudice, that only prevailed amongst the vulgar class of the community, that lawyers would sacrifice their duty to their clients for the purpose of advancing their own interests, by advising them to go to trial when they ought to give a contrary admonition. (*A laugh*) He (Mr. B.) was sorry to perceive that there were some members in that house who belonged to that class. (*Hear, and a laugh!*) The prejudice was as old as the hills; it was, he would not hesitate to say, a most unfounded one. He had himself frequently advised clients even not to go to trial when he thought they had a very good case, because that the costs would be a loss not to be compensated by any gain that would arise from success in the action. But the opinion which had been referred to in the petition presented by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) was not signed by himself and his hon. friend (Mr. Lushington). It was signed by Dr. Jenner, an excellent tory civilian. It was signed also by Sir W. Adams, a King's Counsel, who was free from all party; or whatever bias he might entertain, must naturally incline towards that side from which his family had received so many favours. It bore also the signature of a learned friend of his now on the bench, Mr. Justice Gaselee, whom the Duke of Wellington, in his capacity of privy-councillor, must have been instrumental in recommending for promotion to the Bench, although he then pronounced an opinion against him. It moreover bore the signature of Mr. Harrison, the known familiar of the treasury: this was

"The unkindest act of all."

These were the persons who subscribed that document. The attack upon the lawyers by their trustees was, therefore, he thought, very uncalled for. He would wish at least those who lived in a certain description of houses, would be cautious

how they threw stones. If the pamphlet complained of was a libel against the noble duke and his colleagues, the courts of law were open to the Duke of Wellington as well as to any other individual for redress. He would have the benefit of the advice and ability of his hon. and learned friend (the Attorney-General); the party accused would have the benefit of eminent counsel; the facts might be there investigated fully: if the party were found guilty, an ample apology would be made to the trustees—justice would be done them; at all events, truth would be elicited, which would be wiser, more useful, and more becoming, than in indulging in idle cavils at each other (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Secretary Peel did not think that his hon. friend, in repelling what he thought an unjust attack upon his illustrious friend, had said any thing that could be personally offensive to the hon. and learned gentleman. He had expressed himself certainly warmly; but, as his hon. and gallant friend had said that he had not previous knowledge that a discussion would arise upon the petition, it was manifest he had not intended a previous attack upon the hon. member. He had not examined all the circumstances of this transaction fully, but he would confidently say, that he knew not of any two persons in this country who were better qualified for the execution of the trust reposed in them, than the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot, the former of whom could not certainly have had any inducement to undertake it, but that which arose from his affection for the army, and his natural attachment to its interests.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, he could not tax his recollection with the exact words which had been used on the occasion referred to by his hon. and gallant friend (Sir H. Hardinge). As far as his recollection served him, however, the word impudence was not used by the hon. and learned gentleman; but the term insolent or insolence—either the substantive or the adjective was certainly used; but even in the use of it, the hon. and learned member did not intend to apply it to the Duke of Wellington individually, nor personally, nor offensively, but generally and applicable to a public document. As the hon. and learned gentleman had now been assured that the words which were principally the occasion of the expression originated in error—from that appearing in the copy which was not in the original—he hoped the hon. and learned gentleman would not have the same objection in attending to his suggestion, that he might have in replying to his hon. and gallant friend; and as the foundation for the imputation which he put upon the conduct of the Duke of Wellington was removed, he would acknowledge the mistake into

which, from erroneous information, he had been led.

Dr. Lushington said, that he would pay attention to the amicable suggestion of the right hon. secretary, although he never would have consented to sink into the degradation of offering any thing in explanation, in reply to what had fallen from the hon. member for Durham. The observations of the hon. member filled him with the greater surprise, as he had the original of the letter of which he had only seen a copy, and which, if produced, would have removed the misapprehension under which he laboured. Yet, with this letter in his possession, and without producing it, did he come down to the House, full of indignation at the expressions which he on a former night had used, and he expressed himself of his conduct in terms of reprobation, to which, if he had condescended to reply, by explaining what he had formerly said, he would feel himself wanting in his duty, as a member of that House, and destitute too of the spirit of a man. What he had said on a former occasion he thought he was justified in saying; and if he had the same occasion to deliver his opinions, and the same knowledge that he then had, he would not hesitate to use the same language. The right hon. secretary was, he believed, perfectly right in the expression which he had attributed to him. He was sure, however, he did not use the word "impudent," as had been imputed to him; a sense of respect for himself, as well as of courtesy towards the person of whom he was speaking, would have restrained and prevented him in the use of such an expression. He would be ashamed to have such an expression escape his lips. The application of the word insolence was certainly meant by him, and in the sense in which it was stated to have been understood by the right hon. secretary. Now that the foundation of this expression had been removed, of course it did not any longer apply to that which it was in the first instance referable. He felt it necessary only further to state, that he made inquiry whether the words were the same in the original as in the copy, and he had not adverted to the document in the House, until he had been informed that they were. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought it necessary only further to state, that he had not read the pamphlet, neither was he engaged professionally on the part of Sir T. Hislop. He happened, however, to have arrived, through his profession, at a very ample knowledge of the circumstances connected with this prize-money, and he had stated, from a sense of his Parliamentary duty, what he thought to be right, and fitting, and due to those whose interests were involved in the distribution of it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir R. Ferguson was the last man in the world who would advise his hon. and gallant friend, or any person who was a member of the same profession with himself, to do any thing that was not strictly honourable; but after the conciliatory and satisfactory tone of the right hon. secretary (Mr. Canning)—after the satisfactory explanation of the hon. and learned gentleman himself—and after it had appeared that the expression complained of originated in error, he would recommend to his hon. and gallant friend to say, that he regretted the use of language which certainly (in his opinion) exceeded the usual courtesy of language in debate. In giving him this advice, he assured him, upon his honour, it was the course which, under circumstances, he would recommend to his brother or adopt himself. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Sir H. Hardinge said, that he might have manifested a warmth of manner; but other hon. members, and none more than the hon. and learned gentleman opposite (Mr. Brougham), had done the same; but he was not aware of having used any offensive language (*hear, hear!*) or any unparliamentary expression. (*Hear!*)

The Speaker certainly did not think that any personally offensive or unparliamentary language had been used by the hon. and gallant member, or he should have called him to order. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Secretary Peel suggested that the unconsciousness of the hon. member himself of having used any offensive language, ought to be quite satisfactory, and proved the absence of any intention of giving offence. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. Lushington said, that the part of the observations of the hon. member which pained him most was the imputation of insolence on his conduct.

Sir H. Hardinge (as we understood) offered a few words corresponding to the above explanation in which he declared he was not aware of having used any offensive or unparliamentary expression.

The petition was then ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

July 5.—*Deccan Prize Money.*—Mr. Abercromby rose to present a petition from Sir Evan Macgregor, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, and a member of the Prize Committee. The situation of this gallant officer enabled him to acquire full information respecting the Deccan Prize Money. The petitioner had observed that a petition had been presented to the House from several officers, stating that they depended on the trustees for the proper guardianship and prompt payment of the money; and also to prevent the continuance of needless and expensive litigation. The petitioner remarks, that there can be no reasonable grounds for complain-

ing of the litigation which took place before the Lords of the Treasury, as the claim of the Deccan army was there successfully established by the efforts of the law advisers. The petitioner further assured the House, that in his constant communications with the counsel and agents, he had observed the most anxious desire on their part to prevent litigation, and every expense which the interest of the captors had not rendered necessary. In conclusion, the petitioner stated, that it was extremely disagreeable for him to differ with his brother officers; but he could not neglect this opportunity of paying the humble tribute of his approbation to the counsel and agents who conducted the cause of the army of the Deccan. This petition he (Mr. Abercromby) considered well deserving of the attention of the House. The petitioner had taken this step solely by his own counsel, and had thus come forward, like an honest and an honourable man, to express his opinion, and by so doing, act justly towards individuals against whom any unfounded aspersions had been thrown out. The other petition, to which Sir E. Macgregor's petition referred, insinuated that the counsel and prize agents acted as if they desired to increase and protect needless and expensive litigation. The manner in which this charge was made was most unjust, as no names were mentioned, and therefore it was not easy to say, precisely, against whom the charge was directed. The petitioner vindicated the Duke of Wellington, and set forth his great services. He (Mr. Abercromby) admitted those services; but, however great in the field, he denied that the Duke of Wellington was infallible in all civil matters. Instead of offering to prove the truth of these allegations, the petitioners had come forward with insinuations against nameless individuals. As men of honour, they were bound to speak plainly, and say to whom their imputation applied. The agent acted by the advice of his counsel; therefore the counsel were involved in the imputation, if it applied to the agent. If they meant to confine the charge to the agent, they were bound to make out a case against him, but they had no right to scatter imputations without being able to substantiate them. The present petitioner, like a man of spirit and of honour, considering those circumstances, felt it his duty to come forward and give the authority of his opinion and experience to indicate individuals from aspersions which ought never to have been made; or if made, should have been in such a form as to allow he accused an opportunity of defending themselves.

Colonel Lushington thought it his duty, on the part of the officers who had signed the petition alluded to, to state that they had no idea of injuring any one: their only

object was to express the confidence they felt in the Trustees of the Deccan Prize Money. He could not conclude without observing, that in his opinion, if any party had a right to complain of insinuation and calumny, it was the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot.

Sir H. Hardinge admitted the right of Sir E. Macgregor to express his opinion in the manner he had chosen. He thought, however, that the unreasonable claims made by the Deccan army justified the gentlemen who signed the petition in the inference that a disposition to unnecessary litigation existed somewhere. A great delicacy was felt by gentlemen of the legal profession, Members of that House, when any allusion was made to the profession of the law. He (Sir H. Hardinge) was connected with many individuals belonging to that profession, and was little inclined to say any thing illiberal of it; but he did not conceive there was any illiberality in concluding that a disposition sometimes existed for unnecessary litigation. In the case which formed the subject of discussion, the law-bill amounted to no less than fourteen thousand pounds and upwards. (*Hear, hear!*) The lawyers, therefore, had a fair slice of the booty. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot's expenses for two years, as trustees, were within one hundred and fifty pounds. As to aspersions, it was unfair to cast them on other gentlemen as well as gentlemen of the law; and it must be admitted that much aspersion was thrown out against the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot in the public papers. The confidence of Sir T. Hislop had been grossly abused by some persons, who had inserted garbled accounts of the correspondence in the newspapers. It was asked why the Duke of Wellington would not give up the papers. Why, as trustees for the crown, should the Duke of Wellington give up the opinions of the law officers of the crown? The Duke of Wellington had been under the necessity of informing Sir T. Hislop, personally, absolving him from any breach of confidence, that he could hold no further communication with him on the subject, from the manner in which what passed found its way into the newspapers through some of Sir T. Hislop's confidants. The Duke of Wellington felt anxious to prevent litigation. He despised the attacks made on him in pamphlets; but, if inquiry was desirable, it was his wish that the whole correspondence should be laid open. He (Sir H. Hardinge) hoped the law bills would also be brought forward, which would enable the House to judge what portion of the plunder had gone into the pockets of the lawyers.

Mr. Brougham assured the hon. member that he had his full consent to say all he pleased of the legal profession. He had

talked of plunder; and he (Mr. Brougham) believed there were plunderers with black coats as well as with red. He asserted the latter—he did not deny the former. What he had objected to was, that particular individuals should be charged with practices which the lowest practitioners would despise. As to the aspersions against the Duke of Wellington, all he (Mr. Brougham) had charged him with was gross ignorance of the practice of the legal profession. The counsel gave his opinion with his name signed to it. So it leaves his chambers, and if he advises his client to go to law as his case is good, and that case is discovered to be bad, the falsehood of his opinion is manifest. Leaving out honour and principle, therefore, common prudence should induce a counsel to give the best advice he could; for should a man give an erroneous opinion, he is under his own hand either dishonest or ignorant. As to the charge against the agent, Mr. Acheson, the adjutant-general, Sir E. Macgregor, and the commander-in-chief, Sir T. Hislop, agree that the counsel and law-agent manifested their most anxious desire to prevent litigation. It was said that the law-bills amounted to £14,000. But what had been got for £14,000? No less a sum than £300,000. This was good profit, when £14,000 is laid out, and brings in £300,000. The litigation, therefore, was not needless, although it should be thought expensive. Lord Moira claimed a portion of the prize money; the grand army also claimed a portion; but the Deccan army succeeded against them. If he (Mr. Brougham) should ever be so unfortunate as to enter a court of justice as a client, as he often did in another capacity, he could wish no better luck than to pay £14,000 and gain £300,000. It was the first time he had ever heard so successful a result complained of. The hon. member had expressed his desire to see the law bills. He (Mr. Brougham) could not say how much other counsel had received, but he had got three guineas for his opinion. This was his share of the booty. (*Hear!*) Three guineas was the value of his opinion—he meant the price of it—the value was probably much less. But to return to the subject. No complaint had been made by the officers of the army against the counsel or agents, and Sir E. Macgregor had expressed his decided approbation of their conduct. Now there was a curious circumstance which he (Mr. Brougham) wished to point out. The name of Colonel Noble was signed to the petition presented to the House a few nights ago. He (Mr. B.) held in his hand a letter from Col. Noble, the hand-writing of which was strikingly different to that in which his name was written in the petition. This was more extraordinary, as he happened to know that Colonel Noble was in the High-

lands of Scotland for three weeks before that petition was presented to the house. Perhaps it had been signed by Colonel Noble three weeks before it was presented. But why so great delay? Was it necessary the promoters of the petition should take so long beating up for recruits? Now as to Mr. Acheson, the solicitor, he had no interest in advising litigation. If there had been further litigation the profit would have gone to the solicitors of the treasury. Besides, Mr. Acheson was advancing large sums of money; therefore he was throwing good money after bad, and that not for his own profit, but the profit of the treasury solicitors. It was said that the Duke of Wellington had no objection to show the papers to any but legal gentlemen. The officers and privates and drummers may see them, but the law-agents, who could alone take legal objections, were not allowed to look into them. So deep an interest do the trustees take in the advantage of the army, that they would not permit them to see their own papers. In his opinion, all the papers should be produced; and he had little difficulty in anticipating who should cut the worst figure.

Colonel Lushington said that he considered that he had sufficient authority from Colonel Noble to put his name to the petition. Colonel Noble told him, that he desired to withdraw his power of attorney from Colonel Wood. He had also expressed his indignation at the pamphlet written against the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbutnot. Under these circumstances, he (Col. Lushington) thought himself justified in signing Colonel Noble's name; he had not done so, however, without consulting several older and more experienced members of that house. (*Hear.*)

Mr. Brougham confessed he did not think the conversation which he had detailed was sufficient to warrant the hon. member in signing Colonel Noble's name. In such cases, men felt differently; but he should not consider that his most intimate friend was justified in putting his name to a petition under such circumstances. It gave him no little surprise to learn that the hon. member opposite had taken that for a warrant to sign the petition which, in fact and in truth, did not by any means amount to a warrant for such a purpose; and to sign a petition, too, which contained charges of a very serious nature against a particular individual. To accept such a commission as a warrant for affixing a signature to such a petition was palpably inconsistent with the privileges of that house. The hon. member, most unquestionably, in the communication which he had with Colonel Noble, obtained no authority from that officer to affix his name to the petition. At the same time he was free to acknowledge, that the hon. member (Colonel Lushington) had acted to the best of his judgment,

ment, and entirely from any improper motive.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that after the candid and manly manner in which the hon. member behind him had avowed that which, on the opposite side, so much pains had been taken to mystify, it was unnecessary for him to make many observations; but at least he would express his opinion that no specific authority for signing a petition could be inferred from a general knowledge of the sentiments and opinions of the individual from whom the petition purported to come. It was even wrong, he conceived, with authority, so to put a name to a petition; but without it there was unquestionably an informality. At the same time he would take that opportunity of saying, that where there were two modes of determining a dispute, it was perfectly innocent to advise that of arbitration, in preference to going to law. Without meaning the slightest disrespect to any of the learned professions, he might take the liberty of saying, that the physician naturally wished for numerous and liberal patients—the divine for a cure of souls—and the lawyer was never suspected of indifference to the increase of his clients, and the consequent augmentation of his fees—to say all that was, in past times, deemed perfectly harmless and unobjectionable; but they had then to learn, for the first time, that to attribute to a lawyer thirst for increasing business, was to be esteemed *scandalum magnatum*. On a former night they had heard from an hon. member a story respecting a lawsuit in which he had been engaged for several years, and which, when the papers had been submitted to a lawyer for the purpose of settling the costs, he arranged that in half an hour which probably would have taken many years to dispose of in a court of law. Now that hon. member might, in the detail of those circumstances, have been accused of attacking the whole profession of the law, without there being the slightest shadow for such an imputation. With respect to the advice given by the petitioners, he was completely of opinion that it was sound and judicious; and he entirely concurred with them in recommending the parties to abide by the arbitration. In expressing such as his views of the subject, he meant not the slightest personal offence to any one who had given, or might hereafter give, a different opinion. It was perfectly natural for those who belonged to a learned profession to wish for employment, and that he would take the liberty of repeating, notwithstanding that it appeared to be the opinion of others that none should presume to breathe a syllable to that effect, because truly the present opposition in parliament was composed chiefly, if not entirely, of lawyers. Never, in the history of parliament, was an oppo-

sition so entirely, he might almost say exclusively, composed of lawyers; and they were then to learn for the first time since the origin of that magnificent profession, that its members were indifferent as to the increase of their professional occupation.

Mr. Abercromby wished to correct the misrepresentation of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning); misrepresentation which he was sure was perfectly undesigned on his part, but the effect of which it was not the less unnecessary to prevent. The objection which he (Mr. Abercromby) had urged was one which lay, not against a general or sweeping accusation,—for to such he would not have deemed it necessary to make any reply—but his objection lay against what he conceived to be a specific charge against a particular individual, in its nature unjust, injurious, and calumnious. His deliberate conviction was, that no one who read the petition, and also read the letter of the Duke of Wellington, could put his hand to his heart and say that the charges were not directed against a particular individual, and not sufficiently specific in their nature to make it necessary that they should be repelled.

Dr. Lushington then took a review of the case as stated in the petitions, and detailed a considerable portion of the legal proceedings, expressing astonishment at the nature and contents of the petitions.

Sir H. Hardinge said that the pamphlet which had been alluded to, and he held it in his hand, was of a most calumnious nature. It had been stated that that publication emanated from some of the officers engaged in the service, but this he for one could not believe. He could not bring himself to think that any officer could be guilty of a calumny so unfounded, so base, so mean, and so cowardly. It was utterly impossible that Major Wood, or any other military man, could have been guilty of such atrocious calumnies against the Duke of Wellington. He was likewise fully persuaded, although the pamphlet bore evidence of the author having some of his information from authentic sources, it was utterly impossible that Sir Thomas Hislop could have furnished information of that nature. No,—he could not entertain such an idea; but he nevertheless was not altogether free from the suspicion that some base libeller had abused the confidence of Sir T. Hislop, and in that way obtained information which he could not otherwise have acquired. After a few further observations respecting compensation for the destruction of some palaces in India, he said in conclusion, that the Duke of Wellington had acted with all possible care and caution, and had proceeded throughout under the advice of the law-officers of the crown.

Mr. Brougham in justice to Major Wood, would altogether acquit him of writing

writing the pamphlet; it was not in his way. He had read only half of it, and respecting that portion at least of it he would say that it was both able and correct. He took it for granted that sufficient to justify the epithets of the gallant officer opposite would be found in the portion which he (Mr. Brougham) had not read; but had it not been for the opposite assertions of that gallant officer (Sir H. Hardinge) he would have inferred that the whole of the pamphlet was of the same character with the part he read—that it was both able and temperate. On a full view of the case, he could not but say that the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbutnot had not taken the most effectual means of vindicating themselves from the aspersions thus injuriously cast upon them. Instead of having hon. members in that house rising up to bear testimony to the uprightness and purity of their characters, they should at once proceed to the only complete, legitimate, and effectual way of repelling the accusations with which they had been assailed—they should bring their action. (*Hear, hear! Loud laughter.*) That was the right way; they should bring their action. What purpose could it answer to have a good character given in that house of his Grace the Duke of Wellington? a judge and jury should determine the question, and by a verdict it should be ascertained which party was in the right.

After a few words from Sir H. Hardinge and Dr. Lushington, the petition was ordered to be printed.

Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Brougham presented a petition from Bishop Burnett, complaining of the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset.

Mr. Hume then rose, and was understood to advert to the difficulties which the petitioner had to encounter for want of means to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Secretary Canning asked, was it because an individual had thought proper to accuse a public officer, that the government thereupon were to furnish him with money?

Mr. Hume explained that that was not his meaning. The petitioner had been banished from the colony for a period of five years, which was not yet expired, and as it was material for the substantiation of his case that he should proceed to the Cape, all that he then wanted to know was, whether, under existing circumstances, he was at liberty to do so.

Mr. W. Horton said that if the petitioner could show that it was to promote the ends of justice, and not advance his own private objects, in going to the Cape, his case should receive favourable consideration.

The petition was then brought up, and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

July 8.—*Beddell v. Russell*: This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a seaman on board the *Emily*, a South Sea trader, to recover damages from the defendant, who was the captain of that vessel, for having assaulted him, and caused him to be shot in the neck by some Dutch soldiers in the bay of Ternate, in the year 1824.

The defendant pleaded a special justification, alleging that he had been obliged to cause the soldiers to fire, as the plaintiff and others of the crew were in a state of mutiny, which could not otherwise be put down. The damages were laid at £500.

Mr. Serjeant Wilde and Mr. Pollock, counsel for the defendant, claimed (as they had put in an affirmative plea) to produce their evidence first. The learned gentlemen quoted several cases, in which, under similar circumstances, such a manner of proceeding had been allowed.

The Lord Chief Justice assented.

Mr. Serjeant Wilde opened the case for the defendant. His client was captain of the merchant ship, the *Emily*, in 1821. In the course of his voyage to the South Sea he put into Ternate, a Dutch settlement in the East-Indies. Whilst there he permitted one part of the crew to go on shore, the other remaining in the vessel; but it was his special orders that every man should sleep in the ship. Notwithstanding this, some of the crew remained on shore all night; and on his remonstrating with them next day, he received nothing but abuse in return. He forbade the crew, in consequence, to go on shore, without his express permission. In spite of this, the plaintiff and others of the crew went on shore the following day, and did not return till the morning after. This naturally produced a great deal of irritation in his mind; and particularly provoked with the conduct of a man named Neagle, he struck him. The man then said, that if he struck him again he would knock him (the defendant) down the main hatchway. Some of the crew at the same time cried out from the shrouds, "That's right, give it him well," or expressions to that effect. A state of general insubordination then ensued; the captain's authority was openly resisted, and not one of his orders were obeyed. The captain in consequence went on shore, and having applied to the proper authorities, he brought back some Dutch soldiers, commanded by three regular officers. The crew, upon seeing them approach, flew to arms; some seizing pole-axes, others harpoons, handspikes, &c., and declared that none of the men should be taken to be tried and flogged on shore. The captain called to them to lay down their arms and submit quietly, as did, also, the commander of the soldiers. The sailors kept together

gether round the foremast, using threatening motions, flourishing their poles, and striking them on the deck; and upon their further refusal to submit, a shot was fired at them, but did no damage, and had no effect in altering their minds. Three other shots were successively fired, and three men were wounded, of whom the plaintiff was one; the others, Neagle and a man named Ellis. One died in a few hours, and the other in about a month. This was the termination of the affair. The plaintiff recovered, and now came before them, hoping to get rewarded for the example of insubordination he had set; but he (Mr. Serjeant Wilde) trusted that the jury would mark their reprobation of practices so dangerous to our commercial and consequently national prosperity, as had been pursued by the plaintiff.

Witnesses were then called to prove the defendant's case.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan then addressed the jury for the plaintiff. He begged to assure them, in the sincerity of his heart, that he had never felt more pain in addressing a jury than he did now; and he was sure that there was no one who had heard this cause who did not feel horror at what had been proved by the witnesses of the defendant himself. They could all see that the defendant was not simply a rash man, but violent and inconsiderate.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that he thought the only question at present before the court was, whether there was a mutiny that would justify the violent conduct of the captain.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan thought that all the pleas were at issue, and

The Lord Chief Justice thought not. The question was concerning the mutiny.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan said he was the last man to impugn the discipline of the merchant service: but the jury had here to take a view of both sides of the question, and when they had so done, they would say whether that discipline was likely to be promoted by the course which the defendant had adopted. Let them look to the facts of the case; they would remember that these transactions took place nearly five years ago, and now it was brought forward after every pretence to put off the trial had been exhausted by the defendant. It had been pretended that the witnesses were not in England; but they had been in England, and had gone two voyages since; but this was indeed a part of "the oppressor's wrong," and "the law's delay." Why, if the crew were in the mutinous state described, had they not been indicted? The defendant had called before them two witnesses who were in the ship at the time; but hoped that on that account it would not be supposed they were biased in favour of the plaintiff: if any thing, the bias was in favour of the defendant; and yet, upon

their showing alone, he trusted that he might call upon them for a verdict in favour of his client. He admitted that part of the crew were guilty of disobedience in not returning at night, and certainly deserved to be punished; but when a captain degrades himself so far as to strike a man with his own hand, he could not but expect the sailor, who was but a man, should act as a man. As for the mutiny that was so much talked of, there was nothing like it; all the men were at their several employments. He should prove that the captain, by his threatening speeches, induced the sailors to hold out when the soldiers came. He had said in going ashore, that he would make one of them (Neagle) "dance upon nothing before night." Now, he would ask whether this deliberate purpose of his mind, expressed whilst the crew were in a state of excitement, was not an incentive to what followed. The learned serjeant then went on to state the various circumstances of the case, and concluded by hoping that the jury would repress by their verdict any future disposition of the captain to take the lives of his fellow men on such frivolous pretences. He was happy that the defendant was not an Englishman, but had come from Kentucky, in America.

The plaintiff's witnesses having been proved to be abroad, depositions by each of them were put in and read. They all denied the asserted state of the crew's mutiny, or their being aimed. In other respects, they gave no fact that we have not already stated.

The Lord Chief Justice then addressed the jury to the following effect:—"A more important case, gentlemen, I think has never come before you for your consideration. You must remember, gentlemen, that our greatness, our glory, and our strength—that which enabled us to defend ourselves against the world—depended upon the state of our marine. Nothing, therefore, can be more important than that every one of its branches should be regulated by wise laws, and that those laws should be clearly understood. One thing I must say before entering into this case is, that in considering it you must place yourselves in the situation of the captain; you must consider the difficulties and dangers which surrounded him in that circumstance which you have heard related. I am old enough to remember, that when a noble and learned lord, now no more, asked an admiral whether what was done by a certain captain at sea on a particular occasion was right—I remember his answer well—for the justness of the reflection made a deep impression on my mind. He answered, 'Sitting by your lordship's side, as I now do, at Guildhall, I should say that his conduct was not right; but had I been in his situation, hearing the wind whistle through the shrouds, accompanied by

by all the dangers of the ocean, I should have acted in the same manner.' This observation (said his lordship) I shall never forget; it shows how differently men feel and act when placed in a different situation. I am so anxious not to be misunderstood in this most important question, that I have this day done what I never have before, viz. I have written out my opinion of the law upon the subject. 'The master of a vessel has a right to correct a seaman if he misconducts himself. If a master strikes a seaman a blow, the seaman must not resist, unless attempts to use further violence be made; then the seaman will be justified in resisting, if the assault of the captain was originally wrong. This is the law both of reason and nature, as well as of the land. If there should be a mutiny (which is a question of law arising out of the facts), the master may use any force that may be necessary to put it down, even if the means used should occasion death. I am happy to think that on this point I am supported by the Lord Chief Justice Abbot, to whose opinion I am always willing to defer, who lays it down in one of the most invaluable books ever published on shipping, where, referring to this point, he says, 'that, in case of resistance by the crew, the force employed by the master is in an act of self-defence. This is my opinion on the law.' Now, according to the witnesses of the defendant, there was a mutiny on the part of the plaintiff. The captain was in the right to go ashore and require that assistance from the authorities there, that he might have the mutineers punished in the country in which the offence was committed. 'The greater part of the crew were guilty of mutiny in taking up poles, &c. as had been described to you. The captain was therefore justified in employing any necessary force to put it down. What was the degree of force necessary is a consideration for you, gentlemen. If the mutiny was to be put down, it is a question for you whether he ought to have got more force from the brig described as being near them. Perhaps, however, he could not get any assistance from the brig, as it was Dutch; had it been English, no doubt he might. With respect to the number of soldiers sent, in all probability the authorities at Ternate thought that had been sufficient for the purpose. With respect to the assaults, there were two. The witnesses for the plaintiff say, the defendant struck him two blows when there was no cause; for that assault, therefore, they must find a verdict for the plaintiff. Now with respect to the firing, which forms the other assault; there is not the least doubt that the crew, or that part of them that were bid, ought to have gone into the boat with the Dutch, and the refusal to do so was mutiny. Now if it could have been put

down without the degree of violence that had been used, you must also make the defendant liable for the second assault; but if you are of opinion that the means that were employed were necessary, then you will find in his favour.

After a short consultation, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, for the first assault, damages £50; for the second, they found for the defendant, being of opinion that the force was necessary.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

July 13.—*Buckingham v. Murray.* This was an action for a libel brought by Mr. Buckingham, the author of *Travels in Palestine*, against Mr. Murray, of Albemarle Street, the publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, in which the work of the plaintiff had been reviewed in January 1822.

Mr. Hill opened the pleadings. The declaration alleged, that the defendant had published certain libels of and against the plaintiff in the 52d number of the *Quarterly Review*. To this declaration the defendant pleaded, first, that he had not published a libel; and, secondly, he justified the alleged libel as true. Mr. Hill then read the following extracts from the 52d number of the *Quarterly Review*, published in the month of January 1822, in which passages the alleged libel was contained. 'The first was the index to the critique in question:—

"Buckingham (J. S.) *Travels in Palestine*—notice of an egregious blunder in the title-page of this work—remarks on the blunders in the preface—geographical blunders respecting the site of Ramah and Bosor—specimens of his ignorance and bookmaking—profane and infidel allusions to the Scriptures—his account of the lake of Tiberias, false—blundering account of the ruins of Caesarea—ignorance of Arabic—incorrect account of the convent of Jerusalem—illiberal disparagement of Nathaniel Pearce—dishonourable conduct of Mr. Buckingham towards his employers, and Mr. Banks's note—arrival of the latter gentleman and of Mr. Buckingham at what the latter calls the ruins of Geraza, which most probably are those of Pella—blunders committed by Mr. Buckingham in his account of the antiquities actually discovered there—his plan of them, and transcripts of inscriptions pilfered from Mr. Banks—further specimens of Mr. Buckingham's blunders—the ruins of Oomkais, which he gives for those of Gamala, proved to be the ruins of Gamara—remarks upon the ignorance displayed in his plates, which are pilfered from those of former travellers."

The other extracts from the body of the critique were as follows:—

"The charge of 'low origin and ignorance' (with however odd a grace it may

come from such a quarter) is not restricted to Nath. Pearce: two respectable Germans, who seem to have committed no other offence than that of having been assisted by Mr. Banks, in the very same manner as the writer himself was almost immediately afterwards, are described as 'young men, who were evidently persons of low origin and confined education, and their manners were decidedly vulgar.' 'Although travelling (he indignantly adds) without any professed object beyond their own pleasure, they were both so poor and destitute as to suffer Mr. Banks to pay their expenses.' It is to be hoped that Mr. Buckingham does not intend to upbraid them, in this place, with a degree of sufferance, which he soon found it convenient to imitate, more especially as we have the best assurances, that these young men neither violated the confidence of any employers to whom they were responsible, nor abused the indulgence of their benefactor, by procuring tracings from his papers, in order afterwards to turn them to account."

"Mr. Buckingham had undertaken to carry letters for a mercantile house to India, overland, by the most direct and expeditious route, and with all attention to economy, the firm agreeing, on their part, to bear his expenses. From the first moment, however, of his setting foot in Asia, we find him acting as if both his time and funds were his own. How he may have since arranged matters with his tried and well-loved friends at Alexandria, we know not; but this we do know, that so soon as his conduct reached their ears, Mr. Barker, the British Consul at Aleppo, was authorized to take from him the despatches, and to dismiss him; and that he being now already on his way to Bagdat, a Tartar was sent expressly after him for his recall, but died accidentally upon the road! So that it is to the timely death of this Tartar 'that the Asiatic Societies at Calcutta, and Literary Societies at Madras and Bombay,' are indebted for their distinguished member."

"His transactions with Mr. Banks seems to have been an episode in his plan. We have not only the statement of that gentleman with respect to them, but have seen also the deposition on oath of his servants (the same who are spoken of in this work), that Mr. Buckingham bore no part whatever in the dispositions or the expenses of the journey beyond Jordan, &c.; that he never made a single sketch during this time, nor had materials for doing so, and has, moreover, been heard to lament his inability; that the plan, which is the ground-work of that here given of Djerash, was made by Mr. Banks, and traced, by his permission, at a window of the convent of Nazareth, by

Mr. Buckingham, upon a direct promise that it should not be published."

The original article then continued as follows:—

"On entering upon the journey beyond Jordan, to which we have more than once referred, it may not be amiss to premise, that the term we, which, up to this place, must be shared between the writer, this muleteer, and an old man from Tocat, henceforward signifies himself and Mr. Banks, he having generously allowed that gentleman to become the associate of his labours. We acquit him, however, of deriving any material benefit from such assistance, since whatever he may have drawn from that source, he has made his own, by such a felicity of misapprehension, and overlaid with such a cumbersome drapery of fustian and common-place citation, that we believe it would be very hard for his companion to recognize much of his own, excepting the ground-works of what he has given as his plans, which have also undergone their full share of embellishment for effect."

Mr. Scarlett rose and addressed the court. "In consequence of the justification that has been put in, the present question has become one of very rare occurrence, at least before this tribunal. I am therefore somewhat at a loss to know how to proceed; but when such occurrences fall under your consideration, gentlemen of the jury, you are bound to deal with them to the best of your judgment, for the purpose of administering justice to both parties. During my long experience, I never remember a cause in which so great a variety of issues have been joined; and I will deal candidly and say, that I am greatly embarrassed to know at which side this complicated case should be commenced, as my desire is, while I endeavour to make it clear, to avoid wasting unnecessarily the time of his Lordship and yourselves. I feel, however, that I should not be doing justice to either party if I merely stated the facts upon the record, and left them to themselves: it is therefore necessary for me to go into the case at some length. The plaintiff, Mr. Buckingham, has passed several years of his life in India, and during his residence there, he being a man of unquestioned talent and information, he was induced to propose the publication of a work, entitled, '*Travels in Palestine through the countries of Bashan and Gilead, east of the river Jordan; including a visit to the cities of Geraza and Gamala, in the Decapolis.*' Mr. Buckingham having visited countries which very few persons had visited before him, this plan naturally excited a degree of interest, and in his judgment, as well as in that of many of his friends, it was calculated to give him

no inconsiderable portion of literary fame. He and his friends were satisfied that he would add to his reputation and emoluments by the publication of the volume. The complaint Mr. Buckingham now makes against the defendant is, that in the *Quarterly Review*, a work published by him—a work of great circulation and popularity—the critic has stepped out of the just line of criticism, and has not been content with cavilling at his work and the mistakes that occurred in it, and with passing those observations which arose from a fair and candid perusal of it. He complains that the defendant has made use of the powerful instrument wielded by him for the purpose of attacking his private character, to hold him up to the odium of mankind, and to the detestation of his fellow-men. It is in consequence of this, that Mr. Buckingham makes the present appeal to a jury. I am instructed by my client to say, that if the publication in question had confined itself to its proper office, to that literary criticism which affords so great a latitude to the expression of opinions; if it had described his book in the most severe language; if it had stated him to be a man unacquainted with those languages, and as not having that knowledge of the sciences which would render him fit to publish such a work, he should have thought that he ought to have been one of the last persons to complain, because he considered the reviewer would have been only exercising the fair right of criticism, and he would have appealed to the testimony of other reviewers, and to the public at large, for his answer and his satisfaction, and he would never have brought this case before a jury. But when he found the author of a review making that work the vehicle of private malice and of slander; when he found that so powerful an engine was employed to crush him as a man, and not to attack him as a candidate for literary fame; when he found it was directed so as to attempt to ruin his character in a moral point of view, Mr. Buckingham had surely just cause of complaint. It has happened to few men of Mr. Buckingham's age to have travelled so much without encountering some men who differed from him, and others whose enmity had been created against him. Such a result is what every man must expect; but every man had also a right to expect that no such adversary would vent his malice through the medium of an anonymous publication. Surely the author of a critical review has latitude enough if he confine himself to his legitimate duty. It is an old observation, that 'the task of criticism is a much easier one than that of execution.' And I believe it is no uncommon thing for a reviewer to sit down

to review a work on a subject of which he has no more knowledge than what he has gained by the volume before him. He then pretends to know more than the author, and not unfrequently satisfies his readers that he is a man of profound experience and judgment, while the author is a man of complete ignorance, and totally unacquainted with the subject about which he writes; while, in reality, the case is completely the other way. I have sometimes observed also a want of good faith in these critics; because, as the critic is aware that the generality of mankind are quite unable to peruse the work he reviews, he knows that his observations, however false they may be, their falsehood will remain unnoticed, except by the unfortunate author and the friends to whom he may point them out. It is not on such grounds as those, however, that Mr. Buckingham builds his complaint. It now becomes necessary for me to give you a short outline of the travels of Mr. Buckingham. It appears that he passed from India to Egypt, and from Egypt to Alexandria. While at Alexandria, a treaty was entered into between him and some merchants of that place, the object of which was to establish a mercantile connexion between Egypt and Bombay; and it became necessary that the merchants of Bombay should be made aware that the Pacha of Egypt gave his sanction to the intercourse, as well as that a sufficient credit existed at Alexandria to induce the Bombay merchants to trade by that way. The object also was, that Mr. Buckingham should reside at Suez, and receive the merchandise there; and it was proposed, that as he understood Arabic, and could act without an interpreter, he should be the bearer of the treaty to Bombay. He accordingly set out, and took with him two copies of the treaty and also duplicate letters, in order to take the chance of sending them in different ways, if he were enabled to send those duplicates by quicker conveyance than he himself might have. In January 1816, he set out with an intention of making the best of his way to Aleppo, and thence to Bombay; but I understand the navigation on those coasts is extremely difficult, and it often happens that, for months together, there is no possibility of prosecuting a journey. Mr. Buckingham was, in consequence of this and other circumstances, delayed much longer than he had anticipated; but he sent forward by a native, whose difficulties in travelling would be much less than his, a copy of the treaty and the duplicates of the letters. This person arrived in Bombay in the spring of 1816, some time before Mr. Buckingham was able to effect his journey. Subsequently, at Jerusalem, Mr. Buckingham had the good

good fortune to meet with Mr. Bankes, a gentleman of considerable information, and member of parliament for the University of Cambridge. He passed a week with him; and as their route lay in the same direction, they resolved to proceed together; but the ill health of Mr. B. obliged him to return, and take a different route to Damascus. At Damascus he again met Mr. Bankes; and they afterwards again met together at Aleppo. At the close of the year Mr. Buckingham arrived at Bombay, when he found that the mission on which he was despatched from Alexandria had failed. In consequence of this failure, a gentleman, the partner of a house in Alexandria, who had supplied Mr. Buckingham with the money to defray the expenses of his journey, applied to have it in part returned, and half the sum was accordingly repaid. This information is necessary, Gentlemen of the Jury, in order that you may perfectly understand the nature of the libel. Mr. Buckingham having travelled from Bombay to Aleppo, and having shown the notes he had made on that journey to several eminent persons,—amongst others, to the late Bishop of Calcutta,—was recommended to publish them. He consequently intrusted the MSS. to a friend, with directions that they should be presented to Mr. Murray; and also with a proposal of the terms on which the MSS. were to be disposed of. Mr. Murray accordingly had the MSS. and offered to Mr. Buckingham terms highly advantageous to that gentleman. He afterwards, however, refused to publish them, but did not assign any reason for so doing. I abstain from making any comments on this extraordinary circumstance, as it does not form any part of my case. The friend of Mr. Buckingham was then authorized to present the MSS. to another bookseller, who subsequently published them; and almost every literary reviewer in the country gave the volume unqualified praise. It was reserved for the *Quarterly Reviewer* to attack it, which attack, if it had been merely confined to its literary merits or demerits, would never have formed the ground of the present action. I will give you an idea of the mode in which this *Quarterly Reviewer* meant to attack Mr. Buckingham—not that I make this the foundation of the action, but I am desirous to point out to you his motives, in order to show you that his object was not candour and truth, but calumny and detraction. I will refer you to the third page of Mr. Buckingham's volume, in which he states that a certain vessel in which he embarked was of such and such a nature, and that it was rigged and fitted out in such and such a manner. A note accompanies this passage, referring to a vignette of this vessel; and if you look at this vignette, you will find

that it exactly corresponds with the description given, as clearly as language could describe it. Now look at the candour of the reviewer. I confess, that, until it was placed in my hands, in consequence of this cause, I never read Mr. Buckingham's book. I had read the *Review*, as a matter of course. Now this reviewer would lead his readers to suppose that the vignettes in the volume were not Mr. Buckingham's own, but were borrowed, and for the most part were taken fraudulently from Le Bruyn and other sources. But if this reviewer had read the preface to Mr. Buckingham's work, he would have found that Mr. Buckingham says—'Although several of the vignettes are from drawings taken on the spot, others have been taken from other sources; and those have been chiefly to illustrate costumes.' So that Mr. Buckingham does not pretend that the vignettes were all his own, but candidly acknowledges that he had taken them from other sources. This is another instance of the candour of the reviewer. Mr. Buckingham, in company with Mr. Bankes, had visited the town of Geraza, called by the moderns Gêrâsh. The reviewer, in noticing this circumstance, takes occasion to observe, that Mr. Buckingham had 'missed Gibbon,' whose authority would have been useful in setting him right. Now Mr. Buckingham, so far from having missed Gibbon, in a note to his book comments on the very passage in Gibbon which the reviewer had alluded to, and cites that very author in proof that he had given this town of Geraza its right name. This is another proof of the candour of the reviewer, who endeavours to describe Mr. Buckingham as ignorant of the only authority that existed on the subject. There is another passage in the work of Mr. Buckingham on which the reviewer proceeds to comment. Mr. Buckingham visited the ruins of Oomkais, which he points out as the ruins of a town called Gamala, and in this belief he agrees with a late writer, whose work was published, and published by Mr. Murray himself, since the publication of the volume of Mr. Buckingham; this authority was no less than Mr. Burckhardt. Mr. Buckingham shows the reasons why he believes those ruins to be the ruins of Gamala. But now mark what the reviewer says—

'We now reach the consummation of Mr. Buckingham's blunders. The ruins of Oomkais he gives us for those of Gamala. What obliquity of intellect could have led him to such a conclusion, when Dr. Setzen had already given the place its right name, it is impossible even to conjecture. He cites a number of second-hand passages, and they every one make against him! The case is so clear, that it is hardly worth stating the grounds of it as a question. Gadara stood high, the

Hieromax ran below it, and at its feet were hot-baths, so celebrated as to be considered second to none, excepting to those of Baire: its remains were likely to exhibit traces of magnificence, since it was restored by Pompey the Great in honour of his freed-man. It is not possible for any remains to answer all these conditions more exactly than those at Onkais do; two theatres are in the body of the city, and one below, near the bath, which Mr. Buckingham contrived not to see. And the Review then adds: 'we cannot help feeling a sort of pity for a traveller who can have wandered through the singular sepulchres of Onkais, and have bathed in its hot waters, unconscious that these were the *tembs*, and this the *Bath of Gaber*.' This is another instance of the candour of the reviewer. I make these general observations to shew that the general tendency of the Review was to degrade and to destroy the reputation of the work; and every man of common preception must see that it was intended so to do. I now come to the case more immediately in point. You will perceive, Gentleman of the Jury, that this number of the *Quarterly Review* is the last number of a volume, and that it therefore contains an Index. It is somewhat curious to observe how ingeniously this index has been contrived, so as to bring within a short compass all the varied charges against Mr. Buckingham, for the purpose of destroying the reputation of the work, and injuring the character of the writer. The intentions of the reviewer are thus made most palpable. The index I will read to you: it commences thus:—Buckingham (J. S.), *Travels in Palestine*—notice of an egregious blunder in the title-page of this work—remarks on the blunders in the preface—geographical blunders respecting the site of Ramah and Bosor—specimens of his ignorance and bookmaking—profane and infidel allusions to the Scriptures. Now I had read Mr. Buckingham's work, and I will say, that as far as I am able to judge, there is no passage in that work which the most fastidious would consider as tending to bring in any way the sacred Scriptures into disrepute. The index thus proceeds: 'His account of the lake of Tiberias, false—blundering account of the ruins of Cæsarea—ignorance of Arabic—incorrect account of the convent at Jerusalem.' Now I will tell you what this 'incorrect account of Jerusalem' means. Mr. Buckingham, in his work, states the cook of a certain convent to be a member of the community; and he might very naturally have appeared to be so, as he wore the cowl and habit of the monks. Mr. Buckingham also states in his volume, that a piece of land near the convent, on which houses

were built, which were the property of the monks, were inhabited by ladies of easy virtue; and he draws the inference that the landlords had some interest in the welfare of their tenants. But suppose this to be an error, it was not an error of importance to the work. The index proceeded in this illiberal strain; and it might be asked, what did the whole of the libel contained in the index alone amount to? Why, it tended to hold the plaintiff up to the world as the most contemptible of men, as a man who was a compound of ignorance—as a man who betrayed friendship and violated confidence; and it was productive of the worst effects."

The learned counsel, after noticing and refuting various other charges made in the pages of the Quarterly, concluded by confidently appealing to the candour and justice of the jury, to say by their verdict whether they would permit any individual to attack, through the medium of anonymous publication, the private character of any man. Mr. Scarlett then proceeded to call his witnesses.

Mr. Park, for the defendant, in the course of the reading, raised an objection as to an error in the record as regarded the mention of the figures in the Index, which referred to the points in the body of the work, which was over-ruled.

The Attorney-General then rose, and said:—"My Lord, I am, together with my learned friend, Mr. Gurney, counsel for the defendant, Mr. Murray; and I am instructed by my client to state, that after the manner in which the cause has been conducted by Mr. Scarlett, he is anxious to abandon his plea of justification, and to declare his sorrow, as publisher of the work in question, that any publication of which he is the proprietor should have been made the vehicle of private slander upon the character of Mr. Buckingham; and as a proof of it, he is willing to consent that a verdict to the amount of £50 shall be recorded against him."

Mr. Scarlett—"My lord, I am instructed by my client to say, that this mode of arrangement is to him far preferable to any other, as his only object was to clear up and maintain his character. He therefore accepts the offer that has been made."

The Lord Chief Justice—"This is the result of conducting causes as they are usually conducted in this court—with much temper and moderation."

A verdict to the amount of £50 was accordingly entered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The several presents from the Sheriffs of Bornou and the Sultan of Sokatoo, brought by Major Deuham and Captain Clapperton, have been removed from the Secretary

Secretary of State's office to the British Museum; they consist of various skins, as dressed by the natives; war dresses, &c. There are also several specimens in geology, mineralogy, and botany.

M. Linet, the well known traveller, sailed from Liverpool on the 17th July, for the Mediterranean, in company with his lady, the Princess of Dongola and family. This gentleman is a native of France, but having long resided in Northern Africa, he assumes the Turkish dress, which he well becomes. His fine appearance and that of his lady, who wore a splendid Egyptian costume, attracted considerable notice while they remained at Liverpool. M. Linet, it is said, proposes proceeding on a journey of discovery up the Nile, and, if successful, will probably return homeward from some part of the southern coast of Africa.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have appointed Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of their forces at Bombay, and second in Council at that Presidency.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Bourk to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope.

Major-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B., has been appointed to Ceylon, vice Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B.

Halifax papers have been received to the 29th of June. An association has been formed in Halifax, for trading to India, under the recent powers granted by Parliament, for extending the trade of our colonies to every part of the globe.

The Scotch Missionaries, who a few years ago received permission to settle in the Crimea, the government of Astrachan, and the provinces of Caucasus and Georgia, for the purpose of converting the heathen tribes residing there, have lately broken up all the establishments of their mission in Russia. Mr. Caruthers, one of the principal of these missionaries, arrived at St. Petersburg in the beginning of July, on his return to Scotland.

Baron Wrangel, the Russian officer, who lately returned from an expedition into Siberia, is about to set out from St. Petersburg on a voyage round the world to Kamtschatka, and the Russian settlements on the north-west coast of America.

Sir Francis and Lady Macnaghten have arrived from India in the General Hewitt.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom, unto Major Gen. Sir Thom^s Munro, K.C.B., Governor of Madras, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN INDIA.)

4th Light Dragoons. Lieut. D. L. Cox, from h. p. 22d L. Dr., to be lieut., v. W. Rudakey, who exch. (25 June); Cornet J. McCaffrey to be lieut. by purch., v. Doyle prom. (22 June); Cornet W. H. Ramsbottom to be Lieut. by purch., v. Sullivan (7 July).

16th Light Dragoons. Cornet C. R. Collins to be lieut. by purch., v. Wrottesley prom. (22 June); Lieut. J. M. Walker, from h. p. 6th Dr. Gu., to be lieut., v. Harris prom. (25 June); H. Perleaze, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Collins (25 June).

2d Foot. To be Lieuts. Ens. H. F. Kennedy, by purch., v. Hart prom. (16 June), and Ens. and Adj. J. Littlejohn to have the rank (17 June).

3d Foot. Lieut. S. Blair to be capt. without purch., v. Rolland dec. (9 Apr.); Ens. J. Grant to be lieut., v. Blair; Ens. R. Macdonald, from 26th F., to be ens., v. Grant (both 30 June).

13th Foot. To be Lieuts. without purch. Ens. C. L. Wingfield, v. Bain dec. (27 Nov. 24); Ens. J. Kershaw, v. O'Shen killed in action (2 Dec.); Ens. W. Flood, v. Darby ditto; Ens. H. Wilson, v. Petty ditto; Ens. A. Wilkinson, v. Jones ditto (all 16 Dec.)—To be Ens. without purch. E. W. Sibley, gent., v. Wingfield prom. 27 Nov.; H. C. Hayes, gent., v. Kershaw prom. (2 Dec.); Ens. J. E. Orange, from 24th F., v. Flood prom. (29 June 25); A. A. Browne, gent., v. Wilson prom. (30 June); J. G. D. Taylor, gent., v. Wilkinson (1 July).

14th Foot. Ens. W. Cockell, from 59th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Meek prom. (23 June).

20th Foot. Lieut. M. A. Stanley to be capt. by purch., v. Swinton, who retires; Ens. J. Bayley to be lieut. by purch., v. Stanley (both 29 Dec. 24); J. C. Rouse, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Bayley prom. (30 June 25); Assist. surg. M. Griffith, from 47th F., to be assist. surg., v. Devitt, who exch. (5 Nov. 24).

30th Foot. Ens. H. H. Lewis, to be lieut. without purch., v. Trisidder dec.; W. R. Staff, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Lewis prom. (both 4 Dec. 24).

31st Foot. To be Capt. Lieut. L. Nunn, without purch., v. Cust, prom. in 50th F.; Lieut. W. Anders, from 63th F., by purch., v. Eager prom. (both 16 June 25).

41st Foot. Capt. W. F. O'Reilly to be maj. by purch., v. Hall who retires (16 June); Lieut. H. L. Peltichody, from 49th F., to be capt. by purch., v. O'Reilly prom.; Lieut. R. Hamilton, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. W. Armstrong, who retires upon h. p. rec. dif. (both 30 June 25).

45th Foot. Capt. T. Hilton to be maj. by purch., v. Martin who retires; Lieut. R. Perham to be capt. by purch., v. Hilton (both 23 June).

47th Foot. Assist. surg. M. Devitt, from 20th F., to be assist. surg., v. Griffiths, who exch. (5 Nov. 24).

48th Foot. Lieut. A. P. Kenyon, from h. p. 2d Dr. Gu., to be lieut., v. Cochrane app. to 87th F. (23 June).

50th Foot. Lieut. R. Whittle to be capt. without purch.

purch., v. Butler dec.; Ens. J. McGregor to be lieut. without purch., v. White; W. S. Mayley, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. McGregor (15 Dec. 24).

82d Foot. Ens. A. Hotbath, from 40th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Aubert prom. in Ceylon Regt. (18 May); Lieut. R. Colquhoun, from h. p. 16th F. to be lieut. without purch. (9 Apr.); Ens. J. Ball, from h. p., to be ens., v. J. Robbins, who exch. (30 June).

87th Foot. Lieut. A. C. Cochrane, from 48th F., to be lieut., v. Spaight, who retires on h. p. 2d Dr. Gu. (23 June).

88th Foot. Ens. E. C. Forbes to be lieut. without purch., v. Kennedy dec.; C. Macan, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Forbes (both 19th Oct. 24).

97th Foot. Hosp. assist. J. Cavet to be assist. surg. (16 June); Lieut. J. Pratt, from 25th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Peddie prom. in 55th Foot. (16 June).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. C. Aubert, from 33d F., to be capt. by purch., v. Bussche, who retires (5 May); Hosp. assist. G. Knox to be assist. surg. (23 June).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 26. *Padang*, Rogers, from Batavia; at Cowes.—July 3. *Perseverance*, Shaw, from Bombay 20th Jan.; at Gravesend.—13. *Rose*, Marquis, from Bengal 21st Jan., and Madras 13th Feb.; off Portland.—13. *Andes*, King, from Bengal 8th Feb.; at Liverpool.—16. *General Hewitt*, Barrow, from Bengal 8th March; off Weymouth.—18. *Layton*, Miller, from Bengal and Bencoolen; at Gravesend.—21. *Bugne*, Stephens, from Bengal and Madras; off Falmouth.

Departures.

June 20. *Mellish*, Cole, for Madeira and Bengal; from Deal.—29. *Lord Hungerford*, Talbert, for Bengal; from Deal.—July 2. *Columbia*, Wilson, for New South Wales; from Deal.—3. *Orient*, White, for China and Quebec; and *Cæsar*, Watt, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—11. *Albany*, Finlay, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.—4. *Corn Brea Castle*, Davis, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—5. *Orpheus*, Findlay, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—5. *Victory*, Farquharson, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—6. *Hamish*, Shepherd, for Bombay; from Deal.—8. *Phoenix*, Blackston, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—11. *Sir Godfrey Webster*, Remondson, for New S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—14. *Henry Porter*, Thomson, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—15. *William Parker*, Brown, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—17. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, for Bombay; from Deal.—18. *Perseverance*, Brown, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. *George Howe*, Hippus, for Bengal; from Deal.—22. *Triumph*, Green, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—24. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, for New South Wales; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Rose*, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Donathorne; Mrs. Bampton; Mrs. Faddy; Mrs. White; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Cooper; Miss L. Bishop; Lieut. Col. H. A. Purchas, 27th N.I.; Major L. Cooper, 4th ditto; Capt. Turner, H. M.'s 14th foot; T. B. Biscoe, Esq., civil service; Capt. Sinnock, N.I.; Lieut. Charlton, 9th ditto; Ensign White, H. M.'s 14th foot; W. S. Grave, Esq., H.C.'s naval service; Mr. R. Smith—Children: Misses S. Shakspeare, E. Donathorne, C. and M. White; Masters H. Sweetnam, L. Faddy, and T. Naylor—Servants: Mrs. Small, Mrs. Reynolds, and five Aylis; Thomas Iman and Bedchilla—John Shakspeare, Esq., of the civil service, died 12th April.

Per *General Hewitt*, from Bengal: Mr. Francis M'Naughton; Lady ditto; Miss ditto; Capt. D. Jones, H.C.'s Bombay Marines; M. Lucaden, Esq., Professor of Arabic; J. S. Brownrigg, Esq., firm of Palmer and Co.; J. J. Edwards, late of the Golconda; Master P. Clarke; W. H. What-

ford, midshipman of the *Rose*; John Hardy, charter-party passenger; Mrs. Barrow; Dr. Alex. Russell, M.D.; Ensign W. H. Croker, H.M.'s 13th foot; Capt. A. S. Ellis, H.M.'s 18th Lancers, in charge of 40 invalids of H.M.'s 27th and 13th foot.

Per *Layton*, from Bencoolen: Mrs. Grant; Mrs. White; three children; three native servants.

Per *Adios*, for Liverpool (expected), from Bengal: Hon. John Adam; Mrs. Northmore and child; Miss Paton; Rev. Mr. Northmore; C. F. Thompson, Esq.; Capt. Dalsell, Madras N.I.; James Walkenshaw, Esq.; four servants.

Per *Prince Regent* (latey arrived), from N. S. Wales: Dr. Wilson; From V. D. Land: Mr. Milken; Mrs. Butler and three children, and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Hook and four children—From the Mauritius: Mr. Moir, Mr. Ducomet, Miss Dewie and servant, and Master De Gauge.

Per *Bugne*, from Bengal and Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Willows, and two children; Lieut. Trimcombe, R.N.; Lieut. Walker; Mrs. Walker; Ens. O'Brien; Mr. Lake, R.N.; Mr. Popham, R.N.; Mr. Norrock, R.N.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Upton Castle*, for Bombay: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Kinchant; Mr. and Mrs. Lavie; Miss Davis; Capt. and Mrs. Bellmore; Miss Mordaunt; Capt. Baker; Mr. Willis; Mr. Reeves; Mr. Pottinger; Capt. Willey; Lady Smith; two Misses Smith; Capt. and Mrs. Forbes; Mr. Horner; Mr. Goodmough; Mr. Luard; Mr. Trotter.

Per *George Howe*, for Bengal: Mr. Middleton; Mr. Malcolm; Mr. Auchmuty.

Per *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, for New South Wales: Maj. Gen. R. Darling, governor and commander-in-chief of N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; his family; and staff.

Per *Enterprise* (steam vessel), about to proceed for the Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Col. Wilson, Company's service; Lieut. Gray, ditto; Lieut. Skelly, ditto; Mr. Gaiskell, cornet, ditto; Capt. Clifton, merchant service; Lieut. Newsum, H.M.'s 14th regt.; Mr. W. Walker, H.M.'s 16th Lancers; Mr. Birch, civil service—For the Cape: Mr. Eldon, merchant.

Per *Victoria*, for Madras and Bengal: Hon. Mr. Elliott; Mrs. Elliott; three Misses Elliott; Master Elliott; Miss Casanajor; Mr. T. Porter; Mr. Butler; Mr. Cheene; Mrs. Maloney; Mr. Simpson; Mr. J. Maloney.

Per *Lord Hungerford*, for Bengal: 11 officers and 246 privates of H.M.'s 31st foot; 32 women, and 23 children.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Madras, Fyrrer, London to Madras and Bengal, 18th April, off Island of Brava.—Atlas, Hine, London to Madras and China, 6th May, lat. 10 S. long. 31 W.—Cambridge, Barber, London to Bombay, 20th June, lat. 41 S. long. 13 E.—Cithone, Lawes, London to Bengal, lat. 2 N., long. 26 W.—Aurora, Earl, London to Madras and Bengal, 1st March, within fourteen days' sail of Madras.—Thomas Grenville, Manning, London to Madras and Bengal, 16th June, off Cape Finisterre.—Medina, Brown, London to N. S. Wales, 5th June, lat. 3 N., long. 22 W.—Princess Charlotte, Blyth, N. S. Wales to Bengal, 13th March.—Roxburgh Castle, Denny, London to China, 15th June.—Neptune, Cumberland, London to Madras and Bengal, 19th June, lat. 43 S. long. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Juliana* and *Moffatt* arrived at St. Helena on their passage from China to Canada; the former on the 16th, and the latter on the 17th May. Both proceeded on their voyage the 19th May.

The *Juliana* experienced a very severe storm three days after leaving Java Head, which lasted eighteen hours.

The *Canning*, *Daylis*, and the *London*, *Sotheby*, were

were to sail from China about the 25th March, for London.

The *David Scott*, the *Wedding*, and the *Windson* Castle, arrived at Bencoolen on the 25th March from Rangoon and Natal, and were to sail for Singapore the 1st May.

Casualties.—Mr. John Herbert, purser of the London, died at Canton early in March 1825. Mr. Francis Hardy, midshipman of the General Hewitt, was drowned in Bengal river. Mr. C. Benson, midshipman of the General Hewitt, died 12th June 1825.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 10. In Montague Square, the lady of D. Christie, Esq., of a son.

23. At Tours, in France, the lady of W. A. Brewer, Esq., formerly of the Supreme Court in Bengal, of a son.

26. At Ancrum House, the lady of Rear Admiral Adams, of a son.

29. At Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of J. S. Buckingham, Esq., of a son.

July 4. At Woodhatch, near Reigate, the lady of Col. John Nuthall, of the Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

7. At the Admiralty, Mrs. K. Douglas, of a son.

9. The lady of Maj. Gen. Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B., of a daughter.

13. At Combe, Herefordshire, the lady of B. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

21. In Chapel Street, the lady of Capt. Sanderson, Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. P. Blackwood, R.N., to Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. His Royal Highness the Duke of York gave the bride away.

6. At Christchurch, Hants, Hector B. Monro, Esq., son of the late Lieut. Gen. Monro, of Enham House, Dorset, to Lewina, daughter of L. D. G. Tregonwell, Esq., of Cranbourne Lodge, in the same county.

19. Capt. R. Cozens, of the hon. East-India Company's service, Madras establishment, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of John Heath, Esq., of Paddington.

21. At St. James's Church, Capt. E. M. Daniell, of the hon. E. I. Company's service, to Emma Isabella, youngest daughter of Thomas Ferrers, Esq., of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Lately. The Rev. W. F. Haddow, M.A., do-

mestic chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Minto, to Eleanor Anne, eldest daughter of Col. Drinkwater, of Palmer's Lodge, Ectree.

DEATHS.

June 18. At Wilton, near Hawick, Roxburghshire, the Rev. Samuel Chartres, D.D., in the 84th year of his age, and 67th of his ministry.

24. At Hastings, Sarah A. Bennett, eldest daughter of Brev. Maj. R. Bennett, formerly of the 15th Light Dragoons.

28. At Hammersmith, on his way to Hounslow Heath, Abraham Ley, Esq., of the East-India House.

July 1. In Portman Street, Vice-Admin. John Clements.

2. At his residence, Bertrams, Hampstead, Chas. Carwright, Esq., late accountant-general to the hon. East-India Company, aged 72. Mr. C. was a magistrate for the County of Middlesex.

3. At Brockhill Cottage, Berks, aged 62, Capt. Jonathan Young, many years in the Bombay country sea service. He was in the true sense of the word an honest worthy man.

11. At his Cottage, near Reigate, Surrey, Robert Nuthall, Esq., late transfer accountant to the hon. East-India Company.

17. In St. James's Square, the Duke of St. Albans, aged 60.

18. Suddenly, at Brougham Hall, on her Journey from London to Scotland, Lady F. E. Elliott, sister of Lord Minto.

20. Suddenly, on board H.M.'s ship Romney, at Spithead, Mr. J. Birdwood, midshipman, aged 17, youngest son of P. Birdwood, Esq., agent to the hon. E. I. Company at Plymouth.

— In John Street, Fitzroy Square, William Brown, Esq., gem-engraver, in his 77th year. Many of his finest productions are in the possession of his Majesty.

Deaths Abroad.

March 3. Between Mount Sinai and Tor, on the Red Sea, the Rev. Joseph Cook, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

June 1. At Paris, M. de Souza, formerly Ambassador of Portugal at Berlin and Paris. He was editor of a splendid edition of *Connoens*.

9. At Rome, the Princess Paulina Borghese, sister of Napoleon Buonaparte. She has appointed her two brothers, the Count of St. Leu (Louis) and the Prince of Montfort (Jerome), her principal heirs.

16. At Marchmont House, near Quebec, in his 57th year, the Rt. Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., Lord Bishop of Quebec. He was the first Protestant prelate in the Canadas, where he presided over the church with apostolical zeal and piety for 32 years.

Lately. At Paris, Madame Dufrenoy, one of the most celebrated French writers.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

For Sale 9 August—Prompt 4 November.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Pepper—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Cloves—Ginger—Pepper—Long Pepper—Saltpetre—Cassia Lignea—Cassia Buds—Sago—Arrow Root—Clove Oil—Cinnamon Oil—Oil of Mace—Oil of Cassia.

For Sale 11 August—Prompt 4 November.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Star Aniseeds—Aloes—Asafoetida—Musk—Rhubarb—Lac Dye—Seedlac—Shellac—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Anini—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Gum Balsam—Gum Kino—Gum Myrrh—Gum Olibanum—Gamboge—Gall Nuts—Bees' Wax—Rosin—Opium—Senna—Turmeric—Cochineal—Safflower—Barrilla—Cardamoms—Beetle Nuts—Columbo—Ruta—Nux Vomica—Linseed—Cubebs—China Root—Nux Vomica—Munjeet—Tena Japonica—Root—Hurtloakey—Munjeet—Tena Japonica—Hemp—Cowries—Aniseed Oil—Castor Oil.

For Sale 16 August—Prompts 4 November.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Elephants' Teeth

—Ivory—Sea Horse Teeth—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Deer Horns—Horn Tips—Buffalo Horns—China Ware—Lacquered Ware—China Ink—Soy—Whanghees—Bamboo Canes—Floor Mats—Table Mats—Ebony—Red Wood—Red Saunders Wood—Sapan Wood.

For Sale 6 September—Prompt 2 December.

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lbs.; Congou, Camptol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,400,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lbs.; Hyson, 250,000 lbs. Total, including Private Trade, 7,400,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 September—Prompt 9 December.

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods.

Private Trade.—Longcloths—Sallamporees—Blue Sallamporees—Punjum Cloths—Cotton Piece Goods—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens—Bandannoes—Sannoes—Book Muslins—China Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Silk Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Shawl Borders—Crape Shawls—Cashmere Shawls—Craps—Gold Trimmings—Fire Screens.

Company's.—Calleicos—Prohibited Piece Goods—
Cotton—Raw Silk—Indigo—Saltpetre—Black
Pepper—Coffee—Sugar—Nutmegs—Mace—
Cloves.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Piece Goods—
Nankeens—Silk Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Shawls—
Indigo—Coffee—Pepper—Mace—Nutmegs—
Cloves—Spice Oils—Gum Anini—Gum Benjamin—
Gali Nut—Elephant's Teeth—Tortoiseshell—
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Madera Wine.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Turmeric, Bengal cwt.	18 0	to	3 0 0
China	2 15 0	to	3 0 0
Zedony			
Galls, in Sorts			
Blue	7 10 0		
Indigo, Fine Blue lb	0 12 8	to	0 13 0
Fine Blue and Violet	0 12 0	to	0 12 3
Fine Purple and Violet	0 11 2	to	0 12 0
Fine Violet	0 9 6	to	0 11 9
Good Ditto	0 8 6	to	0 9 3
Good Violet & Copper	0 9 0	to	0 10 0
Middling			
Fine & Good Copper	0 8 6	to	0 9 6
Good old & brockish	0 8 6	to	0 10 0
Fine Under Squares	0 7 0	to	0 8 6
Good mid. and mid. do.	0 5 0	to	0 5 9
Low and bad	0 1 0	to	0 3 0
Consuming Qualities	0 6 6	to	0 9 0
Madras Fine	0 8 6	to	0 10 6
Do. Mid. & Ordinary	0 5 6	to	0 9 6
Rice, Bengal cwt.	0 17 0	to	1 0 0
Safflower	4 0 0	to	12 0 0
Sago	1 0 0	to	2 0 0
Sulphur, Refined	1 7 6	to	1 8 0
Silk, Bengal Skew lb	0 11 1	to	0 15 0
New	0 14 1	to	1 2 10
Ditto White	0 14 0	to	0 18 3
China	0 17 3	to	1 0 6
Organize	1 7 0	to	1 11 0
Spices, Cinnamon lb	0 4 6	to	0 7 8
Cloves	0 3 9		
Mace	0 5 6	to	0 6 6
Nutmegs	0 4 3	to	0 4 6
Ginger cwt.	1 15 0	to	4 0 0
Pepper, Black lb	0 6 6		
White	1 3 0		
Sugar, Yellow cwt.	1 11 0	to	1 13 0
White	1 15 0	to	2 0 0
Brown	1 13 0	to	1 15 0
Siam and China	1 15 0	to	2 0 0
Tea, Bohea lb	0 2 1	to	0 2 6
Congou	0 2 6	to	0 3 7
Souchoing			
Samol			
Tewankoy	0 3 5	to	0 3 7
Pekoe	0 3 10	to	0 4 6
Hyson Skin	0 4 1	to	0 3 8
Hyson	0 4 1	to	0 4 0
Gunpowder	0 5 4	to	0 6 0
Tortoise-shell	1 15 0	to	2 10 0
Wood, Saunders Red ton	12 0 0	to	12 0 0

been purchased on speculation. Coffee has somewhat improved this month. The Indigo sale went off at prices from 2s. to 3s. lower than the last sale in consequence of the diminution of duty. Tea are in request (except Bohra); Turkeys and Corn are both in brisk demand.

[illegible]

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of June 1825 to the 25th of July, 1825.

1825.	Bank.	3 per Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New ditto.	2 p. Dy. Bills.	Account for Lottery Tickets.	1825.
June 27	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	June 27
28	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	28
30	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	30
July 1	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	July 1
2	232	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	2
4	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	4
5	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	5
6	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	6
7	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7
8	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	8
9	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	9
11	232 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	11
12	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	12
13	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	13
14	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	14
15	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	15
16	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	16
18	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	18
20	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	20
21	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	21
22	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	22
23	231 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	23

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1825.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE FINANCES OF OUR EASTERN EMPIRE.

So much notice has been attracted to the state of the East-India Company's territorial revenue, by the bold misrepresentations obtruded upon the world by malcontents at home, and ill-informed writers abroad, that we deem it expedient to place before our readers, more prominently than heretofore, the substance of the last official statements on this subject submitted to Parliament by the Company, together with such observations as may serve to elucidate them, and demonstrate more fully the fallacious character of the representations alluded to.

An amusing example of the precipitate eagerness with which the Company's assailants are actuated, is furnished in a contemporary publication; wherein it is observed, with reference to the *Home Accounts* (published in our Journal, p. 46), that they seem to be drawn up with the view of keeping the nation in entire ignorance of the real state of the Company's pecuniary affairs; since there is no statement of the produce of the territorial revenue of India, the public charges attending the government of their territories, or those of the *Burmese war*. Now the writer ought to have known that such particulars as these are annually furnished, and are exhibited in a distinct account; and he might and surely ought to have known that this very account was presented to Parliament a fortnight before the other, and was issued last month, previous (it is more than probable) to the period when the writer was penning those sapient remarks, imputing to the East-India Company a design, of which he, as far as his limited ability extends, is guilty; namely, that of "keeping the nation in entire ignorance of the real state of its (the Company's) pecuniary affairs."

The following is a condensed statement of this official account:

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1825.

REVENUES OF BENGAL.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24. per Estimate.
Mint and Coinage	C.Rs. 3,29,551	2,33,974	1,37,085
Post Office	5,79,899	6,10,402	5,80,000
Stamp Duties	15,14,992	15,08,789	15,39,610
Judicial Fees and Fines, and Licenses.....	5,55,724	5,43,962	5,26,077
Customs in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.....	47,90,014	47,68,840	42,57,200
Land and Sayer Revenues in ditto	3,70,15,034	3,70,59,628	3,72,36,000
Revenues, &c. in Benares, Ceded and Con- quered Provinces, &c.....	5,62,79,355	5,57,59,361	5,58,95,828
Sale of Salt	2,06,07,680	2,55,31,957	2,15,47,000
Opium	1,12,57,275	1,49,35,545	1,00,97,800
Marine Receipts	4,75,500	3,37,242	3,36,400
Total Revenues	C.Rs. 13,34,05,024	14,12,29,700	13,21,53,000
Deduct Charges	8,54,01,821	8,90,91,651	9,49,07,719
Net Revenues.....C.Rs.	4,80,03,203	5,21,98,049	3,72,45,281

REVENUES OF MADRAS.

Mint.....	Pag. 32,041	53,903	37,143
Post Office	61,457	62,223	74,286
Stamps	1,61,859	1,54,166	1,44,678
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	38,239	48,124	45,714
Farms and Licenses of ancient Possessions .	2,55,654	2,49,539	2,46,050
Customs of ditto.....	5,66,101	5,45,898	5,50,338
Land and Sayer Revenues of ditto.....	21,50,077	21,92,890	22,23,206
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. from Car- natic, Tanjore, Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.....	92,21,096	92,85,034	90,41,017
Sale of Salt	4,10,336	3,69,894	3,57,559
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin	9,77,079	9,80,889	9,80,889
Marine Receipts, &c.	18,634	20,464	18,457
Total Revenues..... Pag.	1,38,92,573	1,39,63,024	1,37,19,337
Deduct charges	1,35,13,920	1,26,82,461	
Net Revenues	Pag. 3,78,593	12,80,543	

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1825.

CHARGES OF BENGAL.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24. per Estimate.
Mint	C.Rs. 2,24,100	2,30,937	3,82,800
Post Office	4,81,676	6,25,813	5,91,600
Civil Establishments	80,04,028	80,90,630	79,34,168
Stamp Office	6,16,916	6,75,494	6,38,000
Judicial Charges	60,16,667	57,82,188	58,63,800
Collection of Customs in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.....	7,06,651	6,39,713	6,49,600
Other Charges on those Revenues	50,86,547	60,96,960	54,40,400
Collection of Revenues, &c. in Benares, Conquered and Ceded provinces, &c....	1,48,13,537	1,50,20,154	1,53,81,831
Salt	59,71,710	71,05,539	60,84,200
Opium	9,86,722	10,56,786	66,35,200
Military, Buildings and Fortifications	4,12,09,642	4,25,69,192	4,40,18,520
Marine	12,83,625	11,42,225	12,87,600
Total Charges..... C.Rs.	8,54,01,821	8,90,91,651	9,49,07,719

CHARGES OF MADRAS.

Mint	Pag. 54,810	71,347	67,786
Post Office	63,944	65,461	66,571
Stamps	24,801	25,020	21,583
Civil Establishments	6,61,224	6,90,109	6,87,454
Judicial Charges	6,00,071	5,67,857	5,84,170
Customs and Revenues in ancient possessions	8,28,759	7,33,504	7,42,013
Ditto ditto in Carnatic, Tanjore, Ceded and Conquered Provinces, &c.	25,97,779	26,55,070	25,15,028
Salt	1,14,906	1,00,724	87,273
Military, Buildings, and Fortifications	85,33,392	77,37,052	75,64,349
Marine Charges	34,294	36,337	31,914
Redemption of Peshcus at Hyderabad	—	—	30,03,003
Total Charges..... Pag.	1,35,13,920	1,26,82,461	1,53,71,144
Deduct Revenues			1,37,19,337
Net Charges..... Pag.			16,51,807

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1825—continued.

REVENUES OF BOMBAY.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24. per Estimate.
Mint	Rs. 41,104	20,663	50,000
Post Office	86,970	95,631	91,300
Stamps.....	1,79,026	1,66,991	1,71,700
Judicial Fees, &c.	8,033	75,385	91,500
Opium Sales	33,89,333	1,03,00,315	42,35,500
Farms and Licenses	6,85,836	6,56,967	7,21,400
Customs of ancient Possessions	10,28,624	13,47,556	14,82,000
Land Revenues of ditto	14,70,608	11,54,473	16,03,300
Revenues, Customs, &c. of Ceded Provinces	1,81,18,739	1,58,55,973	1,72,67,900
Marine Receipts.....	3,76,090	1,29,376	1,82,200
Total Revenues	Rs. 2,53,84,363	2,98,03,330	2,58,96,800

REVENUES OF BENCŒOLEN AND SINGAPORE.

Opium and Spirit Farms and Customs	C.Rs. 81,775	66,906	75,493
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REVENUES OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Land Revenues and Customs	Doll. 166,639	176,305	159,000
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REVENUES OF ST. HELENA.

Rents, Licenses, and Tonnage Duties.....	£2,045	1,860	3,929
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GENERAL RESULT OF REVENUE.

Net Revenues.....	£4,951,857	5,732,023	3,724,528
Deduct net Charges (including St. Helena)	1,072,303	1,146,798	1,001,321
Surplus Revenue	£3,879,554	4,585,225	2,723,207
Interest on Debts	1,932,835	1,649,384	1,735,033
Net Surplus Revenue in India...	£1,946,719	2,935,841	988,174

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1825—continued.

CHARGES OF BOMBAY.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24. per Estimate.
Mint.....	Rs. 20,472	38,024	28,800
Post Office	1,30,698	1,28,355	1,11,000
Civil Establishment	27,12,670	27,55,284	26,51,300
Judicial Charges.....	4,65,533	5,64,607	5,60,400
Customs of ancient Possessions	1,19,904	1,83,004	1,92,800
Revenues of ditto	4,25,667	4,87,825	4,67,900
Customs and Revenues of Ceded Provinces...	59,68,978	58,69,891	59,94,700
Opium.....	41,99,741	1,06,18,007	10,20,700
Military, Buildings, and Fortifications	1,70,30,472	1,61,52,423	1,47,29,800
Marine Charges	10,13,820	8,77,748	10,43,500
Total Charges.....	Rs. 3,20,87,955	3,76,75,168	2,68,00,900
Deduct Revenues	2,53,84,363	2,98,03,330	2,58,96,800
Net Charges	Rs. 67,03,592	78,71,838	9,04,100

CHARGES OF BENCŒOLEN AND SINGAPORE.

Total Charges	C.Rs. 10,08,565	11,30,934	9,37,301
Deduct Revenues	81,775	66,906	75,493
Net Charges	C.Rs. 9,26,790	10,64,028	8,61,808

CHARGES OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Total Charges.....	Doll. 436,704	451,968	440,752
Deduct Revenues.....	166,639	176,305	159,000
Net Charges	Doll. 270,065	275,663	281,752

CHARGES OF ST. HELENA.

Total Charges	£210,083	121,953	116,197
Deduct Revenues.....	2,045	1,860	3,929
Net Charges	£208,038	120,093	112,268

GENERAL RESULT OF CHARGE.

Net Charges (exclusive of St. Helena)	£864,265	1,026,705	889,053
Expense of St. Helena.....	208,038	120,093	112,268
Total Charge	£1,072,303	1,146,798	1,001,321

ABSTRACT OF EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, 1823—continued.

BALANCE OF QUICK STOCK, EXHIBITING A STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS IN RESPECT TO ASSETS AND DEBTS IN INDIA, AT THE END OF 1822-23.

	£.	£.
<i>Territorial Assets, viz.</i>Cash	11,851,124	
Bills, Debts, and other Assets...	11,875,621	
		23,726,745
<i>Territorial Debts, viz.</i>Bearing Interest	29,382,518	
Not bearing Interest.....	7,457,141	
		36,839,659
Net Excess of Debts Territorial ...	£13,112,914	
<i>Commercial Assets, viz.</i> ...Cash	227,176	
Debts and Goods	2,621,063	
		2,848,239
<i>Commercial Debts, viz.</i> ...Not bearing Interest.....		110,024
Net Excess of Assets Commercial	£2,738,215	
Net Excess of Debt in India		10,374,699
STATEMENT OF BOND AND OTHER DEBTS OWING BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA ON THE 30TH APRIL 1823.		
	£.	
BENGAL <i>Territorial, viz.</i> ...At Interest	26,513,870	
Not bearing Interest	6,295,820	
Total Territorial	£32,809,690	
<i>Commercial, viz.</i> Commission, &c. not bearing Interest.....		106,881
Total Debt at Bengal	£32,916,571	
MADRAS <i>Territorial, viz.</i> ...At Interest	2,600,584	
Not bearing Interest	687,114	
Total Debt at Madras	£3,287,698	
BOMBAY <i>Territorial, viz.</i> ...At Interest	234,030	
Not bearing Interest	451,277	
Total Territorial	£685,307	
<i>Commercial, viz.</i> Arrears not bearing Interest		3,125
Total Debt at Bombay	£688,432	
FORT MARLBRO' <i>Territorial</i>Bearing Interest	2,986	
Not bearing Interest	6,104	
Total Territorial	9,090	
<i>Commercial</i>Not bearing Interest		19
Total Debt at Fort Marlbro'	£9,109	
PR. OF WALES' ISLAND <i>Territorial, viz.</i> ...Bearing Interest	31,049	
Not bearing Interest	16,826	
Total Debt at P. W. Island...	£47,875	
TOTAL. —Bearing Interest	£29,382,519	
Not Bearing Interest	7,567,166	
Total Debt in India*	£36,949,685	

* The variation between this and the above account, amounting to £2, arises from fractions.

The foregoing abstracts are confined to the state of the Company's territorial finances, except with respect to the debts, and assets of quick stock, applicable if necessary to the immediate reduction of those debts.

It thence appears that, in the provinces under the Bengal Government, the annual revenues, up to the period of the latest regular account, have increased nearly half a million sterling. The estimate for the year 1823-24 supposes a diminution of the revenue, and an increase in the charge: the principal items of the former, in which a falling off is expected, are the customs (in all the districts, to the extent of nearly nine lacs of rupees), the opium sales, and the mint profits. Neither of these items affords a standard of the prosperity of the country. The land revenues, a much surer criterion, are expected to increase in the aggregate considerably. The augmentation in the charge is occasioned in a small degree by an increase in the military department, but chiefly by advances made on account of the opium concern; the Company having extended the cultivation of this article, which requires a very heavy outlay. The measure of extending the cultivation of the poppy in Malwa has been condemned; whatever may be the result of this policy, one object of which is to benefit the landholders, the fact explains the apparent decrease of the revenue under this presidency.

The revenues of Madras have annually increased in almost equal ratio during each of the three years ending 1822-23; the estimate for that of 1823-24 calculates upon a much larger rate of improvement. The apparent balance of charge in that year arises from the payment of about £1,200,000 to the Nizam for the final redemption of the annual *peshcush* due on account of the northern circars, amounting to 6,30,630 rupees, which will be no longer a charge on the revenues of Madras.

The Bombay accounts exhibit a constant balance of charge: its revenues, nevertheless, have materially increased (except in the item of opium); and a diminution appears in the estimated charges of 1823-24, to the extent of 107 lacs of rupees, or upwards of £1,200,000.

Taking the three presidencies only, and excluding Bencoolen (now no longer in our possession), Prince of Wales' Island, and St. Helena (which is the fairest mode of showing the true state of the Company's territorial revenues), and leaving out of consideration the payment in discharge of *peshcush*, the result will stand thus:

Years.	Surplus Revenue.	Interest on Debt.	Net Surplus.
1821-22	£4,197,703.....	1,932,632.....	2,265,071
1822-23	4,846,442.....	1,649,140.....	3,197,302
1823-24	4,163,294.....	1,734,811.....	2,428,483

The first of these three years was the concluding and most flourishing year of the administration of Lord Hastings.

The details respecting the territorial debt are equally satisfactory: in the year ending April 1823 its excess over the assets was £3,273,038 less than in the preceding year; the debt having been reduced to the extent of £1,750,497, and there being an augmentation of £1,522,041 in the assets territorial above those of 1822, besides an augmentation in the commercial assets, amounting to £2,738,215, forming a total of more than four millions. These assets are altogether distinct from what is termed "dead stock," or immoveable property; the latter is estimated at £10,000,000. The aggregation of these various items would extinguish the debt at once; yet M. Say, by a process which he alone can explain, has contrived to represent the territorial debt of the

the Company, after making allowance for dead stock, as amounting to upwards of forty millions ~~of sterling~~ ~~of the Company's revenue~~ ~~of the territorial revenue~~.

From the statement of territorial revenue, as exhibited in the preceding abstracts, there is, however, to be deducted certain disbursements at home on account of our eastern possessions. These consist of cost of stores provided at home, retired officers' pay, political freight, Carnatic debt, charges on account of St. Helena, &c., and the expense of the large establishments of the Company at home, with other disbursements, included under the head of political charges general. These are carried to account as payments in the home finance accounts (as will be seen by reference to the statement in our journal already quoted); so that the favourable balance of those accounts will be increased in the same proportion as that of those now under consideration is reduced, by the transfer of these disbursements from the one to the other. Their amount in 1821-22 was £1,386,748; in 1822-23, £1,434,327; in 1823-24, £1,427,374. The expenditure, on account of St. Helena, forms a large item in these disbursements (upwards of £100,000), which, in strictness, seems hardly chargeable upon the territorial branch of the account.

Making every possible deduction, and admitting every thing in the shape of charge, (including interest on debt, redemption of peahwah, &c.) the account of the territorial revenue alone for 1823-24 will stand as follows:

Net surplus Revenue in India £688,174.

After arriving at this result, which (owing to causes already assigned) affords an unfavourable picture of the Company's real financial condition, what are we to think of the assertions of M. Say, namely, that "India is a charge upon England to the extent of more than two millions sterling per annum;" and that we are to regard the Company as "a body possessing at once a commercial and a sovereign character, which, gaining nothing, either as merchants or sovereigns, is compelled to borrow money every year, wherewith to distribute amongst its members a semblance of profit?" How, again, are we to reconcile with the foregoing distinct and intelligible official statements submitted to Parliament, the declaration of M. Sismondi (who joins in the cry, that "India, thanks to the Government of the Company! does not enrich the English nation"), namely, that the Company's object is to confound the territorial revenues derived from Bengal (India) with its commercial profits, "in order to conceal the effects of its mischievous projects?" It must be evident that these writers are totally in the dark with respect to the subject of which they profess to treat: for could we suppose such respectable writers capable of prostituting their pens to deliberate misrepresentation, they would scarcely have ventured to publish what was susceptible of such easy refutation.

It is fit we should add, in order to obviate any hypercriticism, that the parliamentary accounts, from whence the foregoing abstracts have been made, contain full statements of the receipts and disbursements of the different local governments in India, containing a particular detail of all their financial transactions, from May 1st, 1822, till 30th April 1823, to which we must refer those who are anxious to investigate this subject closely. The late work of Mr. H. St. George Tucker will be found a valuable guide in such inquiries, which we apprehend the East-India Company must be more solicitous to encourage than those whose design is to represent its government as the worst of all possible governments, and its affairs as in a state of bankruptcy.

A candid reader can scarcely need being reminded, that the expenses attending the present political circumstances of India must hereafter influence the amount of revenue.

GREEK FIRE.—CONGREVE ROCKETS.

THE invention of Congreve rockets, or the art of throwing exploding projectiles by means of fuses, passes for a novelty; but this is a complete error. The soldiers of the Lower Empire carried within their shields light tubes, or hand-siphons (*χειροσιφωνα*) filled with artificial fire (*σκευασμενον πυρ*), which rushed through the air with extreme velocity. The emperor Leo, the philosopher, himself gave directions for the preparation of these siphons;* an operation which the Greeks constantly laboured to keep secret.† It is obvious on the threshold of the inquiry, that a firework violently transmitted through the air must naturally, by force of re-action, have carried its vehicle with it, whenever chance caused its escape from the soldier's hand. Hence there must have been a species of Congreve rockets from the end of the ninth century.

Leo, the philosopher, mounted the throne in 886. It is not certain that he invented hand-siphons; but there is no trace of them found in the Byzantine history previous to his reign. The great siphon first described by Thucydides and Apollodorus, the use of which was revived in 672, was a kind of rammer pump, which launched naphtha, pitch, and other liquid and inflammable substances. Thence the name of Median fire (*Μηδικων πυρ*), and liquid fire (*υγρον πυρ*). The fireworks which burnt in the water, and to which the name of Roman or Greek fire was given, were in the first instance employed by the Assyrians, the Chinese, the Chaldeans, the Persians, the Hebrews, the Medes, &c. They were subsequently transmitted to the Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Alexandrians, the Byzantines, the Vandals, the Arabs, the Franks, &c. The artificial fire in question has not only been employed in very distant epochs, but it has never been entirely out of use. The mode of composing and using it is to be found in a great number of ancient and modern works. Certain distinctions, however, in the ingredients, the preparations, and especially the name, have caused the various mistakes into which great numbers of distinguished writers have fallen; such as Theophrastus, Cedrenus, Melancthon, La Porte, Ducange, Moreri, Montesquieu, Grose, Watson, Gibbon, &c.

In the celebrated MS. of Marcus Græcus is to be found, at the same time, the mode of making gunpowder, Greek fire, and destructive rockets.‡ The same information was revived in a work of the thirteenth century, attributed to Albert the Great.§ Roger Bacon|| appears to have been acquainted with something of the same kind; but, like Marcus Græcus and Albert, he is silent on the subject of cannon, and all other kinds of fire-arms; so that the rockets, called Congreve, which are now-a-days regarded as the most recent invention of artillery, constitute, on the contrary, one of the most ancient. The proofs of this proposition are subjoined.

From time immemorial the Chinese have possessed fire-arms, and more especially fireworks; but they never made any remarkable use of them in war till towards the commencement of the thirteenth century. At that epoch, that

* *Leonis Tactica* in *I. Mauricii Operibus*, T. 6, cap. 19, § 57.

† *Constantinus Porphyrogeneta de Administratione Imperii Orientalis*. Part 2, cap. 13. Parisus, 1547.

‡ *Liber ignium ad comburendum hostes, tam in mari quam in terra*. See Parts v, vi, and xiii, Paris, 1804.

§ *De Mirabilibus Mundi*. P. 188.

|| *De Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturæ*. Cap. 6.—*Opus Majus*. P. 474. Londini, 1733.

is to say, about the year 1232, they defended themselves against the Tartars by the use of bombs, fire-projectiles, and flying fuseses or rockets.*

The latter, as we shall find, were already known in Europe; but after the most vigorous search, there are no proofs of their use till 1379 or 1380. The Paduans employed them to burn the city of Mestre, until the Venetians to burn the tower *Delle Bebe*,† which appertained to the outworks of Chioggia.‡ These facts occurred almost under the eye of the historians who relate them.

In 1449 Dunois threw rockets into the square of Pont Audemur, and while the besieged exerted themselves to extinguish the fire they caused, the French scaled the walls.§

In a MS. which passed for very ancient in 1561, destructive fire-rockets are described with minute particularity. It is recommended that the wrappers should be made of iron-plates, and varnished in order to prevent their rusting.||

Louis Collado, the chief engineer to Charles the Fifth, informs us, that at the period when he composed his "Artillery Manual" (in 1586), fuseses were employed in order to throw light on the environs of besieged places, and for the purpose of routing cavalry. He recommends that petards should be added to them, in order to render them more dangerous, and that they should be thrown by means of a long tube, in order to augment their projectile force.**

Furtenbach describes a kind of buckler, surmounted by a tube, for the purpose of throwing hand-grenades and fuseses. This author informs us that the Moors, and other Mussulmans, made great use of them in their sea-fights.††

He adds, 1st, that the head of the rocket ought to be shod with barbed iron: 2d, that sometimes the wrapper was coated with inflammable matter, in order to prevent the enemy from seizing and throwing it back: and 3d, that iron and leaden balls were introduced into the petard, which, on its bursting, composed a destructive *mitraille*.‡‡

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, and during the eighteenth, fuseses were disused in Europe, except for naval signals and *jeux de joie*. But in Asia they were still continued to be employed in war. In different districts of this part of the world *jeux de joie* have been long employed, as well as in China.

The Jew, Benjamin de Tudela, who visited Persia about 1173, saw a great number of fireworks, called "suns," which are nothing but rotatory fuseses. When the Portuguese, for the first time, landed at Melinda, in 1498, the Indians never ceased, during the night, firing off rockets and cannon, as a sign of rejoicing.§§

The soldiers of Tippoo Saib threw a great number of rockets among the British besieging force at Seringapatam.|||| Julienue de Bellair, who had previously

* A Danduli Chronicon in Muratori Scriptores rerum Italicarum. l. 12, p. 448.

† In *Chinazzo della guerra de Cileia in Muratorio*. Ed., v. 15, p. 709. *Rochetta* is the name which Dandolo and Chinazzo give to these fuseses.

‡ *Histoire générale de la Chine*, by Mailla. V. 9, p. 167.—*Hist. de Genghiscan*, by Gaubil. P. 72.

§ *Hist. Abenagim de Charles VIII.—Hist. de la Milice Française*, by Daniel. V. 1., p. 876.

|| In this treatise, the words *rocket* and *roquette* are employed to designate the vehicle of the fusee.

‡‡ The whole fusee is termed "flying-fire," as in the MS. of Marcus Græcus.

§§ *Codex*: the Spaniards use this expression in order to designate flying fuseses. It is an obvious corruption of *rochetta*.

|||| *Platona Manual de Artilleria*. P. 81. Milan, 1592. Second Edition.

†† The Chevalier Hocquincourt having boarded an Algerine, received a broadside of numerous grenades and fire-projectiles. The latter firework resembled the hand-sphott of the Greeks, and, like our modern Roman candles, constituted a kind of flying fusee as soon as it was abandoned to its own impulse.

‡‡ See a German work entitled *Architectura Navalis*. Ulm, 1629. Pp. 108 and 100.

§§ Castaneda's Hist. of India: translated by Groachy. P. 30. Antwerp, 1666.

|||| James's New and enlarged Military Dictionary. Article "Rocket."

viously witnessed their efficacy, uselessly attempted to cause their adoption in France towards 1791.* Generals Larihoissiere, Marescot, Eblé, and several other individuals of less note, were not more successful.

At length Sir William Congreve was more fortunate; having succeeded, in 1805, in prevailing upon the British Government to employ them.

* *Éléments de Fortification*. &c. P. 582.

JOURNEY FROM RANGOON TO MARTABAN.

MR. F. CAREY,* son of Professor Carey, being some years back a resident at Rangoon, where he married the daughter of a native female, was invited, in 1809, by the then Viceroy of Pegu, to accompany him in a warlike expedition into the Siamese territory. Mr. Carey accordingly attended him from Rangoon as far as Martaban; and the following is an abstract of the particulars noted by him in his journal.

Mr. Carey embarked at Rangoon on the 16th November 1809, and reached Pegu on the evening of the next day, having passed the following places between Sirian Point and Pegu: Thonlen, a town; Decha, a village; Makyica, a village; Akhayoung, a town; Tumu-tukou, a village; Pakoung, a village; Chenobbo, a village; Groungbon, a village; Chendé, a village; Jedoovudi, a town; and Pukau, another. The creeks were, Mourat, Majing (a small river), Akhuynk, and Akharaung.

The Viceroy, who appears to have entertained Mr. Carey upon the footing of a medical attendant, ordered three buffalo carts to be provided for him and his baggage, and ten persons to attend him; his expenses were likewise defrayed. Previous to the expedition leaving Pegu, the Viceroy sent for Mr. Carey to ascertain whether he had a certain plant in his possession, called *khatta-nec*, a red bulbous root, which the Burmese imagine to be essential to the success of alchemical operations; they believe that gold can be obtained from certain preparations by employing this plant. The Viceroy expressed great joy when Mr. Carey assured him he had the plant, and would give him a slip of it when he returned to Rangoon. The Viceroy had failed in his previous experiments on account of the want of this important ingredient.

The Burmese army moved before daylight on the morning of the 19th, and passed a large village, called *Shoebon* (*golden flower*), and after travelling for some hours in a north-west direction, encamped on an extensive plain, within two days' march of the river Chitoung. The first two hours they penetrated through thick jungles of small trees and bamboos, after which they entered upon a very large plain, with only here and there a tree, extending to the east as far as the mountain, to the south-west as far as the sea, and to the north-east as far as the eye could reach. This plain was a complete grass jungle, with a few cultivated spots, and abounded with various kinds of wild beasts. The mountains appeared to run in a north-easterly direction from Chitoung, and to turn off again to the south, towards Martaban.

The next day the army crossed, on boats rafted together, a river called Kouban, about 200 yards broad, and not fordable; Mr. Carey supposed it to be either a branch of the Chitoung, or to rise among the mountains of

Toungoo.

* This gentleman, who had acquired a perfect knowledge of the language, and a great familiarity with the customs and manners, of the Burmese, died about two years since, at the premature age of thirty-six.

Toungoo. The Burmese could not tell its origin, but they said it emptied itself into the sea. The country during the march was a complete wilderness, covered with long grass. The course was north-east.

On the 21st they started at half-past one A.M., and after travelling through very high grass, the army encamped on the bank of the Chitoung river; the course was altered to south-east. A market formed by the people of Chitoung and the neighbouring villages, supplied provisions, consisting of fish, fowls, rice, and vegetables. Balachong was served to the soldiers from the government store. The whole country from Pegu hither was an extensive plain; the land low, apparently overflowed during the rainy season, and covered with long grass infested with wild beasts. The whole of the country to the west of the Chitoung river, formerly belonged to the Pegu government, and the vast tract of land to the east as far as Junkceylon, to the Siamese; the river of Chitoung formed the ancient boundary between these two nations. The town of Chitoung is situated on the east of the river; round about it are a few straggling villages. The river is about half a mile in breadth, and appears to be deep and regular: it abounds with alligators. Toward the north it runs close up under the mountains, and then strikes off to the south till it falls into the sea. Mr. Carey saw no mountains to the west of the Chitoung river, as described in Sykes's Embassy. The mountains themselves are totally un cultivated and uninhabited. Around the borders are to be found a few houses of Corians, or mountaineers. The mountains appear to be covered with large trees, with here and there a vacancy, and are said to abound with *chittas*, a large sort of deer; *chines*, a species of antelope; and tigers; and the valleys with elephants, wild hogs, deer, &c.

Mr. Carey gives the following account of the equipment of the Burmese troops: "a Burman soldier has scarcely any baggage; one small basket-box, not quite a foot square, contains his clothes, which generally consist of one, and sometimes two pieces; and a little curry-stuff to season his rice; a pot; a mat; a long bag, containing about ten pounds of rice; a spear; a sword, and a large knife, which is used on every occasion, constitute all his equipment. This is suspended upon a bamboo, with four legs to be set upright when not carried; when marching, it is thrown across the shoulder. Most of the officers have carts for their baggage, women, &c."

The passage of the Viceroy took place the next day with great pomp: he crossed the river upon four boats lashed together, and towed by a couple of war boats. The troops lined the road where he landed, sitting with their backs towards him, as a mark of very great respect! His excellency here inspected his elephants, and had a review of the governors of the districts, to ascertain whether their proper complement of men was forthcoming. Presents of rice, fish, betel-nut, &c. were made to the Viceroy, who took what he needed, and distributed the surplus amongst his favourites.

On the ensuing morning, the army still directing its march to the south-east, entered the thick forests which skirt the Chitoung mountains; they were almost impenetrable, consisting of various kinds of timber trees, amongst which was the *yendak*, red and black, a species of mahogany; the *moakhou*, a tall, smooth tree, of a hard grain; the *ketchet*, yielding a useful gum, and the wood of which is durable; the *peema*, or *jarool*, and the *pengadoor*, the hardest timber in the Burman dominions. The road had been long ago formed by cutting away the trees. There was a shorter and better road over the plain country, but it is only passable in the months of December and January.

The rate of travelling through the forests was about two miles and a half an hour;

hour; it had been four miles an hour to the Chitoung river. On the 25th, the Viceroy amused himself with an elephant hunt; next day the track of march continued through the forests; the army encamped on the east side of the mountain called Tiklat, a cluster of six large hills. A small canal, called Theboe, runs from the mountain towards the Chitoung river.

On the 27th the army emerged from the thick forests on the banks of a beautiful river called Doungwing, or Maywing, from whence Mr. Carey could perceive that they had passed between two ranges of mountains: that on the west was called Koukthipating; that on the east, Jingat, on which is a large pagoda. On the 28th and 29th they continued to traverse dense forests; the course, south-east. On the 30th the course was altered to the east.

On the 1st December the road lay due east, diversified with fine views on both sides of the mountains, spreading into an open plain or valley. The mountains to the north-west formed a regular range; those to the south-east were dispersed. Mr. Carey ascended one of the mountains, and found the habitations of some Corians, or mountaineers, who are a race of wild men, in a perfectly savage state. Neither men, women, nor children, appeared to have bathed or even washed their hands or faces for months together; the spittle drivelled down their chins, and their faces were besmeared with the red betel; their clothes few, and covered with filth and vermin, and their nails like little spades. They use a small pipe, which is seldom out of their mouths. They are subject to no Government, and live entirely upon what these forests yield, and what they raise of themselves, which is just sufficient for their yearly consumption, and consists chiefly of the betel-leaf, rice, &c.

The march next day diverged to the south; and on the third they reached a village called Kwyagan, three miles distant from Martaban.

On the 4th the army collected, and marched through the town of Martaban, which is more than a mile in length. Next day, Mr. Carey ascended one of the highest mountains to take a view of the country, which he thus describes:

"The prospects were truly grand and magnificent. To the north and south, the range of mountains upon which the town is situated were to be seen as far as the eye could reach; to the east, the long and high range of mountains which separate the Burman dominions from those of the Siamese, run in a parallel line with those which skirt the sea-shore, at about the distance of 100 or 150 miles; to the west was to be seen the river, divided into two branches, and opening into the sea, with vast numbers of high islands scattered in different directions. The town appears to be well peopled, as does the country round about; the population consists of Peguers, Burmans, Siamese, and mountaineers. The town is situated on the east side of the mountain, and the stockade runs along the top and the bottom of it; but it is now in a state of decay."

Understanding that the Viceroy did not intend to move speedily, and that he would only proceed two days' march beyond this station, Mr. Carey solicited and obtained permission, to return by water to Rangoon, where he arrived on the 14th.

The details of the Viceroy's expedition furnish as amusing an example of harmless warfare as can be found upon record.

ANCIENT GOVERNMENT AND INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION OF MALABAR.

When this province was first invaded by Hyder Ally, in the year 1766, the country was divided into petty rajships; the Zamorin rajah was the most powerful. The population was armed; as all lands, except those set apart for religious purposes, were held by military tenure. The landholders were exempt from rent; the country was divided into villages and districts (of so many thousand men), each under its military chief. The followers of the Zamorin were estimated at 40,000, of whom a large body was maintained as a standing army. The principal sources of his revenue (common to other Malabar rajahs) were the following: 1, extensive domains; 2, customs and licences; 3, escheats of Hindoo estates without heirs; 4, fines for adoption in default of heirs, usually one-third of the property; 5, fines from the estates of Mapellas deceased, usually from one-twentieth to one-fifth of the value; 6, fines from younger brothers on succeeding the elder in the sister's house; 7, fines for offences, and heavy fees on law-suits; 8, all cattle having particular marks.

It is suspected, that besides these sources, the rajah levied a land-tax equal to about one-fifth of the produce on all lands, except those belonging to brahmins and pagodas. If the tax was not regularly levied, there is reason to believe that contributions were occasionally imposed upon the landholders to that amount.

The duties of the hereditary chiefs did not essentially differ from those of the district and village potails of other countries. The village was called *desim*; the head-men *deswary*, or the *jelmiwar*, if he enjoyed only part of the rights belonging to the chief of the *desim*, which were as follow: the direction of the religious ceremonies of the pagoda; the management of its lands and servants; the control of marriages and village ceremonies; and the general superintendence of all affairs of the *desim*. These rights (which might be a subject of sale and transfer) could be shared by two persons; but the direction of civil, religious, and military affairs was always vested in the same individual. Where there was no pagoda, there could be no *desway*; but the *jelmiwar* enjoyed all the authority of the *desway* in his own village, but without the consideration paid to that officer. These rights, together with the landed property of the village, were originally obtained from the Numbatti brahmins, the ancient proprietors of the whole country. A *desway* seldom parted with his rights, though he might alienate his land, and even retire from the village, after his whole estate had passed into the hands of Mapellas.

The *desways* were at one time the sole proprietors of the land. There was a *desway* to every village, unless it was the private property of the chief of the district, called the *naurwalli*, or of the rajah. The latter, where there was no *desway*, employed a manager of several villages, called *Prowurtikar*.

The *desway* was entrusted with the collection of government dues in the village; he was its military chief; he had the direction of the police, and decided petty suits. In police and judicial matters he was aided by two or three respectable inhabitants, called *pramanis*, who held no regular appointment, but acted in an advisory office. They were of all the superior castes, but chiefly Nairs. The *pramanis*, in the first instance, generally applied to a *pramani*, who acted in others whom both parties agreed to make referees. No writing

was employed in the proceedings; a kurrarnamah, founded upon the decision, was all that was necessary. If the defendant refused to attend, the *desway* summoned him, and the cause was tried in the *desway's* presence, by the *pramanis* forming a court or punchayet. If the defendant disobeyed, the chief of the district was applied to, who settled the cause himself by means of the *desway* and *pramanis*.

In cases of theft, the *desway* and *pramani* investigated the matter together, which they reported to the *naurwai*, or chief, to whom they carried the offender when taken. The penalty for the first offence was fine and restitution; for the third, severe punishment or death. If the thief absconded, he was outlawed.

The *desway* and *pramani* received fees, paid in equal shares by both parties, on all suits determined by them; to the *desway*, one rupee; to the *pramani*, half a rupee. They never exceeded 10 per cent. of the claim. When the parties were poor, a fourth or fifth of the usual rate was taken. The *desway* also received annually from owners of gardens the produce of one plantain-tree, ten cocoa-nuts, one jack, one cluster of soopari or betel-nut; from half ryots the value of four to eight annas in ghee or sugar; and a poll-tax of eight annas from carpenters, smiths, and washermen.

The extensive and summary jurisdiction of the *desway* rendered *curnums* and inferior village servants unnecessary. The collection of the occasional contributions and public revenue was easy, and no individual whatsoever hesitated to perform any service the *desway* commanded. He was obeyed as the chief of a clan, and no villager sat in his presence without leave.

The *naurwai*, or chief of the *naur*, or district, was the officer next above the *desway*, and claimed to hold his office by a tenure as ancient as that of the present rajah; deriving it from the Numbatti brahmins. He was a kind of district-*desway*. He had a small share of almost every branch of the rajah's revenue. He had customs at an inferior rate; small fines, and petty escheats. As chief police and judicial officer, he had a share of confiscations and fees of suits. The *naurwai* collected the revenue, assisted by *putwallis* (accountants), who were the district *putwaris* or *curnums*. The *putwalli* had a monthly allowance from the *naurwai*; he received fees on bonds which he prepared for the inhabitants; and had service-land, rent free, yielding from fifty to eighty purrahs of rice. His office was hereditary, and coeval with that of the *naurwai*, who appointed him when he received his own office.

The *naurwai* was the military chief of the district. He was bound to assemble, in peace, the Nairs of his district, every two or three years, to exhibit a mock combat with those of another district, in presence of the rajah. These combats never terminated without loss of lives; and the *naurwai* paid from eight to sixteen rupees for the funeral of each Nair killed; and from sixteen to three hundred rupees to each wounded Nair. When the *naurwai* rebelled, his estate was not confiscated when he was reduced, but went to his heirs.

All appeals from the *naurwais* and *desways* to the rajah were decided by a court, or punchayet, in his presence, or in that of his minister. The latter office was claimed as the hereditary right of particular *naurwais*, who retained the title, when the rajah appointed another person to discharge the duty.

The system of internal administration, of which the foregoing is an outline, prevailed throughout Malabar when that province was invaded by Hyder Ally in 1766; but as the country could never be reduced to complete subjection whilst it existed, it was destroyed, and another substituted, resembling

as nearly as the circumstances of the country then permitted, that which was established in the other provinces of his dominions; and though, in other quarters, compelled him to leave some of the inferior rajahs as his agents in the management of their territories, what he left undone was completed by his son, Tippoo Sultaun, who expelled them all. The military tenures were abolished; regular land-rent, founded on inspection, though not on actual survey, was imposed upon the country; the administration of its affairs was entrusted to soubahdars and fowzdars sent from Seringapatam, instead of rajahs, and the Nairs were overawed by a large body of troops from Mysore, stationed amongst them. In the course of this invasion, and the frequent insurrections which succeeded it, most of the nairwais were killed in the field, or put to death; and the rest fled, or concealed themselves until the province was ceded to the Company. Many of the desways, the next class of military chiefs, also perished, and the remainder remained in their villages concealed or neglected. Not being of sufficient importance to make their residence in the villages be deemed dangerous to the state, they did not abandon their country. It was no part of the policy of the Mysore government to employ a race of permanent district officers; the place of the nairwais was, therefore, not supplied; but fixed or hereditary heads of villages constituted an essential branch of its system, and provision was therefore made to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the removal of the desways.

FROM THE ROMANCE OF ANTAR.

The shades have spread their canopy,

The flowers have decked their scented bed,

And silver streams are rolling by,

Through banks of gold, and blue, and red;

And fruits and flowers bedeck the trees,

Like hanging wreaths or rosaries.

There, nightingales attune their throats,

And sobbing doves deep-bowed complain;

While lovers weep to hear such notes

As sweep the chords of lingering pain:

And gales to wafted boughs are sighing,

And they, in mystic dance, replying.

And dewdrops fall,—and herb and flower

With liquid pearls are studded brightly;

'Tis rapture all:—Then seize the hour,

Ere joy escape, for joy goes lightly.

Let care and fear their steps re-measure;

Sacred is the day to pleasure.

E. C.

1825.]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE NATIONS ON THE RUSSIAN BORDERS,

OF MOUNT CAUCASUS.

Adapted from the account of General Dobson, collected during the years 1818 and 1821, published in the Russian language.

Opposite the Terek, and family Cossacs, and behind the bay, commencing at the harbour of Ochinskoi, dwell the Kumukh, the Akchewai, the Kestik, the Andreiewzi, behind the marshes extending along the river Olmash, and the Gorintshewzi, who all live under the government of their respective bags, and are subject to the Shamkhal of Tarkakoi.

Opposite the Gerbianski and part of the Mosdok Cossacs, are the habitations of the Tshetshenski, who have settled here in conjunction with the *chigata* (outcasts) of the Dagestane and other tribes. These people live under a kind of patriarchal government, in which the clergy seem to have a large share; although one particular family occasionally acquires influence among them by a series of successful robberies.

They have altogether no more than seven villages; yet their alliance is sought for by many tribes, who have powerfully assisted them whenever they have been attacked. They were little formidable to the Russians, until the year 1784; when alarmed by the settlement of Mosdok, and the formation of the military road into Georgia, they began destructive inroads into their territory, attacking their military parties on the road, &c. In 1786, however, the forts along the road were destroyed, and their robberies ceased for a time. But when, in 1800, these forts began to be rebuilt, their hostilities were renewed, and have continued ever since with more or less success and atrocity, notwithstanding the chastisement they received in 1807, the establishment of a camp of defence in 1817, and the building of the fortress of Grosnaja in 1818. The present governor of Georgia, Yermaloff, has now completely hemmed them in with fortresses, and almost succeeded in cutting off their communication with the Kumukh and Lesghi. Still, however, it seems as if nothing short of the total destruction of this fierce tribe, or the formation of a new road by way of Yekaterinograd, and through Little Kabardah on the opposite banks of the Malka and Terek, along the Constantine and Elizabeth redoubts, could prevent them from continuing to molest the Russians.

Opposite the Mosdok mountain-Cossacs and the Volga-Cossacs, to the south of the fortresses of Mosdok and Georgiowsk, and along the Terek, dwell the Kabardinski. The country belonging to them is divided into great and little Kabardah; the latter being situated along the Terek, and the former, near the rivers Baksan, Tshegem, &c., and extending to the sources of the Kuban. Christianity had been introduced into this and the adjoining districts as early as the sixth century, the proof of which is found in the ruins of many churches and in various inscriptions; but now the chiefs are Mohammedans, and the people profess a species of deism.

The Kabardinski are superior in point of civilization to most of the other tribes, the greater part of which had formerly been tributary to them; and notwithstanding the great decrease in their numbers, through the plague, they are still considered the first among the Caucasian nations, the Dagestane perhaps excepted.

The people of Great Kabardah are divided into three tribes, Atashuk, Missoiet, and Dshembulat, and are tyrannized over by a host of princes, whose sole income is the produce of their robbery, which is also their regular

vocation. For as soon as a prince is born, he is put into the hands of a nobleman (*usden*), whose business it is to train him up to be a perfect thief; and nine-tenths of the produce of the future robberies of the disciple constitute the legal reward of the instructor, who is called, by them, *Ataluk*.

Formerly, these people knew no other law than the will of their rulers; but the great increase of the princes has compelled these at last to form a kind of great council, to which, in the course of time, the *usdens* (nobles) and the elders of the people were also called; and the decisions of this great assembly become the law of the land, which, however, is subject to frequent alterations, as well as violations.

They swear on the Koran; but Mohammedanism being but of recent introduction among them, they imagine that they fulfill all their obligations if they keep their oath for a twelvemonth; and therefore they never hesitate to violate the treaties they make with the Russian generals, whenever it suits their purpose. This faithlessness they carried so far, that, dazzled by religious fanaticism, and dreams of former national grandeur, they once plotted to release the hostages they had voluntarily offered to the Russians during the year 1814, for the purpose of obtaining peace, and who were shut up in the fortress of Yekaterinograd.

There is something very imposing in the appearance of their general assemblies. Every proposal proceeds from the princes, and is generally supported by two or three of the oldest among them. The assemblies consist, as before-mentioned, of the princes, *usdens*, and elders of the people; each family or tribe sitting separately. The princes having agreed upon their proposal, refer it to the *usdens*, who, being immediately dependant on the princes, seldom venture to disagree with them. But their united decision does not become law, till it has been accepted by the people; after which the execution of it is left to the princes. None of these princes, however, is possessed of any property, which is in the hands of the people, and a few of the *usdens*. Their persons are, nevertheless, considered sacred, and every one of the people is bound to stake property and life in their defence. They are called protectors, and each of them has a few subjects, whom they may deprive of their prisoners of war, their wives and daughters, and every other species of property; but they have no power over their lives. Notwithstanding this galling despotism, there are some elders of ancient families, whose opinion even the princes are obliged to respect, since their authority in the public assemblies goes farther than theirs.

At one time, many of the people had fled from their oppression, and settled within the Russian line; but by an injudicious policy they were again delivered up to them, and now their cruelty, and the mutual hatred between them and the people, know no bounds.

There is one peculiarity in the manners of this nation which seems to offer some compensation for the extortions of the princes. For if these take all their maintenance from the people, they are, on the other hand, compelled to give to their subjects whatsoever they demand of them. If any one, passing by their huts, sees them at a meal, he has nothing to do but to enter and partake of their food. If an *usden* sees a prince with money, good clothes, a cap, or any thing else about him that he may like, and chooses to ask for it, the prince is obliged to give it him. But the avarice of these bad rulers generally frustrates this retaliatory power of their subjects, by inducing them to hide their prey, and to dress as meanly as they can.

Before the corruption of their manners, there were many points of resemblance

blance between the Kabardinski people and the Spartans; and even now, they are strangers to luxury, set no value on gold and silver, and esteem arms and warlike deeds above all things. Their habitations are plain huts, and the only food of prince or people is millet boiled in water, and boiled or roast mutton: their common drink is made of flour, and called *busa*, with perhaps some bad mead among the rich. The families, from the oldest sire down to his latest descendant, live together, and eat out of one kettle: whence the numbering of the people is made by kettles, instead of houses or families.

The education of their children is well calculated for a military life. As soon as born, they are, without being washed, exposed to the influence of the open air for the space of twenty-four hours, without any one to attend on them. When a boy is a year old, a sword and a plaything are placed before him; and if he takes the former, the family consider it a good omen. From the age of seven, they are made to ride on horseback, and to handle the bow and musket; and it is a general practice among them to place children of both sexes under the care of strangers, to prevent their being spoiled by the fondness and indulgence of parents. It is the custom to sew some soft leather round the waists of girls, for the purpose of giving them a slender shape, and to keep them in this state of restraint till they are seven years of age.

When the young people have reached the age of puberty, they return to the parental hut, and both sexes see each other freely on the days of festival. The bride is purchased by the bridegroom for a *kalum* (ransom) paid to the father, consisting of arms, armour, cattle, or even money. On the day appointed for the marriage, all the inhabitants of a village assemble, the young men dressed in the spoils of their enemies, and the girls in their best clothes. The former perform various warlike and gymnastic exercises, and the most dexterous obtain the praises of the old men, with the permission to select from among the girls partners for the dance, which always accompanies their public festivals; whilst the less skilful are excluded from this favourite amusement. The music consists of two or three long flutes, with three annular openings, and a balalaica. Towards the evening the people retire, the bride is led home, and the bridegroom is obliged to gain access to her unobserved; otherwise, he disgraces himself and his wife for ever.

Women busy themselves, besides domestic concerns, with embroidery in gold and silver, weaving ribbons, and sewing clothes. Newly married females wear a peculiar kind of cap, till their first child is born; after which it is taken from them by their father, who is then expected to make them a present of a hut, cattle, &c.

In case of the death of a relation, the women scratch their faces and necks; and the more blood they draw, the more they show their love for the deceased. The men beat themselves, on those occasions, most unmercifully with whips. Lately, however, they have relaxed in these self-inflicted severities, either in consequence of their absurdity having become apparent to them, or of their affection to their relations being on the decline.

It has been said that in their manners they resemble the Spartans. This is particularly the case in the honour they show to a thief, who succeeds in hiding his theft and escaping conviction; and in the fortitude and pertinacity with which they will undergo any tortures rather than confess their crime. They also resemble the Lacedaemonians in the respect they show to old age. But they differ from them in being fickle and faithless; a character which has been particularly attributed to them since the introduction of the forms of

Mohammedanism among their nation, without its being accompanied by the intalcalation of religious principles.

There is a place in the Kabardah, called *Taratrop*, which, as the people all affirm, still includes the ruins of an ancient Christian temple, which they so highly respect, that they will never violate an oath they may have made by them; and a criminal who takes refuge there, remains inviolate under its sacred shelter.

There are above one hundred different nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the Kabardinski, which, however, with the exception of the *Kumiki*, differ from them very little in customs and manners; wherefore, the above description may be said nearly to apply to them all.

They trace their alliance with the Russians from the years 1554 and 1555, when they assisted, according to their own account, the Czar, John Wassiljewitch, in the conquest of Astrakhan; in gratitude for which this monarch married one of their princesses, who was baptized under the name of Maria. Since which period their allegiance to their powerful neighbours has been more or less sincere, according to the treatment they have experienced; and in late years many of them have emigrated beyond the Kuban, and have principally contributed in forming the *Tshetshenzi*, who have become so troublesome to the Russians. Their number in both Kabardahs is supposed now not to amount to more than 10,000 families, which are daily decreasing by disease and emigration.

Farther west from the Kabardinski, about the sources of the Kuban, are the abodes of the *Abasinzi* or *Altukiseki*, and *Karatshajewski*. Farther on, near the sources of the rivers *Telentshug* and *Urun*, are the dwelling-places of the *Bashilbaizi*.

This nation, as well as the *Abasinzi*, is different from the other inhabitants of Great *Abahasia*, from whom the other mountain tribes of the *Tsherkese* race derive their origin. They formerly lived on the other side of the Caucasus, in the district of *Elboruss*, extending as far as *Anatolia*. There they dwelt in caves, keeping in separate families, each under the rule of its patriarch or elder, chosen by the people. The dignity of elders, however, was gradually made hereditary. They began to call themselves princes, and the people their subjects; and having acquired wealth by commerce, they purchased the services of some foreign adventurers, whom they made nobles, and who assisted them in completing the subjugation of their former fellow-citizens. In the course of time these new princes began to quarrel and fight amongst themselves—a circumstance, joined to the increase of population, which at last induced some tribes to emigrate to this side of Mount Caucasus, where they have settled, and now live, under separate princes.

The *Abasinzi* (also called *Ossets*) were on their first arrival a very powerful people, but peacefully inclined, and chiefly devoted to agriculture. Unfortunately, however, they became neighbours of the *Kabardinski*, who, although at first much less powerful than these new settlers, gradually succeeded, by a long series of stratagems and frauds, first to weaken them, and then to make them robbers like themselves, for the purpose of enriching themselves with their booty. At last they actually proceeded to enslave them, and forced part of the people to take refuge among the *Bashilbaizi*, with whom, although of the same race, they had hitherto been at war, but became now reconciled for the purpose of forming henceforward but one people. Others fled to the Russians, who gave them settlements near the sources of the rivers

rivers falling into the Kuban, and *Kuma*, where this unfortunate race began to recover from its long-continued oppressions. They soon gave notice of their new comfortable situation to the *Altukessi*, who still lived beyond the Kuban, and who, having readily obtained the permission of the Russian general, came over and joined their countrymen in great numbers.

By these emigrations the *Kabardinski* were weakened in their turn, and became more tractable to the Russians; whilst the *Abasinzi*, in their new settlements, provided the Russian lines with cheap provisions, their cavalry with good horses, and the markets of *Taganrog* and other places, with large droves of cattle, leather, butter, honey, wax, and wood. The government, however, having relaxed in its attentions to them, the Cossacs so ill-used them that they yielded to the suggestions of the Turks, and, in the year 1804, fled, together with the *Nogais*, beyond the Kuban; whence, however, they returned in the succeeding year to their new settlement. In 1818 the government wished to remove their settlement farther down the Kuban. This the people resisted, and severe measures were taken against them in consequence; such as the sequestration of their cattle and agricultural implements, which produced amongst them a great mortality. To aggravate their discontent, Russian physicians were sent amongst them who gave them great offence by examining their women; and at last the greater number of them again contrived to join their countrymen beyond the Kuban, whilst the remainder fled into the woods, whence they commit all sorts of depredations in order to obtain a subsistence. Thus the Russians lost a colony of about 17,000 industrious subjects, of the mildest and most amiable disposition, by the mismanagement of their officers and the cruelty of the Cossacs. The *Abasinzi* profess the Mohammedan religion.

The *Karatshajewski* are, according to tradition, the remains of the old nation of the *Madgiari*, and are subject to the princes of the Great *Kabardah*.

Opposite the stations of the Kuban and Caucasian regiments are the dwelling-places of the *Besslenizi*, who live under princes of their own race, and who, in the year 1804, amounted to 17,000 huts. Farther on, towards the Caucasian fortifications, live the *Mashokhi*, who, at the same period, counted 3,700 huts; and the *Termigoizi*, of about 10,000 huts. Being oppressed by the *Abkhazi*, they were at first friendly to the Russians; but, in 1807 (after the taking of *Anapa*), they were joined by several smaller tribes, and having now become sufficiently powerful, first to drive their oppressors into the mountains, and then to turn their forces against the Russians, they make frequent incursions within the territory of that nation, and are greatly assisted in these predatory operations by the *Nogaians*, who have taken refuge among them.

The *Nogaians* consist of several tribes, who were formerly subject to the Khan of *Crimea*. They are of a warlike, intrepid character, capable of the greatest fatigue, very dexterous in the use of arms, given to plunder, and fond of a wandering life. With the most incredible swiftness they break up their camps and remove to another place. If attacked on their march, they quickly form a kind of rampart with their carts, behind which they will defend themselves to the last man; it being a principle among them that a *Nogaian* Tartar never must be a slave: indeed, there is no instance on record of any of them having surrendered himself alive.

After the conquest of the *Crimea*, they passed the Kuban; where they remained till the Russians carried their arms also beyond that river; when they requested to be permitted to return within the boundaries of the empire, which

which they had long annoyed by their incursions. The settlements they required were granted to them near the river Kuma; and five families took advantage of it, and were at first very prosperous. But when it became necessary to restrain their connexion with those of their nation on the other side of the Kuban, whom they assisted in their robberies in the Russian territory, they determined to withdraw themselves from the authority of their new masters, and to recross the Kuban. This intention, however, being betrayed to government, they were removed to new settlements nearer the fortresses, where their condition was considerably improved by several wise regulations which diminished the power, and, consequently, the oppressions, of the *muras* or chiefs. This good treatment, however, was not always continued; and being ill-used by the Russians, the greater part of them executed their first design, and fled across the Kuban.

Y. Z.

REPORT OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

(Concluded from page 190.)

THE Report, after referring to Oriental works of another character now in progress on the continent, proceeds as follows:

"Services of another kind are expected from those persons who are traversing those very regions, the literature of which we are studying, and who visit the people whose books afford us objects of lively and insatiable curiosity. M. Dupont has transmitted to us a memoir on the sect of the *Novairis*, a race inhabiting the environs of Latakceea, whose creed consists of a medley of religious ceremonies borrowed from paganism, the Judaical law, that of Mahomet and Ali, and some of the maxims of Christianity. M. Fontanier has written from Tauris that he willingly undertakes the office of searching for medals of the Sassanides and Arsacides, as well as for Oriental manuscripts. M. Marceschan will neglect no opportunity, during his residence at Tunis, of augmenting our literary treasures. M. Guys, the vice-consul at Latakceea, has in like manner engaged to aid us to the utmost of his power. M. Elout, upon his departure from Batavia, was kind enough to make known to us his intention of co-operating with our labours in those interesting islands where he is about to reside for several years. We have yet no regular correspondent at Japan; but our fellow-member, M. G. de Schlegel, fully aware of the many objects calculated to excite the curiosity of the learned to be met with in that kingdom, which a prudent policy has closed against Europeans, prevailed upon us to prepare a memoir upon this subject, and has taken upon himself the office of transmitting it to M. Siebold, an able naturalist, who resides at present at Desima, a small island near Nangasaki. We hope for the most fortunate results from the researches of so well-informed an observer, directed to those points most particularly deserving of illustration and discussion."

The Report then notices the premature death of M. Duvaucel, the French naturalist sent to Bengal, of whom some account was given in the last volume of the Asiatic Journal, p. 662. It states that the Society is indebted to him for, among other things, a splendid copy of the Bhagavata-Purana, in Deva-Nagari characters; the most beautiful MS. in the library of the Society, and whose equal cannot, perhaps, be found in any collection of Sanskrit books on the continent.

After

After furnishing a rapid sketch of the library of the Society, which, in the course of three years only, has acquired a considerable number of valuable works, many of which have been presented by learned societies and individuals in other countries, as well as France, the Report concludes with the following announcement of a project highly interesting to Oriental scholars:

"In congratulating you upon a state of things so satisfactory and progressive, to which you have already so efficaciously contributed, and which your contributions may promote hereafter, I cannot refrain from inviting your attention to a circumstance advantageous to Oriental studies, and which you may yet profit by, if it be possible that you remain in ignorance of it. By a fortunate coincidence, the solicitude of a government friendly to every species of useful knowledge has been directed to the very branch of literature which it is your object to encourage; and the deficiencies which have excited your anxiety, have equally awakened the attention of a minister who, placed at the head of that branch of the magistracy of France, where the homage paid to the muses has always been allied to veneration of the laws, reckons among the duties confided to him by the wisdom of our monarch, the direction of the most magnificent typographical establishment in Europe, and the superintendence of a journal, the most ancient and most celebrated of those consecrated to learning and historical science. In a luminous report submitted to the late king, 20th August last, M. le Garde des Sceaux announced the intention of doing for Oriental literature what was done in the seventeenth century for the study of antiquity and classical literature. In pursuance of this plan, worthy of a government to which we owe the collections of the Byzantine writers, of the Acts of the Councils, and of the historians of France, the pupils maintained at the Royal Printing Establishment, and instructed there in the mode of adjusting Oriental characters, are to be employed in publishing a collection of the best Asiatic works, chiefly from unpublished manuscripts in the king's library. Such a project, formed in the reign of Louis XVIII., deserves to be consummated in that of a monarch to whom science and learning delight to feel indebted for new lustre; and an undertaking so useful ought especially to interest the Asiatic Society, established for the promotion of congenial objects. The cabinet of MSS. in the king's library, and other collections, public and private, and above all, the labours of our fellow-members, foreign as well as national, will furnish inexhaustible resources, and supply materials for a selection capable of maintaining a rivalry with the finest monuments of the munificence of our kings. Utility will doubtless be the standard of preference in respect to works admitted into this collection; and already your Society includes all those scholars whose judgment upon the subject can be appealed to. The influence, sometimes imperceptible, but always real and beneficial, exercised by an aggregate of enlightened men, by virtue of this single fact, namely, that they possess knowledge and throw it into a common stock, will be exerted by the Asiatic Society over whatsoever comes within the sphere of its researches. Its celebrity must increase in proportion as the importance of its labours shall become better known; and an association devoted like yours to grave studies, elaborate investigations, and noble undertakings, may expect every thing from time, which reveals and displays performances, and affords the means of judging of institutions by their results. The good of religion, the advancement of science, public utility,—these are objects which constitute the value of the concurrence and co-operation of so many men eminent in every branch of learning: such are likewise your titles to the protection and favour of government; no others are requisite in the eyes of the successors of Francis I., and the descendants of Louis XIV."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

marking

A book of review-manceuvres has been written by Major James, in India. This gentleman has quite misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented, my statement of the erroneous principle of the former moveable pivot, consigned, by the new regulations, to the "tomb of all the Capulets." The unqualified and unfounded assertions of this confident writer I must request your indulgence to reply to briefly in your columns. Had this author printed my short review of the subject in the preface to the translation of the French Tactics, no notice whatever of his mistakes would be requisite; and I now inadvertent on the Major, merely to shew, that I do not acquiesce in writings applying to me such epithets as *inaccurate*, *erroneous*, *wrong*, and other harsh words. To enable me to calculate the major and minor curves of a necessarily supposed movement of illustration, I projected a figure, by means of which the number of steps of thirty inches, taken by the pivot on the lesser curve, was ascertained; and also the length of the same number of steps to be taken, were it possible, by the file circling on the reverse-flank. It appears, from the calculation, that each corresponding step of the twelfth file would be sixty-two inches. Major James (whose general mode of expression is obscure) accuses me of directing the outer file to take such gigantic steps, and that even in ordinary time. I expressly state, that the outer files, moving even in *quickest time*, cannot conform their steps to those of the inner file; and that they must, in such attempt, break, and form up, in *rapid order*, successively, as laid down in the figure. I mention, that all this breaking, running, and confusion are prevented (as prescribed in the *new rules*), by a gradual circling of the pivot, with diminished steps. The worthy Major says, that to direct the pivot to take diminished steps, is inadmissible and erroneous. He must now write over again, this, and other parts of his book, to render it conformable to my position, amply confirmed by the Adjutant-General's excellent work. The Major, who has not quoted accurately the words of the exploded regulations, tells me, that I am unpardonable in even mentioning ordinary time: but the new regulations will inform him, that "the wheel of a moveable pivot, is always made at the same time at which the body may be moving." The gallant Major is so eager to obtain a tactical triumph over so moderate a military writer as I am, that his anxiety leads him into errors and miscalculations deduced from my figure, and mode of calculating, which he has literally copied, followed, and inserted in his book. In my second case of illustration, in order to give the wheel on a large interior curve, I suppose it to commence at subdivision-distance from what would, otherwise, be the fixed wheeling point. In this case, the inner file moves over an arc of 496°7, giving 16½ paces of 40 inches. Major James erroneously makes "about 14 paces." The twelfth file moves over an arc of 740°2 inches, made by the Major "about 680 inches." I state the number of corresponding inches in a pace, to be 44, or if the officer circles in his own person, it will exceed 48, by a fraction. I expressly say, that the inner file naturally diminishes its step, to enable the outer file to move with a regular stepped-out pace in quickened time, which at once solves all the difficulty. As the outer curve is found to be 740, and not 680, as the worthy Major has it, the outer file will have to take 22 paces and a half of 33 inches, while the inner file takes 16½ steps of 40 inches; and not "about 14 paces," as the Major informs us. If these

be facts,—for the truth of which I refer to actual calculation,—I leave it to this gentleman, after the farther egregious mistake of printing that the outer or twelfth file has 22 steps of 29 inches each to take, to reconcile to himself the expression of “*palpably erroneous*” applied to this part of the movement. It is unnecessary to insert the calculations and figure yielding these rectifying results, as the Major has copied, and made use of the figure, and mode of calculating, in his book; and ostensibly with a confident view of confuting my positions, while they also add to his book.

The gallant Major has amused us with a flourishing paragraph, in which he says, that I have ushered into the world a problem arrayed in all the paraphernalia of mathematics, and which is very apt to dazzle many, with whom it would not have passed so long current, had they, like him, taken the trouble of analyzing its merits. He thinks that to this want of scrutiny, may be ascribed the credit it has had with military men. Independent of what I have stated, the best answer to this self-sufficiency is the perfect accordance of the present system of tactics with the principle I contend for.

The Major has given us several long paragraphs, pointing out the dangerous consequences of causing the inner pivot to *step short*, or *mark time*; but he must prepare himself to find *both* in the new military rules. Let me console him, and remove his uneasiness, by saying all such fear is imaginary, while the outer file, as now prescribed, moves, as in the French system, with a regular step, either fast or slow. The complicated rule that the Major labours to introduce, as a general remedy, is quite unnecessary, and would be inconsistent with Sir Henry Torrens’s book. Besides, it could not be always applicable, as no specific distance at which the circling is to commence, can be admissible, as circumstances, or impediments, may call for this useful movement at uncertain distances from the intersection of the two directions. Some parts of the worthy Major’s language are not in good taste; such as his asserting that I have stigmatized the system in this instance; while it appears, that I have not exceeded the bounds of fair and legitimate criticism, as had been fully admitted during two and twenty years. I understand that Major James’s book has been long out. I never heard of it, or would assuredly have put him right, on the present subject, ere now. The present discussion will teach the Major to be cautious, in future, in abstaining from hard terms—such as that a person has *completely failed*; as time, as in the present instance, shews, that unfounded charges recoil justly on their author. There is a proverb that says, “*Qui la fa, l’aspetta.*”

In concluding these requisite remarks, Mr. Editor, let me mention a most accurate species of wheel peculiar to French tactics. We always observe, in our service, considerable inaccuracy, confusion, crowding, and loss of distance at and near the wheeling point, owing to want of time for executing with precision what is prescribed in *five* separate words of command given in rapid succession. Suppose the wheel of companies to the left on the march. Only *one* word of command is given, as “*Tournez à gauche!*” Instantly, the serjeant on the pivot-flank, on hearing this word of command, turns on his heel, and takes the *next step* on the *new line*, at right angles to the former direction. All the other files throw forward the right shoulder, wheeling, as it were, on a moveable pivot, and form up rapidly and successively, file after file, to the pivot which has been moving regularly forward. Thus, at a few paces from the wheeling point, the company becomes re-formed, and proceeds without the slightest possibility of loss of distance. When with the French army, I thought this wheel a confused performance, till a due examination of its principle.

principle shewed me, that in some cases, “*Fas est ab hoste doceri.*” Mr. Editor, though I say it, you will do much good by occasionally inserting in your valuable work (cheap, with the reasonable addition made) such letters as this, more especially when they relate to our service in India.

Your’s, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerlands, Exeter, August 3, 1825.

ORIGIN OF PERSIAN PROVERBS.

BY THE LATE CAPT. T. ROEBUCK.*

1. “The winter is past, and the old woman is not dead.”

Applied to an improvident person who takes no care for the future. An old infirm woman had a daughter grown up and marriageable; conceiving that she herself was about to die, and that her daughter would get a husband, she thought it unnecessary to lay up any thing for the winter, which season they passed in great distress, without either of the expected events occurring.

2. “The Moolla’s beard is all expended in kissing.”

Spoken of one who has expended his whole substance in gifts to various persons. The proverb has its foundation in the following story: The poet Jamee, in the course of his travels, met with a Moolla, who was very ignorant, but greatly revered by his hearers, who were still more so. Jamee exposed his errors, and the Moolla beat him, who was an unprotected stranger. Being unable to revenge himself by force, he came next morning to the Moolla, and began to prostrate himself and kiss his feet, with all possible demonstrations of profound veneration. He then declared that a heavenly vision in the preceding night had warned him, that whoever could obtain a hair of the Moolla’s beard would be protected from hell-fire, and certainly obtain paradise; and he intreated the Moolla to bestow on him so invaluable a gift. The Moolla consented, and was presently surrounded by an immense multitude of men, women, and children, all imploring the same favour. He could not refuse, and his beard was speedily plucked to the last hair.

3. “Master, where are you carrying us all three?”

Spoken of one who thrusts himself into an affair with which he has no concern, and suffers for his pains. Two malefactors being condemned to death, the officers of justice were carrying them to execution, when a foolish fellow thinking they were going to get some employment, joined the party, and put the above question repeatedly to the officers. They, supposing him to be connected with the others, put him to death along with them.

4. “If there be no gold, hay will do.”

A person asked a judge what should be the penalty of one who kills a cat wrongfully. He replied, to fill the skin with gold and give it in alms. The other said, “and what, if the judge’s son should have killed the cat?” The judge, after some hesitation, replied in the words of the proverb, which is hence applied to one who shows partiality in his opinions or decisions.

5. “Bring that which you spoke of, but do not name it.”

The origin of this saying is thus related: An officer of the king travelling somewhere, came at night to a poor village, and put up at the cottage of a peasant. Demanding something to cover him at night, the poor man said he had nothing to offer him

* See an account of the work from whence these extracts are given, in *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. xix., p. 271.

him but the body-clothes of his ox. The officer, enraged at this supposed insult, beat and abused the peasant. Feeling the cold severe in the night, he called to the peasant in the words of the proverb, which is now applied to something useful but mean, which the person who avails himself of it is ashamed of.

6. "This also is one of the signs of old age."

The following story, from Captain Lockett's translation of the Shurhoo Miut Amil, will illustrate the idiomatic application of this saying:—An old man complained to a doctor of bad digestion. "O, let bad digestion alone," said the doctor, "for it is one of the concomitants of old age." He then stated his weakness of sight. "Don't meddle with weakness of sight," replied the doctor, "for that is also one of the concomitants of old age." He complained to him of a difficulty of hearing. "Alas! how distant is hearing," said the doctor, "from old men! difficulty of hearing is a steady concomitant of old age." He complained to him of want of sleep. "How widely separated," said the doctor, "are sleep and old men, for want of sleep is certainly a concomitant of old age." He complained to him of a decrease of bodily vigour. "This is an evil," replied the doctor, "that soon hastens on old men, for want of vigour is a necessary concomitant of old age." The old man (unable to keep his patience any longer) called out to his companions—Seize upon the booby! lay hold of the blockhead! drag along the ignorant ideot! that dolt of a doctor, who understands nothing, and who has nothing to distinguish him from a parrot, but the human figure, with his "concomitants of old age," forsooth! the only words he seems capable of uttering. The doctor smiled, and said, "Come on, my old boy!" get into a passion; "for this also is a concomitant of old age."

7. "Have you seen the camels? No."

Taken from a circumstance which is said to have happened to Shuckh Suudee, who saw some camels running away, and soon after met the drivers in pursuit of them. They asked, had he seen the camels. He replied yes, they have gone in such a direction. On this, the men began to beat him, and he pronounced this verse: "Suudee! how long shall you endure the cudgels of the camel-drivers? If they ask, have you seen a camel, say no." Applied to one who suffers some mischief by telling the truth. It is also used as a caution to prevent a person from communicating what he knows, if interrogated.

8. "Two draughts and a half of it remain."

A merchant in Isfahan had some honey in his shop. The watchmen came and asked for a little of it. He refused it rudely. They came at night with a long hollow reed, which they put into the vessel from the outside, and began to suck as much as they wanted of the honey. The shopkeeper guessing what had happened, and suspecting that the same trick might be repeated next night, removed the honey, and put in its room a vessel filled with filth. The watchmen came, and one of them put the tube into the vessel as before, and began to suck. He no sooner tasted what it was, than he threw away the pipe, spitting and cursing like a madman. The shopkeeper, who was concealed in the shop, watching the event, called to him in the words of the proverb. It is used jocularly among people who are very intimate, when one, after tasting wine, &c., offers to go away without drinking it; or if one, having begun any work, goes away leaving it unfinished.

9. "A blockhead, a fool."

Ukhfush was a celebrated grammarian. It is related, that when he began to study, he was so dull of apprehension, than no one had patience to hear him repeat his lessons. Therefore, he bought a goat and rehearsed before it; and, in this practice, he persevered till he excelled all his masters; yet the poor goat understood nothing of the matter.

10. "He is one of us tailors."

The expression is used when a person engaged in some roguish transaction prepares to conceal what he is about from another, who suddenly enters; the accomplice of the first

first says, "this is one of us; concealment from him is unnecessary." Also used sarcastically, to express that one who thinks himself very skilful in any work is a mere bungler. Buckheu is the finest kind of stitching; i. e. he thinks himself fit for the finest work, whereas he can hardly do the coarsest.

11. "A camel for a farthing, and still too dear."

To denote extreme poverty. A merchant having lost his whole property, was reduced to extreme poverty: having proceeded along with his son to a place where a camel was to be sold for a farthing, the son informed his father of the price; but being unable to buy it, he said, "It is too dear." Some time after, when the merchant was in an affluent state, they happened to pass through a village where an egg was to be sold for one rupee: the son informed his father of this wonderful circumstance; but the merchant said, "It is very cheap." On being asked the reason of his apparently inconsistent answers, the merchant replied, that when he was poor he considered one farthing a large sum; but now, being possessed of a considerable sum of money, he did not care to give one rupee for an egg.

12. "Set another person (i. e. a stranger or an enemy) to catch a snake."

It is a maxim of policy among Eastern princes to send on dangerous expeditions such of their generals as they are jealous of, thinking that thus they will be gainers whichever party proves victorious; not reflecting what an accession of power will thus accrue to an enterprising subject, in case he proves successful.

13. "It is fortunate that it is not the spade (itself)!"

In former times it is related that the son of the Qazee of Isfahan being displeased with his father, left his home: it so happened that his way lay through a certain garden, where he spent the night upon its borders; in the morning, for the purpose of bathing, he entered the stream that passed by the garden. The gardener, who was engaged in watering the garden, perceiving that the supply of water was cut off, in consequence of the youth having broken down the mound that caused the water to flow into the garden, got into a great rage, and seizing the handle of a spade, he came out of the garden, when he beheld the young man bathing in the rivulet, and whose head was still under water; he immediately struck him such a blow on the head as made him cry out with pain; when raising his head above the water, and beholding the gardener with only the handle of the spade, he instantly exclaimed in the words of the proverb.

14. "The dog and the cobbler know what is in the leathern bag."

It is said that a cobbler had put some provisions into a leathern bag, which a dog, attracted by the smell, endeavoured to carry off. Some person, seeing the dog running off with the bag, and the cobbler in pursuit, expressed his surprise at the dog's fondness for a piece of leather; to which another replied in the words of the proverb. It means that the parties concerned in any transaction know their own affairs best.

15. "The misfortunes of the stable (fall) on the head of the monkey."

It is the custom in Hindoostan to keep a monkey in or near the stable, to guard the horses from the influence of evil eyes. In Persia the animal so retained is a hog, and in some parts of England a goat is considered a necessary appendage to a stable, though possibly from some other equally fanciful motive. The proverb is applied whenever a poor man or a servant is punished for the crimes of his superiors.

16. "Wipe away that which you stuck into your beard on the dung-hill."

A straw had stuck to a person's beard. His servant observing it, said to his master, "A nightingale has perched on the stalk of the rose—drive it away." Some one in the company thinking this very fine, wishing to imitate it, went out on some pretence, and going to a dung-hill, took a straw and stuck it in his beard, desiring his servant to use the same expression which the other had. He then returned to the company. The servant having forgot his lesson, addressed his master in the terms of the proverb.

The master was heartily ashamed, and the whole assembly burst out into a laugh. It is applied to a foolish fellow who awkwardly attempts to imitate his betters.

17. "The world consists of five days."

i. e. Is of short duration. The Moohummudans thus explain it: that there are only seven days, which form a week; then, of this week, one day is consumed in birth, and another in death, so that only five days remain for life. The above saying is used to show the shortness of life.

18. "A high horse is the general's son-in-law."

It is customary for the Bukhshee to inspect horses and their owners, previous to their being entertained or taken into the service of the state; when those horses, which have not attained a certain height are rejected, and those which are approved are marked with a hot iron. The proverb means that a good thing cannot be rejected.

19. "He set fire to his own beard."

i. e. He caused his own ruin. The origin of this proverb is stated as follows:—It is a remark among the Persians, that men with long beards are generally deficient in understanding. A person with a very long one was reading at night, and came to a passage where this sentiment was expressed. Feeling himself implicated in the reflection, he resolved to get rid of so much as exceeded the ordinary length; and, for this purpose, grasping his beard at the part where he wished it to terminate, applied the lower end to the flame. The beard, being well anointed, blazed up, burned his hand, and continued to burn till the whole was consumed, and his face terribly scorched.

20. "No colour is superior to black."

Something like the English saying, "Brown is a good standing colour;" or, "Evergreens keep fresh all the year round." It also denotes that a person or thing has arrived at the highest pitch of perfection or decay—meaning that it cannot be better or worse.

LOVE.

O, Love! a draught composed of sweet and acid,
O, Cupid, king of hearts! say, princely minion,
How many wights there are, who would have passed
Life without care; but borne upon thy pinion,
They are deprived of all their moments placid;
Or snared in nets spread throughout thy dominion;
Or lured with tempting promises of frolic,
Then left to groan beneath the spleen and cholic?
Or shall I hail thee, Love, as minstrels sing,
Whose muse, inspired by rapture's glowing powers,
Paint all thy blessings with the Iris wing
Of Fancy;—blooming as th' immortal bowers,
Where Venus' self reclined;—fresh as the Spring,
And balmy as the breeze that breathes o'er flowers;
Fair as the lily when at morn bedewed,
And fragrant as the couch with violets strewed?
Sweet as the tones that flow from music's numbers,
O'er the smooth waters mellowing their sound;
Calm as the Zephyr, when all Nature slumbers;
Chaste as Diana's orb in azure bound;
Pure as the vestal, whom no guilt encumbers;
Bright as the visions which haunt fairy ground;
Soft as the evening radiance from the skies,
Grateful as essence rich that never dies!

THE COSSACS.

THE origin and early history of this remarkable race of people, like that of most other nations, are enveloped in total darkness. Karamsin (in his History of the Russian Empire) endeavours to throw some light on this subject; and as this author's great work is but little known in England, we shall extract the whole of his observations:

"We observe that the annals of the times of Wassily the Dark, in the year 1444, mention the Rjasan Cossacs, a peculiar kind of light troops, who have rendered themselves so famous in modern times. Thus we find that the Cossacs were not exclusively in the Ukraine, where their name occurs in history about the year 1507; but it is probable that their name is older in Russia than Batu's irruption (1241-2), and belonged to the Torks or Berendeji, who dwelt on the banks of the Dnieper, below Kiev. There we also find the habitations of the Cossacs of Little Russia. The Torks and Berendeji were called Cherkessi; so were the Cossacs. If we call to mind the Cassogi, who, according to our annals, dwelt between the Caspian and Black Seas, it will naturally bring us to the Kassachie, placed in that country by the Emperor Porphyrogenita. The Ossets still call the Cherkessi, Kassachs: all which circumstances lead us to conclude, that the Torks and Berendeji, who called themselves Cherkessi, were also called Cossacs; that some of them lived, protected by their rocks, reeds, and marshes, on the islands of the Dnieper, independent of the yoke of both Tartars and Lithuanians; that many Russians, flying from their oppressors, joined them there, and, together, formed the nation of the Cossacs, which the more readily became Russian, as their forefathers, who had lived in the territory of Kiev since the tenth century, had themselves nearly become Russians. Increasing in numbers, and nourishing a spirit of fraternity and love of independence, they formed a republic of Christian warriors in the southern parts of the Dnieper, where they built villages and towns in a country laid waste by the Tartars, and became the defenders of Lithuania against the Crimeans and Turks. For these services they obtained many privileges and immunities by Sigismund I., who also granted them lands above the falls of the Dnieper, where they gave their name to the town of Cherkassy. They divided themselves into *hundreds* and regiments, whose chiefs, or hetmans, obtained from the Polish king, Stephen Bathory, as a mark of particular esteem, a royal standard, a horse's tail, a commander's staff and seal. It was these warriors, burning for liberty and the Greek church, who, during the first half of the seventeenth century, freed Little Russia from its foreign oppressors, and restored the province to its lawful sovereigns. The Cossacs called Saporogi (dwelling below the waterfalls) formed a part of those of Little Russia: their *ssjetsha* (*mud forts*) were originally the rendezvous of unmarried Cossacs, who had no other trade but war and plunder; but subsequently they settled in them. It was probably from the example of the Ukraine Cossacs, who were constantly armed and prepared to receive the enemy, that the northern cities caught the idea of forming a similar militia. The territory of Rjasan, which was most exposed to the attacks of the nomade robbers, wanted this kind of defenders more than any other; and the immunities offered, and the prospect of booty, induced many young men without property to enlist themselves as Cossacs. In the history of subsequent periods, we find horde-Cossacs, Assovian, and Nogaian Cossacs: the name at that time implied *volunteers*, *partisans*, or *adventurers*, but not *robbers*, as some pretend

tend referring us to the sense which the word bears in the Turkish language. "It cannot be a term of insult—since warriors, who died for their liberty, country, and religion, called themselves thereby."

By this short sketch, it appears evident that the Cossacs have not only originated in different tribes, but that many of them are a mixture of different races, of which the real Russians form no small proportion; a supposition rendered the more probable from their great conformity with that nation in features, language, religion, and habits. But still there is a difference in their capacities and feelings, which is perhaps more owing to the peculiar mode of life they have been pursuing for several centuries past, than to a natural difference of disposition. They are by far more active, intelligent, and enterprising than the other Russians in private life, as much as in war; and although fierce towards an enemy, they are of a gentle and tractable disposition, and candid, upright and hospitable to the stranger who sojourns in their land: what distinguishes them above all from the rest of their countrymen, is their spirit of independence and love of liberty.

They have proved of incalculable service to the Russian government, not only in actual warfare, but also in guarding its extensive frontiers, in the south and east, against the predatory tribes which hover around them,—in protecting mercantile caravans and political missions over Mount Caucasus, and through the steppes of the Kirghis,—in conveying government orders, escorting prisoners, &c.; their activity and strength, courage, vigilance, and fidelity being proof against the severest trials. Armed with his pistols and lance, and seated on a pony as nimble and as indefatigable as himself, the Cossac will travel for hundreds of miles with scanty food, and without any other rest than a few short snatches of sleep taken on the hard ground, and under the canopy of heaven, while his faithful animal is grazing near him; and never be satisfied till his commission, whether it be the simple conveyance of a letter, or the intercepting of a *convoi*, be fulfilled.

There is still another circumstance in which they have been very useful to Russia, and under which they are least known in this country, *viz.* as discoverers. The vast countries of Northern Asia, situated between the Ural mountains and the Eastern Ocean, the Arctic Sea and the river Amoor, now known by the general name of Siberia, were all discovered and rendered tributary to Russia by Cossacs; and that at a period, when the monarchy itself (during the seventeenth century), struggling against the imbecility of its rulers and the rude attacks of foreign invaders, was on the point of being dissolved. A few of these adventurers, encouraged by some Russian merchants, and followed by some hundreds of vagabonds from all parts of the country, conquered the country as far as Tobolsk, before they received any aid from government. A few hundred of them even effected a settlement on the banks of the Amoor, bearding the power of thousands of Chinese and Tartars, and would perhaps have extended their conquests far into Mongolia, had they been properly assisted. In short, we may say,—As Providence bestows on every country that which its climate and situation seem most to require, so it gave to Russia her Cossacs, without whom she would have remained a prey to the Tartars, and could even now scarcely subsist as an empire.

Y. Z.

ACCOUNT OF BORNEO PROPER.*

THAT part of the island of Borneo which has given its European name to all the rest, is correctly pronounced by the inhabitants of the country itself, *Brunai*, to all appearance (like the greater number of similar terms) a primitive and indigenous word; for we can discover no good reason for the conjecture made by Mr. Hamilton, in his Gazetteer, and borrowed, as we think, from Leyden, that the term is a corruption of the Sanskrit *varani*, or sea-born.

If mere geographical extent could constitute greatness, Borneo Proper might be esteemed one of the most considerable kingdoms in Asia; for it has a sea coast of certainly not less than 700 miles in extent, and a depth of territory often of 100 and 150 miles. To the west it is bordered by the territory of Sambas; the boundary in this quarter to the sea being Tanjong Data, in the latitude of 3° N., and longitude 110° 36' E. To the east it is bounded by the Bornean territories of the kingdom of Suluk, where the mouth of the river of Sandakan, in lat. 5° 50' N., and long. 118° 15' E., constitutes the frontier. To the south, Borneo is bounded by the possessions of various savage tribes; amongst the most powerful and considerable of whom may be enumerated the Kayan, Dusum, the Murut, and the Tatao; men who take a pleasure in decapitating strangers; who glory in hoarding their skulls; and whose honours are estimated by the number of these trophies, which they are enabled to hand down to their posterity as heir-looms.

To the state of Borneo belong the following islands: Malaweli, Banggi, Balambang (twice the seat of a British settlement, correctly written *Berobangan*), Balabak and Babullan; among which are to be found several fine harbours, favourably situated and circumstanced for the trade of China, the Philippines, and their own neighbourhood. It was here that Mr. Dalrymple, the geographer, indulged himself in the groundless fancy of establishing the capital of a grand Polynesian empire; an idle phantasy, we will venture to say, however often repeated, with respect to any country of Polynesia, Java excepted, or possibly, two or three centuries hence, New Holland.

Borneo contains a number of fine rivers, which, in a more advanced state of civilization than any of its inhabitants have yet attained, might be turned both to commercial and agricultural advantage. The most important are the rivers of Rayung and Batavia, which lead to Sibita, the capital of the Kayan, the most powerful, uncivilized, idolatrous tribe of the whole island; Mahari, like the two last on the north coast; that of Borneo, properly so called, which is navigable for twenty miles up for vessels of 300 tons burthen; and Sandakan, or China Batangun, on the north-east coast of the island.

The interior of the Bornean territory is occupied by extensive chains of high mountains, amongst which the most remarkable, for its form and elevation, is Kinibalu, in the lat. of 60° N., and visible from both sides of the island, which runs in this situation into a comparatively narrow head-land. The geological formation of all the parts of Borneo with which we have become acquainted is primitive; nor have we any where heard of those trap formations, which are so frequent in the islands further south, commonly called by geographers the Sunda chain: volcanoes, consequently, are said not to exist in Borneo; but the districts further to the west, on the other hand such as Sarawak and Kasinlaka, between the second and third degrees of lati-

tude

* From the *Singapore Chronicle*.

tude, abound in metals, such as gold, antimony, and zinc. In the country of the Kayan, tin and iron exist—the latter rich enough to be wrought to a considerable extent, even by the barbarian inhabitants of the country.

The remarkable or useful productions of the principality of Borneo may be enumerated as follow: in the mineral kingdom, besides the productions already mentioned, there exist diamonds. Of land animals, there exist the elephant, the rhinoceros, a species of leopard (but not the royal tiger), the bear, the horse, the buffalo, the ox, the hog, the goat, the dog, the cat, the duck, and the common fowl. The three first animals, it is singular enough, are found only in a single corner of this vast island, its northern peninsular extremity, in the districts of Ungsang and Paitna; nor are they afterwards to be found in any country of the Archipelago to the eastward of this longitude. The horse, the goat, and the dog, are naturalized and domesticated strangers; the first being still confined to the districts of Pandasan and Tampasok, between the fifth and sixth degrees of latitude. The ox, under the name of *tambadao*, is a native of the forests of Borneo, and so is the hog. It may be almost superfluous to advert to the well-known fact, that Borneo, of all countries, affords the greatest variety of the ape and monkey tribe, and that in particular it produces that species, which, in external form, approaches the nearest of all the animal creation to the human figure. To render the approximation, as it were, the nearer, man himself, on this island, seems complaisantly disposed, on various occasions, to countenance the pretensions of his imitator. The seas afford the tortoise, the pearl-oyster, the mother-o'-pearl-oyster, and the esculent sea-slug. The productions of a vegetable nature valued for their utility or singularity, are rice, sago, black pepper, camphor, cinnamon, bees' wax, and useful or ornamental woods.

Like all countries in a rude and unimproved state, the territory of Borneo Proper is inhabited, or perhaps rather infested, by numerous races of barbarians or savages, differing from each other in language, and ever in a state of hostility. A small district, or even a village there, constitutes a nation. The principal tribes inhabiting the country, however, may be enumerated as follow: the Malay, the Suluk, the Bajao, the Dasun, the Illaun, the Kadayan, Bisaya, the Murut, the Kalamut, the Tutung, the Kyajao, the Kayan, the Dayuk, the Tatao, the Kanawit, and the Melando. The Malays, the most powerful and civilized race, will be afterwards referred to. The unconverted tribes, in manners and customs, bear a close resemblance to each other; and the following may be considered a brief picture of their condition: they wear one piece of cotton or bark cloth round the loins, and generally no other clothes. The Kayan warriors occasionally wear bear and leopard skins as coats and caps. Their arms consist of a blow-pipe for shooting poisoned arrows, swords, spears, and long shields. At the capital of the Kayan are to be found some cannon, and some muskets; but these are a powerful people in the scale of Bornean greatness, and the use of arms is rare amongst these barbarians. Some of the tribes are extremely mischievous and ferocious; others less so, and a few altogether inoffensive, or even disposed to industrious habits. In one custom a great number of the tribes agree—the passion for cutting off human heads, and hoarding skulls. The ostensible motive for this proceeding is not explained; but the custom is, at all events, as unequivocal an illustration of the systematic operation of Mr. Malthus's population as any which can well be produced. Some of the tribes dwell in miserable log houses covered with leaves; but the greater number in houses of immense size, raised on posts, capable of affording accommodation to from 50 to 200 persons.

persons. Security from the attacks of their enemies is the object of these structures. The savages of Borneo are far from being in the lowest scale of social existence; there are no more huntsmen amongst them, no wretches living on grubs or wild roots, or raw oysters; almost all of them have some knowledge of agriculture; some cultivating rice, and others farinaceous roots and pulse. Several understand the smelting of iron, and its manufacture into implements both of use and mischief.

In religious feelings, the savages of Borneo are eminently deficient; they have no decent system of religious belief; no gods, no idols, no priests, no temples, or other places of worship. They have, notwithstanding, very many superstitions, paying great attention to good and bad omens, and especially to the cry of birds—in all rude and early stages of society a frequent means of consulting futurity.

None of the native tribes of Borneo have any knowledge of an alphabet, or any other means, by visible signs, of permanently recording their ideas. This must be considered as a singular fact, since all the other great islands have each one or more alphabets; and it points at once to some natural inferiority in the country itself, thus operating so remarkably in retarding civilization. This inferiority will probably be found chiefly to consist in the comparative sterility of a primitive country abounding in minerals, and in that discouragement of foreign and internal civilization which are the necessary consequences even of the physical configuration of a country, which, like the equally barbarous continent of Africa, is of compact and unbroken aspect, indented by neither bays nor great arms of the ocean, such as will be found to characterize the physical geography of every country in which man has made early progress.

The ruling tribe in Borneo Proper is the Malayan; and, however rude this people, they are greatly beyond the rest of the inhabitants in civilization. They are said to constitute no more than a tenth part of the population, although including with them the tribes which they have converted to Mahomedanism. Their history is shortly told, or at least all of it that can be known, or all that is worth telling, of the transactions of so rude a people. The parent country of the Malayan race is unquestionably the table-land of the interior of Sumatra, from whence, having spread themselves along the whole north coast of that island, from Palembang, in the second degree of south latitude, to Dilli, between the third and fourth degrees of north latitude, they afterwards, at different times, and from different places, emigrated to various islands in the straits of Malacca, to the west and east coasts of the Peninsula, to the west coast of Borneo, to the small islands in the China seas, to Kamboja, and finally as far as Borneo Proper, their extreme progress to the east. All this is an affair of no remote antiquity in European history. The Bornean emigration took place twenty-nine reigns ago; reckoning each of which at twenty years, we have a period of 580 years, which would place that event in the middle of the thirteenth century. This date agrees sufficiently well with other historical facts connected with the subject. The people of Borneo, by their own account, had not adopted the Mahomedan religion when they first emigrated.

The government resembles, in most respects, that of other Malayan states. The king is called by the Hindu name *Radah*, with the epithet of *iangdi per tuan*, which may be familiarly and literally translated, "he who lords it:" yes, and sometimes with a vengeance too! He is a petty despot, whose dignity is hereditary in his family, leaving him the privilege of nominating a successor.

His council consists of four officers of state—the minister, the treasurer, the commander-in-chief, and the chief justice, called, as in other eastern countries, the pillars of the kingdom. Under these are two other great officers, one of which is a second minister, and the other a second or deputy commander-in-chief. The affairs of trade are managed by four inferior chiefs, the principal of whom are the intendant of the port and the warehouse-keeper. The latter, or Orang Kaya Gadong, was the individual who was lately here as an envoy. In Borneo there are from thirty to forty pangerans, or princes having hereditary rank; a matter which, among Malay states, materially modifies the character of the government, rendering it, in a good measure, a sort of aristocracy. The revenue of the king appears to be precarious and uncertain, and consists rather of a voluntary tribute, paid by each district in its staple produce, than in a fixed impost, either in money or kind. The officers of government and the princes maintain themselves from their own states, by petty traffic, a little extortion, and the labour of their slaves, who are numerous.

Its trade is the most important consideration respecting Borneo, and deserves to be considered at more length than the topics which we have just glanced at. The town of Borneo is situated about the fifth degree of north latitude, and fifteen miles up a river navigable thus far for vessels of 300 tons burthen, and a great way above it for smaller craft. It is built on the banks within high-water mark, each house being raised on posts from one to two fathoms in height, and connected with the neighbouring one by a single plank. The fortified place alone is built on dry land.

From this description of the town, it appears locally well adapted for the conveniences of trade, and the navigation of the roads and river is safe and easy. The latter, indeed, may be considered, for all useful purposes, the most capacious and serviceable river within the precincts of the Archipelago. Borneo, either now, or within the last few years, has conducted trade with the following countries, *viz.* China, the Sooloo islands, Philippines, the straits of Malacca, the west coast of the island of Borneo itself, and the Malayan states on the eastern shore of the Peninsula. The trade with China has been interrupted, in the last ten years, owing to the anarchy which has prevailed during that time. When it was in activity, the following is a statement of it: two junks came annually from Sianghai, in the province of Nankeen (King-nan), two from Limpo in Chang-si, two from Amoy, one from Canton, and two Portuguese ships from Macao. Four of these vessels, it will be observed, came from places in China, with which we hold no intercourse, in the western parts of the Archipelago. They chiefly imported nankeens and wrought silks. Trade brought to Borneo, as it does to every other part of these islands, where there is tolerable security, a large influx of Chinese settlers. These, from oppression, are now reduced to 500.

No friendly intercourse at present exists between Borneo and Sooloo, on account of an old feud; although both countries, alike productive, are well suited to be mutually useful to each other. It may here be remarked, that the number of Chinese junks in the habit of yearly visiting the Sooloos, was seldom less than six, and often exceeded eight, coming from the same ports as those which frequented Borneo. Within the last three years, this branch of trade also has been interrupted on account of a quarrel between the Spaniards and the people of Sooloo.

The intercourse between Borneo and Manilla was at one period very brisk; but in late years has also, in a great measure, been interrupted. The Bornean

boats chiefly conducted it; and, under favourable circumstances, the voyage from the one place to the other did not exceed seven days.

By far the most considerable trade now conducted by the Borneans is that with the Straits of Malacca, confined at present to Singapore, which was this season visited by about forty prahus from the ports of Borneo Proper.

Europeans have, for a number of years, forbore to visit Borneo, on account of its violent and anarchical government. We believe that European ships might now visit it with perfect safety, owing to the accession of a new and favourable prince; the professions of friendship and desire of trade which have been anxiously held out; and the real benefits which the Borneans themselves have experienced from their commercial intercourse with us, and which they would surely be reluctant to put to any hazard by aggression upon ours. The English, indeed, have no good reason to complain of the Borneans: they never formed any European alliance but with us; and when the Sooloos, half a century ago, treacherously drove us from Balambangan, it was this people who afforded us an asylum, and a settlement on the river of Borneo and the island of Labooan, which we accepted for a season. The present, it may here be noticed, is, for a thousand good reasons, which will occur to a statesman and a merchant, a more favourable one than any former for the success of such an establishment: were, for example, a post, in all respects similar to Singapore, formed on the island of Labooan, already mentioned, and which possesses a fine harbour, new sources of trade and wealth would be opened to us, which, under existing circumstances, we cannot reach or command. Such a port would immediately attract the Chinese trade of Borneo and Sooloo, amounting, even under the native government, to fifteen junks a year, and in value, to judge from a similar traffic, to not less in exports than 800,000 or 900,000 dollars. Through this traffic we should have an intercourse with those great and wealthy provinces of China with which no European nation has at present a direct communication. Such a port would secure to us an easy intercourse with Tonquin, Cochin China, and Kamboja all the year through, and the usual periodical trade with Siam; an intercourse with which (Singapore being to the west, and the new possession to the east) would be secure to us in every season. From a post so situated, the easiest and cheapest means would be afforded of supplying the whole northern portion of Borneo, the Sooloo and Philippine islands, with our manufactures, and of collecting the varied products of these countries.

We may pause for a moment to give a brief catalogue of the commodities suited to such a market as we have now described, as well as of those which it is capable of affording. British and Indian cotton fabrics will form the staple import; then will follow opium, for the native and Chinese market; woollens, for these also; iron; arms and ammunition for the former. The staple native exports are, fine camphor; pepper, which in good times amounted to 20,000 piculs; tortoise-shells; esculent nests; walloe; mother-of-pearl shells; pearls; sago; woods, for dyeing, for perfumes, and for domestic and naval architecture. To these exports would be added, through the Chinese trade, teas, wrought and raw silks, nankeens, Chinese camphor, and cassia.

An important fact ought here to be adverted to, namely, that the river of Borneo is the only part of the Indian Archipelago where the Chinese have ever found it practicable and convenient to construct large junks, in the same manner as they do at Siam, Saigun, and other ports of their own country. Mr. Jesse, in a most judicious and intelligent account of Borneo, rendered to the East-India Company in 1775, and in which he suggests that the river is

well adapted for ship-building, observes that he saw the keel of a junk of 580 tons burthen laid in the beginning of March, which was launched in the end of May; her whole cost and outfit, although artificers and iron-work were brought from China, did not exceed 4,250 Spanish dollars, or about thirty shillings sterling the ton; an example of cheap ship-building quite without a parallel in any other country. The woods made use of in Borneo for ship-building are numerous; but the most important is that of the camphor tree, the *dryobalanops camphor*. Teak is not found; but the variety of other excellent and durable timber prevents its absence from being felt. From this sketch there can be little question but European ship-building—an art which, from one cause or another, has never prospered in the Indian islands—might be carried on in Borneo with advantage.

STATISTICS OF CHINA.

A work* has recently reached this country from China, in which some valuable information respecting the statistics of that empire is incorporated with the very incongruous subject of *courtship*. The latter, which is the topic of a long poem, we shall for the present lay aside, as it cannot be expected that much novelty will be discovered therein; and shall abstract such particulars from the work as seem most worthy of attention regarding the finances, the resources, and population of that vast empire.

It appears from a statement of the translator, that the revenue accounts were obtained by him from a Chinese work in MS., compiled by a person named Wang-kwei-shing, in 1823. The other accounts the translator has extracted from a government publication, which is issued every quarter, entitled *Tsin-shin*: the latter may therefore be regarded as official.

The principal internal impost is the land tax, which is at the rate of one dollar for five *mows*, each mow equal to about one-fifth of an English acre. The other internal duties are levied upon salt, coals, and other commodities, besides tolls, &c. Part of the revenues appear to be received in the shape of rice and grain for the use of the government-officers, troops, &c., and a very considerable quantity is constantly kept in store against emergencies.

REVENUES.

The following is an account of the revenues of the different provinces:

SHING-KING, OR CHINESE TARTARY:

Taxes levied by government	Tales†	38,780	
			38,780
Land Tax received in Rice.....	Shih‡	32,392	
Grain	do.	79,282	

CHIH-LE PROVINCE:

Taxes collected at Shun-téen-foo	Tales	154,173	
— by the Treasurer.....	do.	2,334,475	
Duty on Coals	do.	32,420	
— on Salt	do.	437,949	
Other duties.....	do.	119,753	
			3,078,770

KEANG-

KEANG-NAN PROVINCE:*

Taxes collected at Keang-soo	Tales	3,116,836	
Duties on Salt	do.	93,240	
Other duties	do.	46,910	
Taxes collected at Gan-king-foo	do.	1,718,824	
Duty on Salt in Gan-hwuy	do.	38,584	
— on Melons and other vegetables in do. do.	do.	7,660	
Tolls and Turnpike duties in do.	do.	227,286	
Other duties.....	do.	557,722	
			5,807,952
Grain for Keang-soo and Gan-hwuy.....	Shih	1,431,273	

KEANG-SH PROVINCE:

Taxes	Tales	1,878,682	
Duties on Salt.....	do.	5,150	
Other duties.....	do.	224,821	
			2,108,653
Grain	Shih	795,063	

CHIH-KEANG PROVINCE:

Taxes	Tales	2,914,946	
Salt duty, &c.	do.	501,044	
Other duties.....	do.	191,840	
			3,607,830
Grain and Rice	Shih	678,320	

FOO-KEN PROVINCE:

Taxes	Tales	1,074,489	
Duty on Salt	do.	85,470	
Other duties.....	do.	98,399	
			1,258,358

HOO-PIH PROVINCE:

Taxes	Tales	1,174,110	
Duties collected by the Troops	do.	32,640	
Post duties	do.	18,140	
Other duties.....	do.	68,425	
			1,293,315
Grain	Shih	96,934	

HOO-NAN PROVINCE:

Taxes	Tales	882,745	
Duties collected by the Troops	do.	20,350	
Post duties	do.	13,880	
Other duties.....	do.	30,530	
			947,505
Rice.....	Shih	96,214	

HO-NAN PROVINCE:

Taxes	Tales	3,164,758	
Duties	do.	12,650	
			3,177,408
Grain	Shih	221,342	

SHAN-TUNG PROVINCE:

Taxes	Tales	3,376,165	
Duty on Salt	do.	120,720	
Duties collected at Tsing-chow-kwan ...	do.	29,680	
			3,526,565
Grain	Shih	353,963	

SHAN-

* Chinese Courtship; in verse. To which is added an appendix, treating of the revenue of China; &c. &c. By Peter Perriag Thoms. Macao, China: printed at the Hon. East-India Company's press, 1824.

† The tale is valued in the Company's accounts at 6s. 8d. ‡ Equal to about 140 lbs.

* This province is now divided into two, called Keang-soo and Gan-hwuy.

† The duties on Salt collected at Ta-hung-yen are not included.
‡ A few trifling errors in the items prevent the total from agreeing exactly with the details.

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The result of the foregoing accounts is as follows:

Annual amount of taxes, &c.	Tales 33,327,056*
Civil and military disbursements ...	Tales 24,507,933
Annual repairs of the Yellow River do.	2,000,000
Ditto of the Yuen-ming gardens, and Jih-hoo	1,000,000
	<u>27,507,933</u>
Balance.....	Tales 5,819,123

This surplus is absorbed by the salaries of the ministers of state, four of whom rank as kings (and who, with their subordinate ministers, amount in number to 3,525); by the expenses of the Han-lin college, consisting of 282 officers; and by the expenditure at the palace.

The financial resources of the empire, including taxes and grain deposited in the provincial granaries, are represented in the whole to amount to 74,461,633 tales. Assuming the value of the tale at Gr. 8d. (its rate of exchange in the East-India Company's accounts), this sum is equal to £24,820,544 sterling.

The population is thus exhibited:

On land	143,000,000
On water.....	2,000,000
Civil officers	9,611
Military officers	7,552
Infantry	822,000
Cavalry	410,000
Marine	31,000
Total.....	<u>146,880,163</u>

From the foregoing accounts, it appears that in some of the provinces the revenue falls materially short of the expenditure; for example: in Chinese Tartary, there is a deficiency of 41,619 tales; in Kan-sih, a deficiency of 1,859,395 tales; taking into account only the civil and military disbursements.

The most extraordinary item in the disbursements is that for the army, being equal to about seven millions sterling per annum, exclusive of the grain provided on account of the troops by the people, as a part of the taxes due to the state. Their pay is as follows:—A foot soldier receives one tale per month, besides three measures (*tow*) of rice; a horse soldier, two tales and six measures of rice, besides their respective claims upon the people.

One large source of revenue, not included in the preceding accounts, is derived from the imposts upon foreign trade at (Kwang-tang) Canton. The amount of these imposts is stated as follows:

Amount of duty on Imports.	
East-India Company's trade	Tales 395,112
Country trade of India..... do.	118,533†
	<u>513,645†</u>
American trade	276,578†
Total.....	<u>Tales 790,224</u>

Amount

* By another account, it appears that the sum paid into the national treasury, on account of taxes, is only 23,421,378 tales.

Amount of duty on Exports.

East-India Company's trade	Tales 460,042
Country trade of India	do. 80,623†
	<u>540,665†</u>
American trade	339,409†
Total.....	<u>Tales 880,075</u>

Aggregate of Duties.....Tales 1,670,299

It appears also, from a curious document appended to the work before us, that large sums have been raised by the public sale of government situations. The document referred to is an address presented to the present Emperor Taou-kwang, in 1822, from two ministers, named Sin-tsung-yih and Yuen-sen, protesting, in a very spirited manner, against this pernicious practice. They observe, that when this measure commenced under the Han dynasty, the whole of the purchase-money went into the public treasury; but that now half of it is intercepted by the sellers. They state the great injury accruing hereby to the individuals who have passed the probationary steps qualifying them for public offices; and ask wherein, in this respect, his majesty manifests the excellence of his laws, and the benevolence of his intentions? Moreover they state, that the persons who are candidates for office without purchase are required to trace their lineage back for three generations, to obtain five witnesses to the validity of their genealogical document, and a certificate from the district instructor, that "they are not the descendants of police-runners, prostitutes or players;" but that no questions whatsoever are put to those who purchase posts. The ministers point out the mischiefs attending this mode of appointment, in the extortions and oppressions of which the individuals so appointed are guilty; and they propose, as a substitute for the revenue thus impolitically derived, an expedient which, under some governments far less despotic than that of China is assumed to be, would be esteemed the very climax of audacity. They frankly state, that "by dispensing, for only one year, with the heavy expenses of the Queen's palace, there might be saved more than is gained by the sale of situations in ten years." They add a list of other expenses which might be dispensed with: the annual charge for the Fung-seaou palace, 100,000 tales; the sum given to priests, in and about the metropolis annually, 120,000 tales; for repairs of the Yuen-ming gardens, 200,000 tales per annum; salaries of officers in charge of these gardens, 600,000 tales; royal gifts to ladies who reside in the same gardens, 250,000 tales. "If all these expenses," say they, "were done away with, there might be yearly saved 1,000,000 tales and upwards. This sum, if well applied, would call forth real talent, and men of integrity; the nation would then have ways and means, and the people would prosper." These patriotic ministers conclude their address by the following declaration: "Should your ministers be called to suffer the axe, or be thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, they will not evade it."

So far from this being the result of their address, his majesty observes upon it: "The ministers Yuen-sen and Sin-tsung-yih are faithful ministers, who love their country, and resemble those illustrious characters Yun-chwang-too and Hung-leang-küh of antiquity."

SOOBATHOO AND KOTGURH.

An account of these two stations, situated at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, will doubtless be interesting. It is extracted from the Calcutta Government Gazette.

SOOBATHOO

Is on the right bank of a branch of the small river Gumber, which lies to the south-west, and flows 1,100 feet below it, distant about one mile in a straight line. It is very steep towards the south-west and north-east sides; and to the south-east and north-west is a range, the former rising in elevation, and the latter gradually sloping towards the river Gumber, which is about three miles distant. The hills in its immediate neighbourhood are almost destitute of wood, while at some distance they are covered on their northern faces with large common pine-trees, bushes, and shrubs.

The neighbourhood, considering all things, and the oppression and treatment experienced by the inhabitants under the Goorkha rule, is populous; and the surrounding flats and slopes are highly cultivated. The country is studded with numerous, though for the most part small villages, few of them containing more than from four or six, to twelve or fifteen houses or families, and these have increased to an astonishing degree since it became a military post and subject to British jurisdiction.

The surrounding country is much cultivated, and agriculture carried on to a considerable extent; and this is rapidly on the increase wherever the inhabitants from the adjacent states, who are often obliged to fly from the oppression and tyranny of their petty rulers, can obtain arable lands sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and families.

Declivities of ranges and mountains, unobstructed by rocks, which are cultivated, are cut and laid out, with a considerable deal of labour, into ledges or sloping fields, of all dimensions, shapes, and sizes, resembling the steps of a ladder placed in a slanting position, supported mostly by embankments of earth, and sometimes of stone. All flats, or pieces of table-land, are cultivated, and those on the banks of rivers and streams are chiefly planted with rice, for the sake of water for irrigation. The rice crops are luxuriant, and yield an abundant and profitable return to the farmer. The best rice is uncommonly cheap, and reckoned superior to any of a similar kind produced in the plains near this quarter.

KOTGURH.

Spring at Kotgurh, and at similar elevations, may be said to commence about the middle or latter end of March (but this greatly depends on the nature of the season), and to continue all April; May is often rude and disagreeable; if rainy, fires and woollen cloths are indispensable to comfort. The harvest or reaping season commences in May, and terminates about the end of June. The jow or barley is the earliest, and the wheat or kunuk, and oowa-jow, are fully a month later. In more elevated situations it is backward, and the wheat is often not housed till some time after the rainy season has fairly set in; the consequence of which is, that many of the crops never ripen, and the natives, from necessity, are obliged to reap them while partially in a green and immature state (the ear being full), for the sake of preserving the whole from injury and destruction.

The

The natives seem to be perfectly aware that snow contains properties which increase the value of the crops.

Oats in the interior of the hills grow spontaneously amongst the wheat and barley fields, but the grain is so small that the natives make no use of it, and seem to be ignorant that it is excellent and nourishing for feeding cattle upon.

Two hardy species of rice are cultivated on elevated situations, and both are subject to occasional falls of snow; they grow luxuriantly, unassisted by irrigation. These, it is believed, are yet unknown in botany, and the introduction of them into Britain, and elsewhere in Europe, might prove a valuable and important acquisition: they are both of the coarser sort.

The aspect of the country in the neighbourhood differs materially from that of the lower mountains near the plains; the ranges are more regular, and the mountains are lofty and abrupt: it is extremely steep on all sides. The villages are few and small, in most places, and the population is scanty and scattered, but does not seem to be on the increase. The quantity of waste land, which is considerable, evidently appears to have been cleared at an antecedent period, and indicates beyond a doubt that the country was better peopled formerly than it now is. Most of the villages are now or less in ruins, and some of the houses, though still standing, are deserted, and remain unoccupied. This may be accounted for partly from the tyrannical measures resorted to by the Goorkha chiefs to keep a refractory people under subjection.

Immediately after the rains cease, the zameendars, or farmers, whilst the soil is in a moist state, begin to plough, and commence sowing wheat, barley, and oowa-jow; these, being the principal grains on which the inhabitants at this height are dependant, are buried in snow during the winter months. When much snow falls at the elevation of Kotgurh, the produce of these grains is very considerable; but when it does not, and the soil is not supplied with a sufficient quantity of rain, during the latter part of February and early part of March, the crops are poor, and not unfrequently are followed by great scarcity, and sometimes, though seldom, by famine; and then the natives are reduced to an extreme state of poverty and wretchedness. In places more elevated, the grain suffers considerable injury from too severe a winter; while lower down, and on the banks of the river Sutlej, the wheat and barley crops yield but a small return, even in good seasons, to the husbandman. This, however, greatly depends on the quantity of rain which may fall during the season. The low lands and flats on the banks of rivers and streams are more adapted to the cultivation of coarse rice, which thrives remarkably well, and produces a plentiful return to the farmer.

After the different grain crops on the high lands have attained the height of two or three inches, the natives in the interior make a practice of spreading manure over them, which, they say, is the means of materially increasing their value.

Bullocks are the only animals used in all stages of agriculture in these mountains on the hither side of the Himalaya; and all grain is trodden by them in the same manner as in the plains of India, with their mouths muzzled. The grain, after being cut, is bound into small sheaves, and allowed to lie and dry in the sun for some time, after which it is stacked, and subsequently spread into circular flats, paved with stones, and trodden out as above-mentioned.

The same sort of rude light plough used in the plains of Hindoostan is also used

used in the hills; and the other implements of husbandry are few, and of little value.

The fields where the mountains are abrupt and steep, are cut into inclined terraces of all sizes and descriptions, supported by stone walls resembling the steps of stairs, one above the other. On the banks of the Sutej and other rivers where the principal produce is rice, the fields are invariably partitioned into flats, to allow of the water required for irrigation to cover the whole surface.

The seasons at Kotgurh are reversed, as regards the plains of Hindostan, or nearly correspond with those in many parts of Europe; that is, the harvest is fully a month or six weeks later than at Soobathoo, which is a month behind that in the plains of India. They begin to sow Europe vegetables in February and March, and plant potatoes in March, April, and May. The reaping season on the banks of the Sutej, in the neighbourhood of Kotgurh, where the heat is extremely great and oppressive, is, if any thing, earlier than that about Soobathoo, and in situations of the same height above the sea. The crops of wheat and barley are more exuberant and productive about Kotgurh than they are in the lower hills, and oowa jow, which is little inferior in point of quality and substance to wheat, will not thrive at a less elevation: at least the natives do not cultivate it.

The wheat, barley, and oowa jow crops are succeeded by phupharn, oogul, jaburee, and the several kinds of bathoo. These are cut down and taken in before winter commences.

ORIGINAL CONNEXION BETWEEN THE CONTINENTS OF ASIA AND AMERICA.

There are various authorities which concur in representing that America was peopled from Asia, at a period when the two continents were united. The strongest arguments on behalf of this theory are to be found in a memoir laid before the French Academy, many years since, by M. Du Pratz. This writer, who had bestowed much attention upon the history of the aboriginal inhabitants of America, and had travelled extensively on that continent, with the view of adding to and verifying his data, was of opinion that the Mexicans and inhabitants of the west coast of South America were originally Chinese or Japanese; and that the natives of Canada sprung from a colony derived from the north-eastern parts of Asia. The Canadians themselves, according to him, have a tradition to this effect; for when they are asked concerning their origin, they point to the regions which lie between the north and west. This tradition receives support from the fact of skeletons of elephants being found in the banks of the Wabash. The Chinese are said to believe that America was peopled from Corea.

M. Du Pratz, in the course of his local inquiries, met with an intelligent old man of the Jazous nation in America, named Montecachte, who, actuated by similar curiosity, had devoted eight years to travelling from nation to nation, in order to discover the country whence his forefathers came. M. Du Pratz succeeded in obtaining from this individual the following curious account, which furnishes very strong testimony to the fact which the French writer was anxious to establish.

"Having lost my wife and children, I resolved to travel, in order to discover

cover our original country, notwithstanding all the persuasions of my parents and relations to the contrary. I took my way by the high grounds that are on the eastern bank of the river St. Louis, that I might only have the river Outabache (Wabash) to cross, in order to join the Illinois, at the village of Pamazona, a considerable settlement of the Canadian French. As the grass was short, I arrived there in a little time. I stayed there eight days to rest myself, and then continued my route along the eastern bank of the river St. Louis, till I was a little above the place where the river Missouri falls into it. I then made a raft of canes or reeds, and crossed the river St. Louis, and when I was near the opposite side, I suffered my raft to be carried down the stream till I came to the conflux of the two rivers. Here I had the pleasure of seeing the rivers mix, and of observing how clear the waters of the river St. Louis are before they receive the muddy streams of the Missouri. I landed here, and travelled along the north side of the Missouri for a great many days, till at last I came to the nation of the Missouries, with whom I stayed a considerable time, not only to repose myself after my fatigue, but also to learn their language, which is spoken or understood by a great many nations. In this country, one scarce sees any thing but large meadows, above a day's journey, and covered with wild cattle.* The Missouries seldom eat any thing but flesh; they only cultivate as much maize as may serve for a change, and prevent their being cloyed with beef and game, with which their country abounds. During the winter which I spent with them, the snow fell to the depth of six feet. As soon as the winter was over, I resumed my journey along the banks of the Missouri, and travelled till I came to the nation of the west. There I was told that it was a long journey to the country from whence both they and we came; that I must yet travel during the space of a moon (a month) towards the source of the Missouri, that then I should turn to the right, and go directly north, and, at the end of a few days, I should meet with another river, which ran from east to west, quite contrary to the course of the Missouri; then I might fall down this river at my ease upon rafts, until I came to the nation of the Loutres, or Otters, where I might rest, and receive more ample and particular instructions.

In pursuance of these directions, I travelled up the Missouri above a month, being afraid of turning off to the right too soon; when, one night after I had lighted my fire, and was going to rest, I perceived some smoke at a distance, towards the place where the sun set; I immediately concluded that this was a party of hunters, who proposed to pass the night there, and that probably they might be of the nation of the Loutres. I immediately made towards them, and found about thirty men and some women. They seemed to be surprised, but received me civilly enough. We could not understand each other by signs. After I had been with them three days, one of the women being near her delivery, she and her husband left the company, in order to return home by the easiest road, and took me along with them. We travelled yet up the Missouri seven easy days' journey, and then went directly north for five days, at the end of which time we came to a river of very fine clear water. When we came to the place where the hunters had left their canoes, we all three embarked in one of them, and fell down the river till we came to their village. I was very well received by them, and soon found that this was indeed the nation of the Loutres which I was in quest of. I spent the winter

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* This has been proved by the concurring testimony of the latest travellers; and the description given of the inhabitants of the Mandan villages, on the banks of the Missouri, is strictly true.

with them, and employed myself in learning their language, which they told me was understood by all the nations which lay between them and the great water (the sea). The winter was scarce ended, when I embarked in a canoe, with some provisions, a pot to cook them, and something to lie on, and descended the river. In a little time I came to a very small nation, whose chief happening to be on the banks, bluntly demanded, 'who art thou?' 'what business hast thou here with thy short hair?' I told him my name was Mont-cachtape; that I came from the nation of the Loutres; that though my hair was short, my heart was good, and then hinted the design of my journey. He replied, that though I might come from the nation of the Loutres, he saw plainly I was not one of that nation, and wondered at my speaking the language. I told him that I learned it of an old man, whose name was Salt-tear. He no sooner heard the name of Salt-tear, who was one of his friends, than he invited me to stay in his village as long as I would. Upon this I landed, and told him that Salt-tear had ordered me to see an old man whose name was the Great Roebuck. This happened to be the father of the chief: he ordered him to be called; and the old man received me as if I had been his own son, and led me to his cottage. The next day he informed me of every thing I wanted to know, and told me that I should be hospitably received by all the nations between them and the great water, on telling them I was the friend of the Great Roebuck. I only staid two days longer; I then put on board my canoe a stock of provision, prepared from certain small grains, less than French peas, which afford an excellent food, and immediately embarked, and continued to sail down the river, not staying above a day with each nation I met with on my way.

"The last of these nations is settled about a day's journey from the sea, and about the race of a man (near a league) from the river. They live concealed in the woods for fear of the bearded men. I was received by them as if I had been one of their own countrymen. They are continually upon their guard, on account of the bearded men, who do all they can to carry off young people, without doubt, to make them slaves. They told me these bearded men were whites; that they had long black beards, which fell down upon their breasts; that their bodies were thick and short; that their heads were large, and covered with stuffs; that they were always clothed, even in the hottest season, and that their clothes reached to the middle of their legs, which, as well as their feet, were also covered with red or yellow stuffs; that their weapons made a great noise, and a great fire; and that when they saw the real men (the natives) were more numerous than themselves, they retired to a great canoe (a ship, no doubt), which contained about thirty of them. They added, that these strangers came from the place where the sun sets, in quest of a soft yellow wood, which yields a yellow liquor of a fine smell, and which dyes a fine yellow colour; and that observing they came every year as soon as winter was over to fetch this wood, they had, according to the advice of one of their old men, cut down and destroyed all the trees, since which time they had not been so often troubled with the visits of these bearded men: but that they still visited every year two adjacent nations, who could not imitate their policy, because the yellow wood was the only wood their country produced, and that all the neighbouring nations had agreed to come and join together, the approaching summer, in order to destroy these bearded men, at their next coming, and rid the country of them.

"As I had seen fire-arms and was not afraid of them, and as the route they proposed to take was the way to the nation I was in quest of, they proposed

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my going along with them: I readily agreed, and as soon as summer came, I marched with the warriors of this nation to the general rendezvous. The bearded men came later than usual this year. Whilst we waited for them, the natives shewed me where the bearded men laid their great canoe. It was agreed to lie in ambush for the bearded men, and that when they landed, and were busy cutting the yellow wood, we should rise, surround them, and cut them off. At the end of seventeen days, two great canoes appeared; they came to their usual place between the rocks: the first thing they did after their arrival was to fill certain wooden vessels with water. At the end of the fourth day they armed and landed, and went to cut wood. They had no sooner began to cut than they were attacked on all sides; but notwithstanding our utmost efforts, we killed but eleven, and all the rest gained their little canoes, and fled to their great ones, which soon launched into the great water and disappeared. After this affair I left the warriors with whom I came, to return home, and joined those nations who were settled upon the coast farther towards the west; we followed the course of the coast, which is directly between the north and the west. When we came to their settlements, I observed that their days were a great deal longer than with us, and the nights very short. I asked them the reason of it, but they could give me none. Their old men told me, that it was in vain for me to proceed any farther; they said that the coast extended itself yet a great way between the north and west; that it afterwards turned short to the west, and having run for a considerable distance in that direction, it was cut by the sea directly from north to south. One of them added, that when he was young, he knew a very old man, who had seen this tract of land, before the sea broke through it, and that to this day, at low water, one might see rocks and shallows in the channel, which had formerly been dry land. They all joined to dissuade me from travelling any further, assuring me that the country was cold and desert, destitute of animals and inhabitants; and advised me to return to my own country. I accordingly took their advice, and returned by the way that I came."

ON THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE INDO-BRITONS.

A REFLECTION upon what may be, in future times, the fate of our empire in the East, suggests many important considerations, but none possessing more prominent features of interest than that which relates to a fast increasing portion of the population of British India, the progeny of European and Asiatic parents. The peculiar circumstances of their situation, debarred from amalgamating with either of the races from which they sprung, by pride on the one hand, and superstition on the other, necessarily isolate them; so that they grow up to maturity with little community of feeling or interest with Europeans or Hindoos. The tie of religion, and that generated by a certain degree of similarity in the tastes, pursuits, and manners of Europe, connect them, in a loose manner, with their paternal stock; but these ties possess none of that firmness which is natural to them elsewhere, since the fathers of the Indo-Britons can be regarded only as sojourners on the native soil of their progeny, who, moreover, not unfrequently derive from their mothers alone the idea of parental affection.

In the present state of things, whilst the number of Indo-Britons is few, in comparison with the aggregate population of British India, no injurious effects are apparent from the disunion of this portion of our subjects from the mass, and from that neglect which they have hitherto experienced. But as their increased ratio of augmentation is admitted, it is time to consider whether the policy of government in respect to them ought not to occupy a special share of its attention.

It is no gratuitous or extravagant assumption to consider that there exist mischievous spirits to whom the political convulsion of British India would afford satisfaction,—who would freely lend their aid to forward so desirable an event as the independence of Hindostan by the annihilation of the Company's authority there; and to persons so disposed, a detached mass of the population, labouring under any alleged political disabilities, or actuated by any feeling of specious hostility against the municipal or other parts of the system of their governors, and who comprehend the principles, the language, the allusions, which in this country are frequently abused by being employed to create and foment discontent, would offer a most convenient vehicle for the fulfilment of the purpose referred to. It is the office of a wise government to endeavour, for the good of its subjects, to obviate such schemes, by extinguishing all pretences for imputing to it any designs inconsistent with the general happiness of the whole of those submitted to its rule.

We have already heard complaints made in Parliament (without any sinister design, it is becoming our duty to state) of the legal disabilities under which the class of Indo-Britons labour in India, in comparison with European residents. The admission of this class to the privilege of sitting as jurors has been required as a matter of right. To show that this right does not belong to them would be a task of extreme difficulty; but in all such cases there is a previous question of expediency to be settled. If every measure which could be demonstrated to be abstractedly right, admitted of no further discussion, and were to be immediately carried into effect, the duty of governors would be much simplified, although the condition of the governed would not be very greatly improved. It has been alleged that, as Indo-Britons have a right to be summoned as jurymen, they ought therefore to be summoned, without inquiring whether any and what limitations and provisions are requisite to secure the return of persons capable of duly discharging the important functions of jurors. Thus, however, it is, in all questions of policy, where party spirit and individual malevolence interfere, general principles of undoubted soundness are made, or are endeavoured to be made, the instruments of expedients productive of the greatest possible mischief. The benefits of a free press are indisputable: yet, without qualification and consideration of local and peculiar circumstances, the introduction of a free press would inflict a monstrous injury upon a country unprepared for the enjoyment of the benefits which, under a wholesome state of things, it is its nature to confer. The public ear is nevertheless continually teased with the cuckoo-note of "a free press for India!" which, it is affirmed, would not only have operated as a preventive of all injurious measures of public policy, but as a sovereign *panacea* for the cure of existing disorders in that country. It has been distinctly stated, that neither the mutiny at Barrackpore, nor the Burmese war, would have happened, had a free press existed in India; and if it were now re-established, all the ferments and discontent, supposed to be in active operation there, would be expelled from the body politic. In one sense the observation may

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may be just; because, if a free, or, in other words, a licentious press had been suffered to continue in India, such a disorganization might have happened, as to anticipate altogether the occurrences referred to.

The mention of a free press is not irrelevant here; because that subject has been mixed with the one now under consideration; it is, in fact, contrived that every topic upon which discontent can find room to expatiate should be connected, in some way or other, with the suppression of a free press and the transmission of offenders from India: a power which the legislature has entrusted to the Governor-General of India, not without giving a full privilege of appeal to any individual who feels himself aggrieved.

The whole fabric of our eastern rule is of an unprecedented and anomalous character. The policy and prudence of every measure must be decided, therefore, upon its own peculiar circumstances, without any assistance which precedent or analogy can furnish. This fact is exemplified in no instance more remarkably than in that now under consideration; namely, the case of the Indo-Britons. In what other state of ancient or modern times can an example be found wherein a population like that in India was produced, which, from the very circumstance of their birth, and from no inherent defect of body or mind, became outcasts in the eyes of their superstitious fellow natives? The case of the mixed breeds which exist in America, affords no parallel to the present. There are peculiar circumstances which broadly distinguish the two from each other. In our present inquiry, therefore, we are to consider the policy to be pursued with respect to the Indo-British class upon abstract principles, and with reference to conjectures of what may be latent in futurity.

The first consideration is the question, what are the natural rights of this class? There can be no doubt that they are entitled to all the civil privileges and functions of both parents. There is nothing in the condition of their maternal ancestors (as in the West Indies) which, in a legal sense, vitiates their rights as British subjects. But it would be difficult to deny the proposition, that the natives of India generally have the same civil rights as Englishmen; and then we are to consider how far the grounds, which limit the rights of the natives generally, are or are not applicable to those whose blood is mixed with that of Europeans. If any exception be made in favour of the latter, it must be in consideration of the superior degree of civilization they have attained, and the advanced state of their intellectual powers. They are divested of those superstitions which offer a great moral bar to the admission of the Hindoos to the full privileges given by the British constitution. But the advance made by the former is only to a certain extent: the Indo-Britons are, in a certain degree, morally superior to their Hindoo ancestors; and it is a very nice point to determine how far the progress they have made, in the aggregate (for it is impossible to judge by instances of individual proficiency and improvement), is sufficient to entitle them to all the civil rights to which they are, abstractedly speaking, fully entitled.

If the question of policy cannot, upon this ground, be determined in their favour, there is another ground which should strongly incline the government to bend a favourable ear to every application for indulgence towards them. Their relative situation, in respect to both Hindoos and British, makes them a connecting link between both. Looking forward to the period when a great moral change shall take place in the character of the natives of Hindostan, this circumstance may hereafter prove of incalculable benefit to our interests. If the

expediency of conferring any additional political weight upon this part of the Indian community be hazardous, with reference to the principles which have actuated, and should continue to actuate, the government of British India, it is matter for serious consideration whether we ought not to incur the risk, for the sake of gaining an object of great moment as respects the security and permanency of our authority there.

It thus appears that the Indo-British population of India possesses, abstractedly, a title to privileges which it is the interest of the government to grant them; but which are withheld, on principles of general utility, because they have not yet acquired such a degree of the requisite qualifications as can justify the conclusion that they will duly discharge those political trusts which the British constitution vests in private individuals. This deficiency, however, implies some degree of neglect, not in the government, on whom the office of education devolves only in cases of utter destitution, but in the society wherein this class is born: the individuals composing that society must have neglected some of its natural and social duties towards the Indo-British youth, or the latter would not sink lower in the scale of accomplishments than the society itself. This consideration strengthens, in a very considerable degree, the claims of these individuals, who are, it would hence appear, suffering under a curtailment of civil rights through the fault of others.

The policy of the Anglo-Indian government should, therefore, be to encourage the adoption of measures for promoting the education of Indo-British youth, with a view to fit them for higher offices than mere scribes and mootasuddies. It is not intended by this that all Indo-Britons should be so educated as to qualify them for office; but that facilities and encouragement should be afforded them to advance, if they pleased, beyond the charmed circle to which they seem at present to be confined. It does not follow, necessarily, that a man of competent education to fill a respectable post may not be found amongst mechanics in this country; and why not in India? As a means of furthering the great ultimate measure of breaking up the present constitution of Hindoo society, the education of this portion of our subjects is a most important object. This class is that with which Hindoo converts, when the process of conversion upon an extensive scale shall begin, will naturally incorporate, provided there be no political defect or disability inherent in the individuals of this class, which no convert would voluntarily incur. Nor let us fear to look into futurity, and contemplate the possibility of our splendid Eastern dependency being separated from England by causes dependent upon or independent of ourselves; it is a feast for philanthropy to indulge in the anticipation of the good effects which future ages will enjoy from the agency of England, long after the mighty empire of India shall have vanished from its grasp.

The policy of the British government, in respect to Indo-Britons, is therefore clearly consistent with, not repugnant to, an extension to them of all the privileges of British subjects. It ought, consequently, to be the object of that government to devise every possible means of increasing their growth in intellectual stature, and their progress towards that standard of moral and political character, which the British constitution presumes to be possessed by those to whom its blessings are to be offered.

It will be perceived, from the particulars given in our Asiatic Intelligence this month, that the subject here touched upon has attracted, recently, much attention at Calcutta.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

By ROBERT MORRISON, D.D. M.A.S.

Knotted cords were, it is said, originally used in China to signify the intentions of Rulers, and to be in some degree the signs of ideas.

The next step towards improvement was made by Tsang-hë, who is represented with four eyes, and who lived, they say, about 2600 years B.C. He, observing the appearance of a certain constellation, the reins on the shell of a tortoise, and the print of a horse's foot, first conceived the idea of forming letters. Bamboos pared thin were first used to write upon; cloth, or silk was next employed; and about the first century of our era paper was invented. The original pencil was the point of a stick, which was dipped in a liquid ink: hair pencils existed so early as 300 years B.C. About A.D. 600, solid squares of ink were invented; and during the tenth century the art of taking off, on paper, an impression from an engraving was discovered; and hence the Chinese wooden stereotype printing arose.

I. *The Literature of China* consists of the writings or compilations of the ancient moral philosophers of the age of Confucius* (B.C. 500); with numerous notes, and comments, and paraphrases on the original text; with controversies concerning its genuineness, the order of particular words or phrases, and the meaning of obscure passages. The text of the *Woo-king*, which name denotes *Five Sacred Books*; and of the *Sze shoo*, or *Four Books*, which were compiled by four of the Disciples of Confucius, and from which circumstance the books receive their title; contain the doctrines and precepts which their master, Confucius, approved and communicated to them. In respect of external form, the *Five Books* (*Woo-king*) of the Chinese, correspond to the *Pentateuch* of Moses; and the *Four Books* (*Sze shoo*), in respect of being a record of the sayings of a Master, compiled by *Four Disciples*, have a slight resemblance to the *Four Gospels*. But the contents—how different! With the exception of a few passages in the most ancient part of the *Woo-king*, which retain seemingly something of the knowledge which Noah first have communicated to his children, the rest appears a godless system of personal, domestic, and political moralities, drawn only from the pride of the human heart, or the love of fame, or present expediency. The sanctions of the Eternal and Almighty God, arrayed with every natural and moral perfection; wise and good, and just and merciful; and the fears and the hopes of immortality; and the grace of a Saviour; are wholly wanting in these ancient Chinese works.

II. In the more serious parts of the Chinese literature may next be placed, *Histories of China*, and of its domestic and foreign wars; especially with the Huns and the Tartars, which are voluminous; and generally written in a grave style, interspersed with remarks on the persons and occurrences which pass in review; and occasionally an attempt is made to trace effects to the causes supposed to operate in the *Dual System of the Universe*, which they have gratuitously assumed as true; and by which system of materialism, they imagine both the physical and moral world are influenced.

The Chinese Historians place their Deluge about 2200 years B.C., and carry back their antediluvian traditions concerning their great ancestor Fuh-he

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* This name is in Chinese pronounced Kung foo tze; the Catholic Missionaries latinized it, and made it Confucius.

(Fo-hi); and *Neu-wo*, who melted stones, and repaired the heavens, to about the year 3200 B. C. Whether *Neu-wo* was a man or woman, they know not; for they say, that although the character *woman* enters into the name, there were not at that time any letters, and therefore the character now used proves nothing.

Indeed, in the time of Confucius, the leaves of Chinese books were still rude slips of board, having equally rude symbols marked with red-ochre.

Choo-foo-tsze, and other Chinese historians, have not much confidence in the records of those remote times; and consider all legends beyond that period as undoubtedly fabulous.

There may be some truth in the traditions of great events, and the existence of famous persons, anterior to the age of Confucius; but certainly not much dependence can be placed on particular dates, or minute circumstances, which, as Choo-foo-tsze says, subsequent historians have "pushed up" to that period, for the sake of embellishment.

III. Historical novels constitute a favourite department of Chinese reading: other novels delineate the characters and manners of persons in private and domestic life; which species of writing was originated by a desire of one of their monarchs, who could not mix with the people, to have their characters drawn, and their conversation and pursuits exemplified, for his own use. Some of these compositions describe the vicious and profligate part of mankind, in a manner that is offensive to decency; hence there are fathers in China who disallow all novel-reading; and the licentious novels are prohibited by law; but, like the laws against gaming, and opium smoking, this law is very laxly executed; and is not violated more by any class of the community than by magistrates, government-clerks, and police-runners. Very few of the Chinese novels are of the romance kind.

IV. The press of China produces also dramatic works; which, like the novels, are generally published under fictitious names. Neither the one nor the other is considered a respectable department of literature.

V. The poetry of China consists chiefly in short compositions, expressing the tender or mournful feelings of the human heart; or descriptive of rural scenery.

Of that poetry which is set to music, their dramatic compositions contain a considerable portion; and their popular songs come under the same class. The candidates for government offices are examined in the composition of verses; which practice is opposed by some Chinese writers as useless, but defended by others, who argue, that poetry leads to an acquaintance with the passions or feelings of human nature; and as these must be consulted by every man who would well rule human nature, poetry is a proper study for the monarch, the minister, and the magistrate. This is in accordance with the precepts of the moralizing politicians of China, who always maintain, that none can govern well or durably, but those who win the people's hearts, by an adherence to the principles of equal rights, and a clement justice.

The Chinese, we believe, have nothing that can be called epic poetry. The most ancient poetical compositions were a collection of popular songs, made at the request of government, in order to ascertain the popular feeling, which, as has already been hinted, the Chinese monarchs have generally thought it right to consult.

Although the ladies of China are not usually literary, there are exceptions; and in an educated family, the writing of verses, from a theme given at the moment, by one of the party, is practised as an amusing trial of skill.

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The triennial odes composed at the public examinations, which obtain the prize of a certain rank, and eligibility to office, are usually printed and published. And these specimens of versification, together with the prize essays, written from themes extracted from the ancient books already noticed, are almost the only new publications in China at the present day. The literati of China, now existing, are either candidates for office, who go through the prescribed routine of studies; or laborious compilers of the sayings of others,

VI. The *collectanea* of appeals or remonstrances from public officers; and of the opinions of philosophers; and of the disputes of controversialists; and the endless *et cætera* of compilers, constitute another class of literary compositions.

VII. Geographical and topographical works are also abundant; the first named very imperfect; the latter very voluminous and minute; marking every tomb and temple, and hill and dale, with the utmost exactitude; all of which detail interests the natives of China, but is tiresome to the inhabitants of Europe.

VIII. Medical books, containing the theory and practice of the art, are abundant in China. They have great confidence in the theory of the dual powers, which is introduced into this department of science and literature; and rely much on the recorded recipes of eminent practitioners.

In works on medicine, the best notices of natural history, whether belonging to the animal, mineral, or vegetable kingdoms, are contained. In the medical works of China are to be found the doctrine of the circulation of the blood round the human system; the use of Glauber's salts, and of mercury, in ordinary practice; the last-named of which drugs has now, however, fallen into disrepute. The theory of the pulse is in China carried by practitioners to a degree of exactness, which baffles the most careful attention of European surgeons to discriminate. When the Chinese and English practitioners have been seated at the same table, and felt the pulse of the same patient, the one has professed to ascertain symptoms of which the other was unable to ascertain any thing. The Chinese are not at all convinced by the reasoning of the west, that pulses being simultaneous in all parts of the body, the feeling of one pulse is therefore equal to the feeling of more than one; for they suppose that local disease may make a difference.

IX. Astronomical works in Chinese generally fall into the dreams of astrology; and state with wearisome minuteness, lucky and unlucky, felicitous or infelicitous days, and hours, for bathing; for shaving; for commencing a journey; or beginning to sow, or to plant, or to visit a friend, or to make a bargain, &c. &c. They can, however, without the aid of Europeans, foretell eclipses, and state, with considerable accuracy, other celestial phenomena.

X. A tenth species of composition in China, is the *Wan chang*, or prize essays of many generations, which are preserved and published with care. And

XI. Finally, the moral and religious essays of the *Three* sects, viz. those of the Confucian school of atheistical materialists; those of the visionary alchemic school of Laooukeum; and those of the Hindoo polytheistic school of Buddah; in addition to which, may be named the essays of a sort of eclectic school, which picks and chooses from, and sometimes blends, the other three. The Mohammedan and Christian writers in China have been too few to produce any very sensible impression, beyond now and then a little scorn and philippic, such as is conveyed in the political sermons, read by an official person on the days of the new and full moon, in the several provincial imperial

imperial halls, before the governors, deputy governors, and magistrates in each province.

On the Ancient Chinese Books, called Woo-king and Shoo-Shoo.

These books were partly compiled, composed, or dictated by the "Teacher of ten thousand Ages" (as the Chinese call their adored sage, Confucius,*) and embody his opinions and reasonings, concerning certain records, which he found in existence, rudely painted on pieces of wood, fastened together by strings. During his study of some of these, he is said to have worn out five copies, by incessantly turning them over.

The word *king*, applied to the first of these compositions, is the common appellation of sacred books, and from an illusion to silk, is intended to denote the *excellency* of them.

The word *woo*, denotes *five*.—Of these *five sacred books*:—

I. The first, viz. the *She-king*, consists of ancient love songs; political satires in verse; concealed censures of eminent persons; the praises of the virtuous; the regret of soldiers on the frontier; occasional delineations of nature, and expressions of feeling. Among the songs and verses of that remote period there were many of a vicious tendency; and Confucius made the selection which this work contains.

The human feelings, they say, when excited in the breast, become embodied in words; when the words fail to express them, *sighs*, or *inarticulate tones* of admiration, and of other sentiments, succeed; when these *sighs* and *aspirations* are inadequate to do justice to feeling, then recourse is had to *song*; and when the *song* or *hymn* is still found insufficient, man inadvertently expresses the intensities of his feelings by the action of his hands, and motion of his feet; or, as the Chinese language expresses it, he "*hands it, gesticulates it, foots it, stamps it.*" The song and the dance are the highest expressions of feeling. The tone of poetry, they say, whether *tranquil, resentful, or melancholy*, indicates either the blessing of social order and peace; or the indignation against anarchy and misrule; or the grief felt for a suffering people, under a despotism that precedes the ruin of a country. Poetry, more than any thing else, moves heaven and earth, and agitates demons and gods. Of the odes in this ancient book there are three hundred and one; and for the perusal of them all, Confucius gave in three words, one rule—

"Sze woo Seay"

Thought not depraved:

That is,

Purity of mind.

II. The second of these *five books* is called *Shoo-king*, and is a sort of chronicle of the deliberations between the two ancient chieftains, or emperors, as they are called, *Yaou*† and *Shun*; and the three kings, *Yu*, *Tang*, and *W'an*. This work is by the Chinese admitted to be obscure and imperfect. They attribute the obscurity to its antiquity; and its incompleteness, to the *fire* by which the tyrant *Tsin-che-hwang-te* endeavoured to destroy all ancient records, for the silly purpose of having himself considered by posterity the first monarch.

* Confucius lived about 500 years before the Christian era; near the age of Cyrus, Pythagoras, and Solomon: about 1,000 years after Moses; and 500 after king David.

† *Yaou* and *Shun* lived at the time of the Chinese deluge:—*Yaou* began his reign about 2330; the deluge recorded by Moses is placed in B. C. 2348. These dates approach sufficiently near to each other, to justify the opinion that the deluge of China, and of Moses, allude to the same great catastrophe.

monarch. The *Shoo-king* originally consisted of 100 sections, of which only 58 are preserved. They consider this work as containing all the great principles of good government, which emanated from the hearts of those revered rulers of high antiquity, mentioned above. These principles of the heart, from which the good government of rulers must flow, they express by four words, which approximate to the four English words, "virtue, benevolence, gravity, sincerity." These virtues of the heart, they say, in their laconic style, "preserved;—then order; lost;—then anarchy." "Those who pur-
pose to attain the good government of the admired sovereigns of antiquity, must first seek a virtuous heart, such as their's was, for that was the source of their happy sway; and it is in vain for modern rulers to expect good government can flow from vicious hearts."

After the highest possible encomiums on the monarch *Yaou*, and specimens of his grave consultations with the ministers who acted under him, there is given an account of the labours of the divine *Yu*, who repaired the ravages occasioned by the deluge.

Next come the solemn oaths taken by, and exacted from, the men who rose in arms against the tyrant *K'ie*; which proceeding is justified by the assertion that the "*people's hearts and heaven's decree*" are the same: that "*vox populi* (is) *vox dei*," was the doctrine by which they justify the conduct of *Tang*.

In the succeeding volume, the monarch called *Woo-wang* acted the same part against the race of *Yin*, that *Tang* had done against *K'ie*, and so founded the dynasty under which Confucius lived.

III. The third of the five kings is called *Yih King*, and contains the doctrine of *changes*, or *alterations*, founded on the system of *dual powers* in nature. This system is supposed to pervade universally—"nothing, how great soever, that these principles do not include; and nothing, how small soever, that they do not divide."

The following is a slight outline of their system, which has long been known in Europe, and has, I believe, always been considered unintelligible.

The first link in the chain of causes they call *Tae-keih*, "the extreme limit; the ultimate boundary."* As the branches and leaves of a tree are derived from one root, and as the streams of water all spring from one source, so this *Tae-keih* is the root and spring of all principles and existences. But still, neither power, nor wisdom, nor justice, nor goodness, is attributed to the *Tae-keih*. They proceed to say, the motion of *Tae-keih* generates or originates a masculine power called *Yang*; the rest of *Tae-keih* originates a feminine power, called *Yin*.† From these two‡ are derived four § *Seang*, or images of things, both physical and moral; and these four *Seang* multiplied by two,|| make eight ¶ *K'wa*, or lineal diagrams, of the far-famed *Fo-hi* (or *Fu-hi*); and these, in their ever-varying changes, are the images, symbols, or emblems of all existences, states, characters, and circumstances. The just proportions of *Yin* and *Yang* produce harmony in the universe, and health in the human system; and also moral harmony, or virtue, in nations, families, and individuals. Excess or defect of either the *Yin* or *Yang* principle, operates so as to produce discord in the universe, anarchy in nations, disease in animal bodies,** and vice in individuals.††

The

* Premier principe matériel. † Yang is light and perfection; Yin is darkness and imperfection.

‡ Deux règles fondamentales.

§ Quatre réciproques.

|| From this it is probable Leibnitz derived his Binary arithmetic.

¶ Huit trigrammes.

** Reminds the Stoic Theory of excitability or debility.

†† A little like Spinoza's "*Ethica demonstrata geometrically.*"

The following is a specimen of Chinese philosophizing on this subject, as given in the *Sing-le*, i. e. "Principles of Nature," published about A. D. 1423.

"In the universe there are only two things—*motion* and *rest*; and these circulate (or alternate) unceasingly: beside these there is nothing else. This alternation of *motion* and *rest*, is called *Yih* or "*change*." (This *Yih* or *change*, is the title of the ancient work now under review.) But this *motion*, and this *rest*, must have a *Le* (perhaps it may be called *principle of order*), by which they *move* and *rest*. This *Le* is what is called *Tae-keih*." (It may probably correspond to the European term, *first cause*.)

"People generally think that there must be a bright, luminous, splendid thing (or being)* there (i. e. where the *Le*, or *first cause* is): but these people are not aware that it is originally affirmed, that there is no such thing; for nothing whatever exists, besides a *Le*, that can cause *motion* and *rest*." They again say—

"The *Tae-keih* denotes the extreme or utmost limit, beyond which there is no place to go; the most high (or subtle), the most delicate, the most divine, beyond which there is no place to go."—"One writer calls the *Tae-keih*, the ultimate limit, in the midst of illimitableness; by which he expressed (they say), that in the midst of nonentity, there existed an infinite *Le*."

"This *Le* is called illimitable, from its being impossible to represent it by any figure, because it was antecedent to nothingness; and further, subsequent to existences, it still always has being."

"It is outside the *Yin* and *Yang*, and still always acts in the midst of the *Yin* and *Yang*; pervading and connecting all existences. Further, it has no voice, nor smell, nor shadow, nor sound, which can be described."†

Another authority quoted in the same work says:—

"*Tae-keih* is simply the *Le* of heaven, and earth, and all creatures. It is not true that, ere heaven and earth existed, this *Le* previously existed. *Motion* generating *Yang*, is simply this *Le*; *rest*, generating *Yin*, is simply this *Le*. The term *Tae-keih* merely expresses that, in the beginning, this *Le* existed without any other thing; and this *Le* had the power of *motion*, and generated *Yang*; and when at *rest*, generated *Yin*."

From the *first principle* and *dual powers*, they pass on to "*Ke*," which a French writer calls (*le soufle*; *l'air primogène*), and which the Chinese define as "*the grosser substance of existences*."

Le has no figure.

Question—"Was *Le* or *Ke* first?" Answer—" *Le* was never mixed with *Ke*; but *Le* is that which is *upon*, and adheres to figure; *Ke* is the substratum of figure, or that which inheres. If the *adhering* and *inhering* properties of figure be spoken of, there must be a *previous* and a *subsequent*; but it is difficult or impossible exactly to discriminate."

The reader cannot help here remarking, that the *first cause* of this "*Altheistical Pantheistical*" system, whether called *Tae-keih*, or *Le*, has not attributed to it any thing at all resembling the natural and moral perfections of the deity; it is not the object of esteem, of reverence, of awe, of hope, of trust, or of worship; and cannot (although the term, *first cause*, may apply to it) be

at

* Spinoza said, "God is not as we imagine him, an infinite, intelligent, happy, and perfect being; nor any thing but that natural virtue, or faculty, which is diffused throughout all creatures."

† The Chinese, however, delineate the *Tae-keih* by a circle, either entirely blank, or divided by a waving line; one semicircle being dark, and the other light.

at all considered as equivalent to the all-perfect and ever-blessed God of divine revelation.

The work *Sing-le*, to which I have referred, contains diagrams representing the *Tae-keih*, the *Yang*, and the *Yin*; and from thence the *five Hing*, or active agents, *water*, *fire*, *wood*, *metal*, and *earth*; these produce and destroy each other alternately, in an endless circle; and have a certain relation to the *four seasons*, and to the *points* of the compass, and to the *colours* of light.

"Existences that have figure, are the production of *Yin*; divine spirits, or gods, are the emanation of *Yang*. Five sorts of natures are derived from the virtues of the *five* active agents; and from these proceed the distinguishing features of goodness, and of wickedness, of male and of female; and they become the distinguishing symbols of all affairs, and of all occurrences. And by these all the *motions* or *activities* in the universe are blended and mixed; and from these arise the felicitous and the infelicitous; and the repentant and the avaricious qualities are produced."

"But *sages* receive a higher degree of the essence of ornament; and possess that which is necessary to complete the essential influence or operation of the *Tae-keih*."

"*Motion* and *rest*, each exerts itself to the utmost; and *cause* throughout the universe, is perpetually operating and pervading, in the midst of silence and rest."

"The centre or middle, ¹ *benevolence*, ² and ³ *excitement*, are what are called *Yang*, ⁴ and by these the *Tae-keih* operates: ⁵ *Correctness*, *righteousness*, and

⁶ *stillness*, are what are called *Yin*, and by these the *Tae-keih's* substance is established. These *six* are blended, and form one complete substance, or body; but *rest* is always chief lord: And man is by these established; and heaven, earth, sun, moon, and the four seasons; also demons and gods are thus regulated by a power which they cannot oppose" (with impunity).

"The good man's caution, and care, and fear, are the things by which he cultivates (respect for these principles of nature), and is felicitous: the bad man's carelessness, and depravity, and extravagance, are the things by which he opposes (these principles), and is involved in calamity."

To close this, as it appears to me, baseless and atheistical theory, I shall only once more quote the sense of a paragraph in which they consider a relation between natural qualities and moral ones; "the *Yang* principle, hardness, and benevolence go together; the *Yin* principle, softness, and *righteousness* are conjoined."

Finally, I may add this singular expression, "*heaven*, *earth*, and *man*, have each a *Tae-keih*; but the *three Keih* are really only *one Tae-keih*."

In this Chinese system of the universe the gods hold a very inferior place. The *Yin* and *Yang* produced heaven, earth, gods and men, and all creatures. On a supposition that the above system, of an inseparable relation between the natural and moral world, is true, the *Yih-king* is explained; and virtue and vice, as well as felicity and infelicity, are traced to their imaginary relation to the dual diagrams variously combined. However, in the *Yih-king*; exclusive of the nonsense of the dual power system, there are many good sentiments.

In the second volume of the "*Mémoires sur les Chinois*," there is given a lineal representation, by a Catholic Missionary, of what he considers the true system of the universe built on the above absurd theory. He places the

Chinese Shang-te at the top of his system; next their words for God or Spirit, and *Sankts*: below these are placed the three Chinese powers, *heaven, earth, and man*; then the *Ke*, which he calls the breath of the Almighty; and next the *Shan* and the *Fang*; the *Tao-keih*, the *eight Kwa*, &c.

This writer thinks that the term *Shang-te*, the *Supreme Ruler*, as understood by the ancients, referred to the Almighty God; in which idea the late Dr. Milne also concurred: but the literati of China, from the Sung dynasty and downwards, have explained away the theism of ancient writings; and have given them that form of materialism, which the dual system presents, and which some French writers still call "Pur déisme, ou religion naturelle."

IV. The *Fourth* of the *Woo-king* consists of rules for regulating behaviour, dress, marriages, mourning, funerals, sacrifices, village feasts, prescribed forms relating to sacred places, utensils, games, &c. This portion of the ancient writings is called *Le-king*, in which name the word *Le* denotes rites and ceremonies; personal propriety and decorum; civility, politeness.

They place a certain self-respect and respect for others; a seriousness of mind; of manner, and of speech, at the foundation of the whole. A favourite expression contained in the first sentence of the work, is generally quoted when speaking and writing on the subject of manners. It consists of three Chinese words, "*Woo puh king*," which verbally rendered is "never not grave," i. e. always serious; not in opposition to cheerfulness, but in contradistinction from light thoughts, frivolous speech, and a hasty manner.

V. The last of the *Five King* was composed by Confucius, and consists of a bald chronicle of public occurrences. It is called *Chun-tsu*, "Spring and Autumn." This is a sort of history of his own times, and is the only work of which he was the author.

VI. The *Four Books*, to which, in a preceding part of this paper, we have already alluded, contain the principles of the Confucian School. Some have punned upon the word, and called it the "Confusion" School. In one sense it may be called the School of Confusion; that is, if magnificent talking, founded on gratuitous data, such as have been exhibited above, and a great deal more of a similar kind, about the *Shing-jin*, or wise man, may be called confusion, then the school is such; but not so, if a *baseless* fabric may still be *orderly*: for in various fanciful unfounded theories of nature, of religion, of morals, of politics, of medicine, &c., provided you take for granted the premises, you will soon have a most beautiful and *orderly* system. The Chinese is a system of fitness, suitableness, propriety, or decorum, with little or nothing of a divine sanction. I speak now of the Confucian system, which is indeed the established system in China: inasmuch as it is the indispensable system by which to attain to honour, offices, and emoluments in that country. The priests of China are not allowed to hold any, even the lowest place in the magistracy: the literati are the privileged men, and being in power, they are as exclusive and domineering as any men can be.

In the *Four Books* knowledge is considered as fundamental; not merely intellectual knowledge, but chiefly what they call a clear discernment of illustrious virtue; an accurate perception of nature's light, connected with a sincere application of this knowledge to the moral improvement of the individual. Next comes the application of this knowledge to the benefit of others; or, as they express it, to the renovation of the people; and finally, a constant, steady adherence to the principles and practice of the virtues previously ascertained.

Virtue and Vice they distinguish by *general* and *individual* good, *public* and *private*

private interest, the *benevolent*, and the *selfish* feelings. *Kung* denotes the general, public good, which is virtue; and *see* the individual, selfish good, which is vice. *Jin* is the *benevolent* feeling which studies the good of others, as well as one's own; *Le* is the *gain-loving*, selfish feeling which seeks only its own good. And the cant in Mercantile China is, that Europeans and Americans are a gain-seeking tribe of daring adventurers; the proof of which accusation is derived chiefly from the manifest sacrifices, in respect to domestic comfort, for *gain's sake*, which their foreign visitors make.

The Chinese, as is well known, rank the *cultivators of mind* in the first class; next the *cultivators of the land*; in the third place are ranked the *operators* on earth's produce, or the *artizans* and *mechanics*; and finally, the *transferer* of commodities—the *trafficker*, *trader*, or *merchant*.

The first class, or literati in China, maintain a high tone of scorn and undervaluation towards all the other classes. They constitute the gentry, the scholars, the magistrates, the governors, the ministers, the ambassadorial-residents, and negotiators; and *Le*,* or "gain," is what they at all times affect to despise. And to exhibit their contempt of wealth and show, men holding the highest offices pique themselves on being attended by a ragged retinue: the tinsel appearance of gold lace, and gay clothing, is what they condemn. *The possession of power*, in their estimation, makes amends for all other wants: and this practice grows out of the theory which has just now been mentioned; that *Le*, or gain, is not a virtuous pursuit.

On the subject of government, they maintain that the people's hearts and heaven's decree go together; that he who wins the people's hearts, will attain the throne: and the virtuous prince is he alone who will win men's affections. *Virtue, people, territory, revenue*, is the order which is recommended to rulers as the order of nature; which heaven will approve, and which *Shang-Te*, "the supreme ruler," will regard with complacency; but if this order be, by political economists, inverted, and revenue be esteemed the first and best thing—virtue the least and last—then the people's hearts will be lost, heaven's decree in favour of the existing rulers be forfeited, *Shang-Te's* displeasure be incurred, and the throne be given to another.

The doctrine of a comparative disregard of riches, is received as applicable to individuals; and the merely rich man, if he possess not power, or learning, or virtue, is in popular opinion despicable.

* These several words, *Le*, are all differently written in the Chinese language; and the connexion in which they are found never leaves any doubt which *Le* is intended.

FROM THE ARABIC.

Oh! ask me not, oh! task me not,
Her monument to see;
For doubly blest is there the rest,
Which never comes to me.

Oh! say not so! you may not so
All-powerful love inhum;
For in your breast, while life's a guest,
The heart's her real tomb.

E. C.

Review of Books.

Observations on the Law and Constitution of India, on the Nature of Landed Tenures, and on the System of Revenue and Finance as established by the Moohummudum Law and Moghul Government, &c. &c. London, 1825. 8vo. pp. 404.

Remarks on the Ryotwarree and Mocurrery Systems. Printed, but not published. 8vo. pp. 112.

THE subject of these works is one which has, at various periods, most deeply engaged the attention, not only of the British Government, but of individuals. The stability of our power in India, and the welfare of millions of its inhabitants, are objects which ought to command the attention of every Englishman; and a decision of the important questions treated of in the works before us must influence both objects to an extent which it is impossible to foresee.

The chief consideration, which has probably led to the new discussion of this subject is suggested by an alleged design, on the part of the East-India Company, to effect forthwith some final adjustment of the mode of collecting their territorial revenues in the upper provinces of India, not included in the permanent settlement of 1793; and by a suspicion that the mode of adjustment will differ essentially from that which has just been mentioned.

Whatsoever credit be due to this statement, it is sufficient to impart an additional interest to a topic in other respects highly interesting; and we may assign this circumstance as an excuse for venturing to discuss such a topic within limits so narrow and disproportionate as those to which we are confined.

The nature and incidents of landed property, in societies of long standing, and which have undergone any serious political convulsion, must necessarily constitute a subject full of intricacy and obscurity to modern inquirers. Peculiar sources of embarrassment occur when we attempt to investigate the origin, nature, and incidents of Hindoo tenures, arising from the total absence of historical records earlier than the Mahomedan conquest, and from the fact, that there existed, in respect to landed property, a multitude of local and peculiar customs, originating from the ancient constitution of government which, we have every reason to believe, prevailed in former times throughout India. There is no ground for assuming that Hindostan was ever ruled by a single monarch, or that its co-existing princes were possessed of very extensive dominions; on the contrary, ancient and modern writers warrant us in supposing that it was parcelled out, with a few exceptions, into petty states and rajaships.

When a conqueror resolves, from motives of benevolence or of policy, to alter or modify the institutions and customs of a nation he has subdued, he acts most rashly, and incurs great risk, if he endeavours at violent changes: people are not only jealous of the encroachments of a foreign master, but are attached to ancient institutions, however objectionable they may be in some respects. But if it were not true, as a general proposition, that such violent changes are impolitic and dangerous, the peculiar character of the inhabitants of India, tenacious of trivial prejudices and frivolous customs, would sanction the rule as applicable to them. It has accordingly been the policy of our Indian

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Review.—Land-Tenures of India, &c.

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Indian government, on occasions of interference, to deal gently with the weaknesses of its subjects, and, without subverting their grosser superstitions, to reconcile the ameliorations introduced into the system of civil policy with the peculiar customs and maxims of Hindoo law.

Before a proceeding so momentous as that of adjudicating the native rights of property in land was adopted, it would seem to be preeminently requisite that the legal character of Hindoo tenures should have been well examined and thoroughly understood. The line of policy so judiciously pursued by the East-India Company appears, however, in this instance, to have been deserted by the local government in the celebrated *Permanent settlement* of the Bengal provinces, which was effected in comparative ignorance (in some respects avowed) of the legal rights of the natives in regard to property in the soil; although the Parliamentary authority, under which the settlement was made, expressly stipulated that it should be "according to the laws and constitution of India."* It was then,—nay, it still is,—a moot point whether the law of tenures in India be Hindoo or Mahomedan.

The solution of this question, a necessary preliminary to inquiries into the comparative excellencies and defects of the various schemes proposed for the final settlement of the territorial revenues of the Indian government, has occupied the learned author of the work placed at the head of this article. By a very elaborate investigation he decisively shows that the law of India, at the period when the Company became masters of the country, was the Mahomedan law; and demonstrates the nature of that law, as interpreted by the Huneefeeah sect of Soonnee Moslems, to which the Mogul princes belonged, so far as it applies to the subject of tenures, and to the oft agitated question, to whom does the property of the soil of India belong; the sovereign, the zemindar, or the cultivator?

A country conquered by Mahomedan arms, becomes what is termed by Moslem writers *Daur-ool-Islam*, that is, a part of the Musulman empire; and the Mahomedan law of conquest explicitly declares that the law of Islam must be established in the conquered country: the inhabitants may embrace the faith, and they then enjoy all the privileges of the faith; if they refuse, they are compelled to pay the capitation tax and khurauj on their lands. It is material to recollect that it is mandatory, not optional, that the law of Mahomet should be established throughout the Moslem dominions.

That the example of India formed no exception to the general imperative rule of Moslem conquerors is proved by the express declarations of Mahomedan writers, by the forms in which the law was administered there, and more decisively still by the Institutes of Timour and Akbar, whose codes are essentially Mahomedan; the former monarch expressly stating, that "he regulated his empire by the Mahomedan religion and law." Moreover, by the very firman granted by Shah Alum to the East-India Company, they are bound to administer the law of Mahomet.

Our author winds up this part of his argument by observing, that had English historians possessed any knowledge of the Mahomedan law, they could not have doubted that no other prevailed in the Mogul dominions:

"But the fact is, that they were all totally ignorant of the Moohummudum law and constitution, and could therefore not discriminate what usages arose out of it from what did not. They could give no distinct account of them, nor explain in intelligible language the nature of the office under government, of the taxes levied, or tenures by

by which the lands were held: yet they have not hesitated to give their opinions; and Mr. Mill, even at this day, on the authority of Orme, gravely tells us that, "after the Mohammedan conquest, the Hindoos continued to be governed by their own laws and institutions."

The applicability of this law to the subject of tenures comes next to be considered. Whatever doctrines may be maintained as to the rights of the sovereign over the soil, by other sects of Mahomedans, it seems clear that, according to the Huneeffeeah law, the *ahl*, or inhabitants of a conquered country, paying the khurauj, or land-tax, are established as freemen, and the lands are their indefeasible property.* The question then to be determined is this: who are the persons recognized as the *ahl*; the zemindars, as they are called, or the cultivators?

The whole tenor of the Mahomedan law, as expounded by the writer, is directly opposed to the opinion that the zemindar possessed any proprietary right in the soil. The zemindar, *quoad* his zemindarry, was merely an officer, as his sunnud, or commission, demonstrates. The Ayeen Akbarry recognizes no zemindar interposed between the government and the ryots, or husbandmen, between whom, says the author of that work, it was customary in the Soobah of Bengal to divide the crop; nay, it is carefully provided that no such interposition shall exist: "let the Amilguzar" (an office still subsisting in some parts of the Company's territories), says Akbar, "agree with the husbandman to bring his rents himself, that there may be no plea for employing intermediate mercenaries." The settlements of the assessment in India, under the Mahomedan government, were conducted upon the basis of a division of the crop between the government and husbandmen: it is admitted, on all hands, that the settlement of Tudar Mull, the minister of Akbar, was concluded, not with zemindars, but immediately with the tenants.

On the other hand, the cultivators, who pay the khurauj, are distinctly recognized by Moslem law in the capacity of proprietors; they are termed *rubb-ool-ars*, masters of the soil: "there shall be left," says a great Huneeffeeah lawyer,† "for every one who cultivates his land, as much as he requires for his own support till the next crop be reaped, and that of his family, and for seed: what remains is khurauj, and shall go to the public treasury." It further appears, that should a cultivator let or demise his lands to another, the khurauj is due not from the lessee, but the lessor; the *rubb-ool-ars* being in all cases held to be the rightful owner.

It thus appears, from the very conclusive evidence furnished in the "*Observations, &c.*," that the Moslem sovereigns of India possessed no other right to the soil than must be presumed to vest in every head of a state, as the necessary means of enforcing the payment of taxes; and that the revenue of those sovereigns, extracted from the land, was derived immediately from the cultivators. Nor are these conclusions at variance with the fragments of evidence we possess with respect to the ancient constitution of Hindostan. The only passage in Menu‡ which can be supposed to help an opposite argument,

* When an intelligent native (Gholam Hoseyn Khan, son of a Nazim of Behar) was interrogated by Lord Teignmouth as to the rights of the sovereign in India, he said, the emperor is proprietor of the revenue, but not of the soil.

† *Shumool-Amyah-soo-Sunukhaee*.

‡ "His (the king's) annual revenue he may receive from his whole dominion through his collectors; here and there he must appoint many sorts of intelligent supervisors, who may inspect all the acts of the officers engaged in his business." C. vii, sec. 80, 81. Elsewhere (C. viii, sec. 38) the king is described as "lord paramount of the soil."

ment, is utterly inconclusive; and Mr. Mill's researches have convinced him that

Every where, and apparently at all times, in India, the revenue of government had been almost wholly derived from the annual produce of the land. It had been originally extracted in that rude and simple mode which accorded with the character of a rude and ignorant people. The annual produce of the land was divided into shares between the cultivator and the government: originally, shares in kind, and so to the last in many parts of India; though latterly government took the money equivalent, in those provinces what had long enjoyed the benefit of a Mogul administration.*

The species of tenures under Mussulman law were as follow:—1st. Original partition at the conquest of a country, conveying a right which can exist only in the person of a Moslem, and cannot be inherited by an infidel. 2d. By a fixed assessment of the khurauj, which establishes the right of property in the person who pays the tax. 3d. By compromise before conquest. 4th. By a grant of waste land from the sovereign, for cultivation, on condition that the grantee pays an assessment. These are the original tenures; there are others of the nature of private contracts; namely, purchase or exchange, dower or marriage, gift or bequest, inheritance, and *wuqfs*, or endowment, for charitable or pious purposes.

It is a maxim in Mahomedan law that the sovereign (who holds a trust for the benefit of the people) cannot, in strictness, give away the right to revenue from the land, except in peculiar cases, wherein a grant of the khurauj may be made to the owner of the land; for the processes by which the khurauj is annulled, seem to be of doubtful legality. The various *rent-free* or *lakhurauj* tenures are, therefore, considered by the author of the "*Observations*," as fictions, artfully devised during the imbecility of the Mogul government and infancy of the English. Among these tenures are the *ahumgha* and the *jageer*, which appear to be the chief: the former, though hereditary, was not transferable; and the latter was merely a life-rent military tenure, resumable on failure of services. In short, none of these tenures, engrafted upon the Mahomedan system, appear to have imparted any privilege to the land of perpetual emancipation from rent to the state.

Having thus examined, with as much conciseness as the subject would admit, the previous questions, namely, what is the law of India; and what is the nature of proprietary rights under that law; we approach another question infinitely more difficult, in respect to which the conflict of opinions, of facts, and of authorities, is truly distracting; namely, the preferable scheme for adjusting and settling the mode of collecting the revenue throughout the ceded and conquered provinces of the Company's possessions.

The schemes of settlement which have been proposed with the view of adjusting the revenue are the following:—1. The moccurrey or permanent zemindarry settlement. 2. The periodical settlement with the zemindars or moccadars. 3. The mouzawar settlement by villages, either permanent or periodical. 4. The ryotwar or field settlement with individual cultivators, which may likewise be of either kind.

The comparative advantages and evils of these various systems have furnished subjects of deep consideration to the ablest men, rulers and statesmen, philosophers and practical economists; the evidence and arguments on either side have accumulated to a prodigious bulk; yet such is the imperfect constitution of the human mind, that opinion is as much divided as ever. Men

* Hist. of British India, II. vol. 6.

of the soundest understanding, the purest motives, the most philanthropic dispositions, are opposed, *to loco*, to each other in their notions upon this question. Indifferent persons, who read the representations given by writers too respectable to be thought capable of endeavouring to deceive, of the effects of mocrerry and ryotwarry settlements respectively; the glowing pictures drawn of the oppressions and cruelties of the zemindar under the former, and the grinding distress of the ryot under the latter, conclude that the internal state of India must be deplorable: in fact, these representations, the warm colourings of enthusiasm, afford *pabulum* to discontented and inflammatory writers on Indian affairs.

The two works before us are examples of this discordance of opinion: the author of the "*Observations*" is a warm opponent of the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis; the writer of the "*Remarks on the Ryotwarry and Mocrerry Systems*" is the venerable Mr. Thomas Law, who is acknowledged by Marquess Cornwallis to have been the *founder* of that plan of settlement which he adopted, and who from a feeling of regard for his own scheme, as well as from a benevolent impulse, is a most enthusiastic * partizan of the mocrerry or fixed settlement, and an equally warm antagonist of the ryotwarry system.

We shall endeavour to discard all ardent feelings; and with this object, we shall deduce the principal part of what remains to be said from the valuable official records upon this subject, printed by the Court of Directors,† from whence, in fact, and from the celebrated Fifth Report on East-India affairs, the writers before us, and others who have treated upon the same matters, have derived their *data*.

When Marquess Cornwallis took into consideration his celebrated plan of permanent settlement in the Bengal provinces, there is not much reason to doubt that he was unconsciously biassed in his views by his prejudices as an English nobleman. Mr. Mill expresses this opinion in too severe terms, when he says:

Full of the aristocratical ideas of modern Europe, the aristocratical person now at the head of the government (of India) avowed his intention of establishing an aristocracy on the European model; and he was well aware that the union at home of statesmen and directors, whom he obeyed, was under the influence of similar propensities.‡

It is plain, however, that the intention of the government was to interpose a class of proprietors between the state and the husbandman, and it seems to have been the determination of Lord Cornwallis to cut at once the Gordian knot of dispute respecting the nature of the zemindarry character, by creating this class landholders, and inducting them at once into the office, taking such precautions as seemed to be sufficient to defend the ryots from injustice, by requiring pottahs (a species of lease) to be given to them, and by reserving to the government its inherent right of making occasional regulations for the protection of the inferior landholders.

Ample evidence of what has been just stated is found in a minute of Lord Cornwallis,

* "The plan of a permanent settlement was first urged upon the attention of Lord Cornwallis by Mr. Thomas Law, one of a family highly distinguished in this country in the law and the church. It was urged with characteristic ardour, by one who is an enthusiast in every thing which concerns the interests of humanity."—Tucker's Financial State of the East-India Company in 1824, p. 196.

† Selection of Papers from the Records of the East-India House, relating to the Revenue, Police, and Civil and Criminal Justice, under the Company's Governments in India. 1826.

‡ History of British India, b. vi. c. 4.

Cornwallis,* wherein he expresses his conviction, "that failing the claim of right of the zemindars, it would be necessary for the public good to grant a right of property in the soil to them, or to persons of other description." His lordship adds: "I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which their right appears to be founded." The author of the "*Observations*" very speciously contends (p. 140) that such a proceeding was contrary, not merely to the law of India, but to that of England, which expressly required that, in the then approaching settlement, the people of India should be protected "in their rights then existing."

That the views of Lord Cornwallis in accomplishing this measure were well-intentioned and benevolent towards the natives of India, all parties admit: but his lordship and the home government of the day were also actuated by the conviction that the permanent settlement would be beneficial to the state, by opening new sources of revenue:

The objects of that settlement, say the Directors, in 1811, were to confer upon the different orders of the community a security of property, which they never before enjoyed; to protect the landholders from arbitrary and oppressive demands on the part of government; to relieve the proprietors of small estates, from the tyranny of the powerful zemindars, and to free the whole body of merchants and manufacturers, and all the lower orders of the people, from the heavy impositions to which they have long been subjected.

For the attainment of these objects, the East-India Company, in its capacity of Dewan of these provinces, set an example of equity and moderation, by not only repealing such imposts as were oppressive in their nature, but by fixing in perpetuity its demands upon the lands.

It was indeed, imagined, at the period of the establishment of the Bengal settlement, that in proportion as the effects naturally to be expected from an enlarged and liberal policy were developed, in proportion as the land was improved, activity given to commerce, and as the people were enriched, our government would be able, by means of taxation on the necessities and luxuries of life, not only to indemnify itself for the sacrifices it had made, and for any contingent loss which it might sustain from the depreciation of money, but that our revenues might be made to advance in equal proportion with the prosperity of the country, and that both would go on flourishing in rapid progression. We are afraid, however, that this calculation was rather too sanguine, and that it was formed, without sufficient attention to those local peculiarities, by which the hopes founded upon it might be disappointed.†

Whatever opinion, however, may be entertained of the policy of that measure, it is now irrevocable: the very arguments urged against its adoption, upon the ground of innovation, will apply against its repeal. We may regard it as an experiment for the guidance of future measures of a similar kind; but it is singular enough, that parties differ as widely with reference to the effect of this plan of settlement, as if the experiment had never been made.

Mr. Colebrooke, one of the ablest advocates of the mocrerry system, thus describes its effects, in an excellent minute in the year 1808.

The happy result of the measure is now witnessed in Bengal. The reviving prosperity of the country, its increased wealth, and rapid improvement, are unquestionably due to the permanent settlement, the principle of which was so wise, that even the serious errors which were committed in filling up the outline of the plan could not ultimately disappoint its views.‡

The same gentleman, in a minute of 1813, endeavours to show that the other

* Papers of Lord Cornwallis, 1799.

† Revenue Selections, pp. 36, 37.

‡ Ibid. p. 12.

other sources of revenue have increased in productiveness since the settlement; adding:

The aggregate of all these greatly exceeds what can be considered to have been foregone of land revenue: and although a part might have been equally expected to accrue if that were not foregone, another portion may be fairly set off in account against it; for the increased expenditure of landholders enjoying augmented incomes does not exempt taxation, whether chiefly applied to the consumption of luxuries, or bestowed on retinues and dependants, the income becoming more productive in the one case, and the revenue from salt and alkaree in the other; and the increase of these branches of the public revenue, must be principally attributed to the diffusion of wealth, and general improvement of the condition of the people, which have been the result of the permanent settlement and concomitant arrangements.

It should always be remembered, that but for the permanent settlement, or some other settlement of equal efficacy (if other there be), that degree of improvement would not have taken place which we now witness, and which suggests the idea, that an available resource of increased land revenue has been foregone; nor in any circumstances would improvement have kept pace with the public wants arising from foreign wars.*

The real benefit supposed to have accrued to the state from the mocrerry settlement of 1789 is very difficult of demonstration; but the author of the "Observations" has shewn, we think incontestably, that had the same plan been adopted, as proposed by Mr. Colebrooke, in 1808, when the *jumma* (assessment) of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces was 2,25,00,000 rupees, the ultimate loss of revenue from the land would amount to 2,80,58,336 rupees, or upwards of three millions and a half sterling. The same writer asserts, that by the proclamation of 1793, Lord Cornwallis "deprived the whole population of the three finest provinces of India of their hereditary and hitherto undoubted right of property in the soil—the only thing which the anarchy of their country had ever suffered them to recognize as property—and transferred the real owners, like a herd of the inferior creation, into the hands of what we call zemindars; a set of men proverbial throughout the country for their tyranny, profligacy, and incapacity."

The real character and conduct of the zemindars, though less a matter of speculation than any other point in dispute, is the occasion of as much difference of opinion as the others.

The acting collector of Rajeshahye,† in 1811 states, that the apprehensions of Government—that considerable abuses and oppressions committed under the power of distraint—are but too well founded; but that he firmly believes Government is not aware of one-half of the abuses committed in consequence of this power being vested in the zemindars, he gives the following example:

Should a ryot incur the displeasure of the zemindar, certain ruin stares him in the face: a false demand is immediately made for rent, followed up by the distraint of his property, and an application to the proper officers for its sale; and as the regulations now stand, neither the commissioners can decline selling the property distrained, nor the judge himself afford any redress to the poor ryot. The judge tells him he must pay the demand, whatever it may be, and institute a suit against the zemindar. But in the mean time, how is he to live, and what is to become of his family; probably, turned out of their houses, destitute of every comfort, and compelled to resort to illegal practices to save themselves from starvation? Or, possibly, the complainant is assaulted and severely beaten by the zemindar's orders, for his presumption in applying to the court for redress. Indeed, I might venture to assert, that such complainants run a risk of being disposed of in a manner that may quiet the apprehensions of the zemindar, of his

his being further molested by a dissatisfied ryot; and, in such cases, the hold the zemindar has on his dependants deters them from deposing a syllable before the magistrate contrary to his wishes.

The collector of Momening* is assured that the oppressions committed by the zemindars on the ryots are innumerable. The collector of Jessore† is convinced that the under-tenants are much oppressed, especially by the agents of the zemindars. The collector of Bhargulpore‡ describes a process, which is vulgarly called *screwing* the ryots: when a dispute occurs between two zemindars as to the right to a piece of land, each employs his ryot to cultivate the disputed property; and when the rent-day arrives, each party makes good his demand upon the ryots indiscriminately.

On the other hand, it is admitted by some of these very collectors, that many of the ryots are of such an obstinate disposition, and so ready to take advantage of the zemindar, that if he did not possess some power over them, he would never realize his rents. The collector of Moorshedabad§ reports that he never received any complaint against the zemindars of that district, which would have been the case had grievances existed. He observes that the zemindars are liable to heavy penalties for undue exercise of their power, and that the ryots might obtain ample redress of their grievances if any existed. The collector of Cuttack|| distrusts the statements of the zemindars' oppressions; observing, that, although it is the interest of the zemindar to get as much and the ryot to pay as little as possible, yet that self-interest will induce the former to temper his conduct, whilst no such motive restrains the latter.

Whilst such conflicting statements are furnished with respect to the experiment already made, we are in a great measure constrained to discuss the question of its policy, as a new measure, upon abstract and conjectural considerations.

A remark of Mr. Law, in favour of the mocrerry system, seems at first to possess some weight; he says—

One great advantage arises from it—that if the zemindar is too lightly assessed, he obtains thereby funds more rapidly to improve his estate; and if over assessed, his lands will be relinquished till the government's officer assesses it more lightly. In the latter case, the injury is trifling, and all the rest of the zemindaries are improving; and every improvement must redound to the profit of the Government.—Remarks, &c. p. 25.

But Mr. Law overlooks the following considerations, which furnish a complete answer to his argument: A landholder lightly assessed enjoys undue advantages over his neighbours; and Government is barred, by the terms of the settlement, from increasing its claims for ever: lands over-assessed will not be relinquished till the owner is ruined. The Directors observe, in their letter to the Madras Government, April 12, 1815,¶ that the sales of land for arrears of revenue have occasioned a vast permutation of property in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares, and that many ancient and opulent families have been thereby reduced to a state of depression and indigence. We learn from the minute of Mr. Stuart, that lands were sold in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, in ten years from 1796, on account of arrears of government revenue, the assessment of which amounted to 1,21,75,689 rupees, nearly one-half of the whole assessment of the Lower Provinces. Yet it is stated, in the elaborate minute of the Madras Board of Revenue, 5 January

1818,

* Revenue Selections, p. 137.

† Ibid. p. 231.

‡ Ibid. p. 231.

§ Ibid. p. 223.

|| Ibid. p. 232.

¶ Ibid. p. 232.

¶ Ibid. p. 236.

¶ Ibid. p. 232.

1818,* that the general error in the Bengal permanent settlement was *under-assessment*, proceeding from want of correct information respecting the real resources of the country.

Some of the objections to the extension of the *mocurrery* settlement are the following:—First, we are still without correct knowledge of the resources of the country, and the respective rights of the different classes of proprietors and occupants of land. This is admitted on all hands; and Mr. Colebrooke ingeniously extracts an argument in favour of a permanent settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces from this very fact. “The deficiency of correct information,” he observes, “is the unavoidable consequence of the system under which the revenue is administered. Persons of every description are interested, or think they have an interest, in withholding information and suppressing the truth.”† The only remedy for this *equivocal* evil is an actual survey of the territory, respecting the expediency and even practicability of which there is again much difference of opinion.‡

Secondly, the titles to a considerable portion of the lands are disputed, and years must elapse before the pretensions of the respective parties can be decided. Under such circumstances, the order and quiet of society would be deranged by a permanent settlement.

Thirdly, the difficulty respecting waste and uncultivated land appears insurmountable. One of the fundamental errors alleged to have been committed in the permanent settlement of Bengal was the alienation of waste and uncultivated lands, which the author of the “*Observations*” conceives the government had no authority, and perhaps no intention to do. The interests of government are not alone sacrificed by such a measure; but the assessment becomes inequitable thereby: it is the interest of the landholder to transfer his ryots from the cultivated portion of his estate, which is alone subject to the *jumma*, to the uncultivated parts, whereby his proportion of the government tax is reduced to insignificance. The quantity of waste land which has been reclaimed in the settled provinces is represented to be immense; and though agriculture be thereby extended, it is *now* a question how far it be politic to limit the legitimate resources of government in a country where peculiar circumstances prevent those fiscal advantages accruing to the state, which elsewhere are the inseparable attendants upon agricultural prosperity. It is admitted that the hope held out to government by Lord Cornwallis, of being able to appropriate to itself, insensibly, a share of the accumulating wealth of its subjects, by means of other sources of taxation, has been disappointed.¶

Fourthly, a most serious objection to a settlement in perpetuity (an objection never yet grappled with by the advocates of this measure) arises from the depreciation of the value of the precious metals, in which the rents are payable. Considerable loss has accrued to the Company since the settlement of 1793, from

* Revenue Selections, p. 314.

† Minute of 1809: Revenue Selections, p. 40. Mr. Munson, in his minutes of the same time, though mainly agreeing with Mr. Colebrooke, considers the uncertainty with respect to the proprietary right in the lands to be the most important objection to a permanent settlement. *Ibid.* p. 41.

‡ Revenue Selections, p. 276.

§ It is stated, in a letter from the Court to the Madras Government, in 1793, that 2,500,000 acres of sircar land in the districts of Bellary and Chudupah, only 2,000,000 were cultivated.

¶ It is but just to Lord Cornwallis, to remark that his calculations appeared founded upon sound principles: “Although agriculture and commerce promote each other, not in this country, but in every other, agriculture must flourish before its commerce can become extensive. The means for all the most valuable manufactures are the produce of its own lands. It follows, therefore, that the extent of its commerce must depend upon the encouragement given to agriculture, and that whatever tends to impede the latter, destroys the two-fold source of its wealth.” *Letter to the Court*, &c. Sept. 1792.

from this source alone. A corn-rent must either be collected in kind (which is highly objectionable), or adjusted by some standard liable to fluctuation or dispute.

The foregoing are some of the principal arguments against a permanent zemindary settlement: to determine how far they have been answered, would be to decide the whole question. As a periodical zemindary settlement meets with few advocates, it remains to be considered how far the ryotwar settlement, either *mouzarwar* (by villages), or *kulwar* (by fields), or some modification of it, is expedient, with reference to the interest of all parties, should the extension of the *mocurrery* be abandoned.

According to the author of the “*Observations*” (p. 147), “the ryotwar settlement is precisely the ancient and constitutional mode of levying the land revenue in India, according to the Mahomedan constitution, provided the rate of impost be fixed, and on the cultivated land.”

The objections to the Mahomedan revenue system are candidly admitted by the home government, in their remarks upon the proposed settlement of Cuttack and its dependant *melals*, in 1811;* arising from its intricate accounts, expensive establishments, the fraud, exaction, and collusion it covers, and the restraint it imposes upon cultivation.

As the ryotwar system must be assumed to be, in comparison with the *mocurrery*, most consistent with the ancient system of India, the only objections to it entitled to regard are those which apply to its practical operation, which it is within the province of government to control. Our limited space unfortunately precludes us from an extended investigation of these objections; but we have less occasion to weary the reader upon this subject, for the arguments on both sides are concisely shewn by Sir Thomas Munro, the powerful supporter of this system, in his able Report to the Board of Revenue, 15th August 1807.†

In favour of the ryotwarry system it may be observed, that it is the system which has always prevailed in India; that no other can be permanent, and that, however different any new one may be, it must resolve itself into it at last, because the duration of great property in any family is opposed by early and universal marriage, by the equal division among all the sons, and by adoption where there are none: that it is more simple than the mootahdarry plan, because it requires no artificial restraints, contrary to custom and the laws of inheritance, to prevent the division of estates; because it admits of all gradations of large and small farms, as there are ryots who pay from one to 1000 pagodas; because the owner of the land, where he has tenants, may raise or lower the rent at pleasure, which cannot be done by the mootahdah: that it is better adapted to preserve simplicity of manner and good order; because every ryot will, on his own estate, be at once proprietor, farmer, and labourer; because the division of property, by engaging men in labour for their maintenance, is favourable to quiet; because a great body of small proprietors, instead of a few zemindars or mootahdars, will be interested in supporting government; and because it facilitates the establishment of the authority of the courts of justice, which can seldom reach zemindars, particularly armed ones. It may be also said, that it is better calculated to promote industry, and to augment the produce of the country, because it makes more proprietors and farmers, and fewer common labourers, than the zemindary or mootahdarry scheme; because the ryot would be more likely to improve his land as a proprietor, than as a tenant of the zemindar.

The chief arguments against a ryotwarry system are, the great detail of accounts, and the consequent difficulty of management; the interference of revenue officers in cultivation; the expense of collection, and the fluctuation in the annual amount of the

public

* Revenue Selections, p. 27.

† *Ibid.* pp. 96, 97.

public revenue. But there seems to be nothing very serious in these objections. When a country is surveyed, and the rent of every field fixed, the accounts become perfectly simple; they are nothing more than a list of ryots and fields, and if the ryots do not next year take new or throw up old land, the same register will serve again; and as *cumulis* must always be kept, there is no more difficulty in getting from them an account of a hundred ryots, than of one *mootahdar*. The accounts of the customs, which yield so small a portion of the revenue, are infinitely more intricate and troublesome than those of the land-rent. If such a remission is granted as will leave the ryots a private rent, after discharging the public one, the interference of revenue servants will be unnecessary: their own interest will stimulate them to cultivate, as in Canara, where no revenue officer ever thinks of calling upon the owner to plough or sow his fields. The additional expense of collection, in the ryotwary settlement, would be gradually compensated by the rent of waste lands brought into cultivation, and the fluctuation in the annual amount of the revenue would be gradually lessened, as the ryots became attached to their farms by the benefits of a low assessment, and retained them as a lasting possession, instead of changing them partly or wholly almost every year.

The foregoing remarks upon the facilities of a *kulwar* annual settlement seem *a fortiori* to apply to *mouzadar* settlements for a longer period.

The comparative advantages of settlement with individuals and with villages constitute a subject of subordinate interest. Sir T. Munro found that the village settlement afforded more room for malversation and disputes between the pottals and ryots. On the other hand, "when a district has been surveyed, and the rent of every field permanently fixed, the *kulwar* settlement becomes exceedingly simple; for all that is required is to ascertain what fields are occupied by each ryot, and to enter them, with the fixed rents attached to them, in his pottah; their aggregate constitutes his rent for the year. He cannot be called upon for more; but he may obtain an abatement, in case of poverty or extraordinary losses."

Much misrepresentation has been propagated respecting the amount of the tax to which the ryots are subjected under a *kulwar* settlement. It is stated that are exposed to arbitrary exactions from subordinate officers, who assess what they think proper upon the standing crop; whereas the survey rent constitutes the *maximum* to which they are liable; and they know, that should the season or other circumstances check the produce of the soil, the demand will be lowered and adjusted to their ability to meet it.

An objection urged against this system is, that it involves the necessity of compelling the ryots to cultivate; but as government derives almost its sole revenue from the land, and as the crop, not the soil, is security for it, under the settlement, this measure seems hardly avoidable, though government has expressed its resolution not to permit it.† But this compulsory power must, in some shape, belong to the *zemindar* under the other mode of settlement, or he would not be able to fulfil his engagements with the state. It is worthy of remark, that this compulsory power of government is recognized by the Hindoo law. According to Menu,‡ "if land be injured by the fault of the farmer himself, as if he fails to sow it in due time, he shall be fined ten times as much as the king's share of the crop, that might otherwise have been raised."

The statement of the advantages attending the ryotwary system given by Sir Thos. Munro, is somewhat lowered by the remarks of Mr. Thackeray, who

* Revenue Selections, p. 93.

† "It is distinctly to be understood, that any compulsion or restraint on the free labour of the ryot which may have been exercised under the former ryotwar system, is most expressly forbidden under the settlement now to be introduced." Min. of Board of Rev., Madras, 5th Jan. 1819.

‡ C. viii. Sec. 243.

who is nevertheless a sincere advocate of that system. He says* that a survey, though a good general standard, is too unequal to be the sole rule of assessment. No survey rate can be so nicely adjusted at first; and if it could, must soon change; for the value and rent of land fluctuate like every thing else. If the ryots are allowed to throw up bad or over-assessed land, it would be left waste, and they would retain the good lands at a rent below their value. After a survey has once been made, he deprecates a new survey, if we could be sure it would be more equal; as it would create alarm, probably loss, confusion, and expense. He adds (with reference, however, exclusively to Coimbatore, to which his report relates), that the annual settlement occasions a struggle between the ryots and revenue officers—the one anxious to evade, the other to keep up the revenue. He is of opinion that this contest hurts the moral character of the people, and makes the revenue less secure. He speaks, likewise, of lands unfairly saddled on the ryot. These defects, however, if they exist, are not defects of principle, but faults of administration.

Among the patrons of the ryotwary system there is, however, a diversity of opinion as to the expediency of annual settlements. The author of the "Observations," &c. asserts (p. 173), that "the most sanguine opponents of the permanent settlement do not recommend annual, nor (or) even frequent settlements; but, on the contrary, most of them are advocates for settlements of considerable duration." The reason assigned for this opinion is this; namely, that the opportunities for dishonesty would be less frequent, and, "consequently, the measure would at least prove less detrimental to the morals of the honourable Company's service." *Valcat quantum valet argumentum.*

Mr. Law (p. 52) quotes a passage from Sir John Malcolm's "Memoir on Central India," respecting the management in the Mahratta states, as follows: "The best and most popular mode of realizing the revenue of Central India is by granting leases of ten, twenty, or thirty years to respectable men; the worst and most dreaded is that which prevails (particularly in Scindiah's districts) of annual changes of managers and renters: such take no interest in the prosperity of the country, and commit every excess to make up the sum they require." The application of this passage to the subject under consideration, is not very obvious; it cuts both ways; and it never can be pretended that the vices and abuses which Mahratta administration introduced into the Mohammedan revenue system, can furnish a useful example to teach either a lesson of forbearance or imitation.

There is one authority adverse to the ryotwary system to which we have not yet adverted; namely, the Marquess of Hastings, who, in his Revenue Minute of 21st Sept. 1815,† reduces the proposed modes of realizing the land revenue to two species; one of which is the ryotwary: this mode, his lordship states to have been the system of Akbar, and to have been pursued under the Bengal presidency in several parts of the assigned territory in the neighbourhood of Delhi, as well as in cases where land was held in *khass* management (i. e. the revenue collected immediately by the officers of the government), by the collectors of the Upper Provinces. His lordship pronounces the system absolutely impracticable, though the grounds of this opinion appear to be no other than those which Sir Thos. Munro has shewn to be imaginary.

Mr. Tucker, who, when a member of the Board of Commissioners in 1808, was averse to the introduction of a permanent settlement into the Ceded and Conquered Provinces at that period, conceiving it to be pregnant with injurious consequences to the government and the governed, appears, in his recent work,‡

* Revenue Selections, p. 829.

† Ibid. p. 407.

‡ Financial State of the East-India Company.

to be a strenuous antagonist of the ryotwary system. In the course of his remarks thereupon, he has inserted an extract from an unrecorded memoir by Mr. Fullerton, a member of council at Madras, written so late as 1823; it is as follows:

To convey to the mind of an English reader even a slight impression of the nature, operation, and results of the *ryotwar* system of revenue, connected with the judicial arrangements of 1816, must be a matter of some difficulty. Let him, in the first place, imagine the whole landed interest—that is, all the landlords of Great Britain, and even the capital farmers—at once swept away from off the face of the earth; let him imagine a cess or rent fixed on every field in the kingdom, seldom under, generally above, its means of payment; let him imagine the land so assessed lotted out to the villagers, according to the number of their cattle and ploughs, to the extent of forty or fifty acres each! Let him imagine the revenue, rated as above, leviable through the agency of a hundred thousand revenue officers, collected or remitted at their discretion, according to their idea of the occupant's means of paying, whether from the produce of his land or his separate property. And in order to encourage every man to act as a spy on his neighbour, and report his means of paying, that he may eventually save himself from extra demand, let him imagine all the cultivators of a village liable at all times to a separate demand, in order to make up for the failure of one or more individuals of their parish. Let him imagine collectors to every county acting under the orders of a board, on the avowed principle of destroying all competition for labour by a general equalization of assessment; seizing and sending back runaways to each other. And lastly, let him imagine the collector the sole magistrate or justice of the peace of the county, through the medium and instrumentality of whom alone any criminal complaint of personal grievance, suffered by the subject, can reach the superior courts. Let him imagine at the same time every subordinate officer, employed in the collection of the land revenue, to be a police officer, vested with the power to fine, confine, put in the stocks, and *flog* any inhabitant within his range, on any charge, without oath of the accuser, or sworn recorded evidence on the case. If the reader can bring his mind to contemplate such a course, he may then form some judgment of the civil administration in progress of re-introduction into the territories under the presidency of Madras, containing 125,000 square miles, and a population of twelve millions.

This delineation, if true, is decisive of the question—such a system ought not to exist for an instant; if inaccurate or overdrawn, it conveys a reflection upon the government of which Mr. Fullerton was a member, which we humbly conceive to be neither candid nor decorous.

There is another branch of inquiry, which we are unable to pursue, relating to the policy of a *russud jumma*—or progressively increasing rent. In the discussions on this point, the adverse parties quote the authority of Dr. Adam Smith in direct support of their opposite theories.

We must here bring this article abruptly to a close, with the remark, that the advocates of the ryotwary settlement contend that its beneficial effects have been manifest in the improvement of the country; whilst, unlike the other, its growing resources to government continue. We are conscious that the subject deserves a more elaborate treatment than we have been able to afford to it; but persons desirous of more profound acquaintance with this extensive question, may possess themselves of the opinions of many experienced writers. The article at the head of this review contains an able treatise upon the three several departments of revenue, judicial administration, and police of India, tinctured, perhaps, with a little prejudice against the plans of Lord Cornwallis's government. The second article, the offspring of a warm and benevolent impulse, discovers a bias, in an equal degree at least, in favour of those plans. But the inquirer will be imperfectly versed in this subject, if he has not access to the valuable compilation of records to which we have already adverted. A mass of practical information is there accumulated, enriched and illuminated by the investigations which it has undergone by individuals of the highest talents. The genius of Warren Hastings, the elegance of Sir Philip

Philip

Philip Francis, the sense of Lord Minto, the learning of Colebrooke, the comprehensive researches of Lord Hastings, and the diligence of Sir Thos. Munro, are collected and concentrated, as it were, upon this important question. The conflict of opinion amongst these eminent personages, however embarrassing at first view, affords a security that it will not be decided upon imperfect evidence. It moreover admonishes us to be indulgent towards the conclusions of others, and not over confident of our own. Another source of information afforded by this collection of documents the reader will find in the letters from the home government at the East-India House, some of which are masterpieces, abounding in extensive and statesman-like views, deep and philosophical reflections. Above all, he will observe therein a constant anxiety to increase and secure the happiness of every class in India, but especially the lower and larger classes. Passages in proof of this benevolent anxiety might easily be quoted; they rescue the East-India Company altogether from the opprobrium which some individuals busily endeavour to fasten upon that body, of cherishing hostility, or at least indifference, towards the welfare of their Indian subjects.

Chinese Miscellany; consisting of Original Extracts from Chinese Authors, in the Native Character; with Translations and Philological Remarks. By ROBERT MORRISON, D.D. M.R.A.S. London, 1825. 4to. pp. 52.

THIS work is printed for the London Missionary Society, and is evidently designed to give facility to the acquirement of the Chinese language by those who are qualifying themselves for the office of missionaries in countries where that language is spoken. It consists of an explanation of the symbols, an account of the syllables of which the language consists, and of the pronunciation and meaning of the radicals. A few extracts from Chinese authors are given, and a short account of the state of Chinese literature; a specimen of the latter portion of the work is inserted in our present number.

The most curious part of the work is the representation of the radicals and symbols by means of lithography, which seems to answer this object extremely well.

The difficulty attending the multiplication of works in the Chinese character is a serious obstacle to an intercommunication between China and Europe. Dr. Morrison says—

The lithographic press is very applicable to the papers wholly Chinese; but still it does not answer well for blending the Chinese character with the European letter-press. M. Julien has referred by numbers for the Chinese characters contained in his notes, to the dictionary of P. Basil, edited by De Guignes; but so much reference as is required by this method is quite tiresome. Chinese will not become familiar in Europe till some public-spirited type-founders shall produce elegant and cheap founts of Chinese types. An attempt has been made at Leipsic to cast parts of the Chinese characters and compound them; but it has not succeeded well, if a judgment may be formed from the specimen which we have seen.

We apprehend it will be necessary to form a separate type for every Chinese character, as indeed the Chinese themselves have done; and as is done in Bengal and Malacca, and at the Honourable East-India Company's press in China.

We cannot express ourselves altogether pleased with this work. Chinese literature would, we imagine, have furnished matter less puerile than most of the extracts which Dr. Morrison has inserted. Great exception may be taken to his own style: it is extremely negligent. His application to the language of China, we can well suppose, has made him less familiar with the elegancies of his own. A slight degree of attention would, however, have obviated most of the defects to which we refer.

Burmese War.

*Supplement to the London Gazette,
Aug. 10, 1825.*

India Board, Aug. 9, 1825.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Gov. Gen. in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, with inclosures, of which the following are copies and extracts:

Extract from a despatch from the Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 11th March 1825.

We have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Hon. Committee, a copy of a despatch received from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated 11th ult., since the date of our last letter to your address, dated 25th ult.

Copy Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., dated Rangoon, 11th Feb. 1825.

Sir: Deeming it of importance, previous to the troops finally breaking up from quarters, to dislodge the enemy's advanced division from their defences on the Lying river, I directed Lieut. Col. Godwin to proceed with a body of troops to Tantanbain, and summon the enemy to retire from his works, which, in the event of the summons not being attended to, he was further directed to take possession of by force of arms. A detail of the operations of the column is herewith sent, affording me another opportunity of bringing to the notice of the right hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council the judgment and decision of Lieut. Col. Godwin and Capt. Chads, R.N. (appointed by Capt. Alexander to the naval command on that service), and bearing no less honourable testimony to the irresistible intrepidity so often displayed, both by soldiers and sailors, on this expedition.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL.

Copy Letter from Lieut. Col. Godwin, commanding H.M.'s 41st regt., to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated Rangoon, 9th Feb. 1825.

Sir: The force you did me the honour to place under my command on the 5th inst., for the capture of the enemy's works at Quangalle, or Tantanbain, reached that point on the 6th, at five in the evening. I am to premise that on the morning of the 6th, a flag of truce was sent up with the two Burmese prisoners, conveying your proclamation, and which was received by the enemy, and replied to most respectfully, explaining the inability of the chief to surrender, in a language of mildness rarely used by this vain and barbarous people.

The position of the enemy was a strong and imposing one, upon the point of a peninsula, forming an angle of one thousand four hundred and forty paces, strongly stockaded, and abatised down to the bank of the river, but entirely open to the rear.

The Satellite armed ship, towed by the steamboat, and directed by Capt. Chads, of H.M.'s ship *Arachne*, laid her broadside so admirably as to enfilade the whole of the principal face of the works.

At half musket-shot we were received with thirty-six pieces of artillery, independently of jingals, and two thousand men; this was forcibly replied to by the guns of the Satellite, assisted by Capt. Graham, of the Bengal rocket troop, who, by the most excellent practice with his rockets from the steam-boat, surprised them with an arm of offence that will prove a most formidable weapon.

I perceived from the Satellite that the work all round was easily assailable; and in ten minutes after the signal was made the place was stormed, leaving in our possession thirty-four pieces of cannon.

The enemy suffered severely, and were followed for a mile and a half.

I have again the pleasure to mention the name of Lieut. Keele, of H.M.'s ship *Arachne*, who, with Lieut. Hall, of H.M.'s ship *Alligator*, and their boat's crews, were the first to enter the enemy's position, and their conduct was most conspicuous; these were followed by Capt. O'Reilly, with the grenadiers of H.M.'s 41st regt.

Our loss, I am most happy to say, is comparatively nothing; and this is accounted for by the boats, containing the troops, being placed under

the land out of the enemy's opening fire, till they were to storm by signal.

The next day, the 7th, the two branches of the Potalang river were reconnoitred—the right by Capt. Chads, whom I accompanied, and the left by Lieut. Keele—for eighteen miles up, and an immense quantity of fire rafts were destroyed.

May I request your thanks to Capt. Chads, of H.M.'s ship *Arachne*, commanding the naval part of the expedition, for the large share he had in the capture of this post; for Capt. Graham, Bengal rocket troop, Capt. Waterman, H.M.'s 10th Lt. Inf., assist. quart. master-gen., and Lieut. Cochran, H.M.'s 41st regt., my acting brigade major?

The conduct of the details of the European and native troops reflects the highest honour on their respective regiments, and merits your warmest approbation.

I have, &c.

HENRY GODWIN, Lieut. Col.

H.M.'s 41st regt. commanding.

Return of Killed and Wounded of a detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Godwin, at the capture of Quangalle or Tantanbain stockade, 6th Feb. 1825.

1 sergeant or havildar, 2 rank and file, 4 seamen, 2 lascars, wounded; 1 seaman drowned.

Total—None killed; 9 wounded; 1 drowned.

H. GODWIN, Lieut. Col.

J. COCHRAN, Lieut. Art. M.B.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured at Tantanbain by the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Godwin, on the 6th Feb. 1825.

Brass guns—1 ten-pounder, 10 three-pounders, 1 one-pounder.

Iron guns—2 seven-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 1 five-pounder, 4 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, 1 two-pounder.

35 gun-carriages of sorts.

Of jingals, muskets, shot, powder, spears, &c. taken, no estimate made. The powder was mostly destroyed.

C. GRAHAM, Capt. R.P.
Com. Rocket Detach.

Copy Letter (transmitted by the Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee), from Lieut. Col. Hampton to Lieut. Col. Nicol, Adj. Gen. of the army, dated Chelshu, 4th Feb. 1825.

Sir: Capt. Hardy, commanding the H.C.'s frigate *Hastings*, having sent me two Burmese prisoners taken at Ramree Island, on the 25th ult., by a party sent on shore from that vessel, and having, from these individuals, obtained what I considered sufficient information regarding its localities, defences, and means of resistance, to justify my making a descent on the island, with the view of its capture; I addressed him on the subject, stating, that if he would make arrangements for the transportation of part of the force under my command, I should be most happy to join him (Capt. Hardy being at this time most actively employed in surveying and reconnoitring the harbour and creek of Ramree), and had not the least doubt, provided the information proved correct, that, with his cordial co-operation and assistance, we should neither find much difficulty nor trouble in accomplishing the object.

Capt. Hardy came over to Chelshu on the 27th, and after a short consultation (although he was of opinion that our European force was not sufficient, yet he was unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way), the business was determined on.

By five a.m. on the 28th, the detachment, detailed in the margin,* was embarked on board the depot ship, *Francis Warden*, the armed brig *Planet*, and the flotilla of gun-boats. The brig having the artillery on board sailed that afternoon, and on the following morning the remainder of the vessels got under weigh; but from light and variable winds, and the intricacy of the entrance into Ramree harbour, we did not reach the mouth of the creek until the morning of the 2d inst.

At one p.m. Capt. Hardy, accompanied by Major Murray, Capt. Hall, commanding the artillery, and my staff, Lieut. Margrave, went for the purpose

* 48 artillery men, with two brigades of guns—520 men of the 40th regt. N.I.

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of examining the localities of the creek, and ascertaining the landing place, which had been pointed out by one of the guides. About five p.m. the party returned, and reported that the place pointed out appeared a favourable spot for landing at high water, and just above the creek was strongly staked across. About three hundred yards further up the creek there was a second row of stakes much stronger, and defended by a battery, from which the enemy opened a heavy but ill-directed fire upon the boats up the creek, beyond the second row of stakes, the angle of a stockade was visible.

Arrangements being made for landing the troops as early in the morning as possible, to benefit by the flood tide, the distance from the vessels to the landing-place being about four miles, by half-past nine a.m., nearly the whole force was landed without opposition.

I immediately formed a column, of the strength specified in the margin,* with the view of attacking the enemy in the flank, and driving him from the breast-work which defended the creek, to enable Capt. Hardy to proceed up with the gun-boats, to remove the stakes, and to accompany the troops to the principal stockade, leaving Capt. Skardon with the reserve of about one hundred and eighty men, and the two brigades of guns, under Capt. Hall, to act in concert with Capt. Hardy as circumstances might render necessary.

The column of attack, I regret to say, was led by the guides in quite a different direction to the place I wished to carry, and had to surmount obstacles never contemplated from the information received. The gallantry of the party, however, overcame every difficulty which presented itself, and drove the enemy from all his entrenched positions at the point of the bayonet, obliging him to take shelter in his usual place of resort, the jungle, from which a galling fire was kept up until he was dislodged by our troops.

It being now half-past three p.m. the detachment quite fatigued and exhausted for want of water, and finding that it was totally impracticable to advance by the road pointed out, the jungle being so very close as not to admit of a file of men abreast, and lined by the enemy who had now opened a fire upon our rear, and being about five miles distant from the boats, without any possibility of communication, and it appearing evident that we had been most treacherously deceived, it was deemed prudent and advisable to return to the boats so as to arrive in sufficient time to reconnoitre the nullahs, which had so greatly impeded our advance.

The enemy re-occupied every hill and plain as we quitted, and continued firing on us from jingals and matchlocks, until checked by the arrival of the reserve, when a few well-directed rounds from the six-pounder field-pieces dislodged them from their lurking places, and effectually silenced their fire, which enabled us to re-embark the whole force by six p.m.

However much it is to be lamented that our enterprise has not been crowned with that success which the information I had received gave me every reason to expect, as well as the loss we have sustained, yet I trust his excellency the Commander-in-chief will view it as trifling, compared with the information which has been acquired, respecting the harbour of Ramree and its localities, by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Capt. Hardy, and which no doubt may prove of the utmost importance should government deem it expedient hereafter to send an adequate force to take possession of, and occupy it.

From my own personal observation, if I may be permitted to offer an opinion, the island is particularly strong; and from the localities of the country its natural defences and means of resistance, it will require a force of at least 1,500 or 2,000 men, including 500 European troops, with a due proportion of artillery and pioneers to take and maintain it.

When every man composing the force did his duty, it is difficult to discriminate individual merit, but I should consider myself wanting in duty were I not to bring to the notice of his Excellency the gallant conduct of Lieut. Bell, of the Bombay European regt., commanding the marines, and of Lieut. Cox, commanding the light company of my own

regiment, who were conspicuously forward on the island of Ramree, showing an example to their men which did them honour and credit.

To Capt. Hardy, who commanded the naval part of the force, and who was engaged with the gun-boats during my absence endeavouring to remove the stakes and force a passage up the creek to the enemy's breast-work, and whose officers and seamen exerted themselves to their utmost, my sincere and grateful thanks are due, as well as for his cordial co-operation and assistance on every occasion wherever the public service required it.

Herewith I do pay off the honour to inclose a return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

R. HAMPTON.

Return of Killed and Wounded during operations on the island of Ramree, on the 3d of Feb. 1825.

H.M.'s 54th regt.—1 killed; 1 wounded.

European regt.—1 killed; 3 wounded (1 since dead).

Seamen—4 wounded (1 since dead).

40th regt. N.I.—3 killed; 12 wounded.

Total—5 killed; 20 wounded.

1 master's mate killed, and 1 seaman and 1 lascar wounded, in the gun-boats.

R. MARGAVE, Lieut.

London Gazette, Aug. 20, 1825.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 20, 1825.

Extract of Letter from Capt. Coe, of H.M.'s ship *Liffey*, to J. W. Croker, Esq., dated Madras, the 15th Feb. 1825.

I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the right hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, sundry despatches from Capt. Margrave, of H.M.'s ship *Larne*, in the command of the naval force in the river Rangoon, detailing various successful attacks on the enemy, while co-operating with the army, under the command of Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell; and I feel much pleasure in recommending to their lordship's notice, that officer, as well as those named in the margin, to whose zealous exertions and cool intrepidity are to be attributed the successful results of the various attacks which they conducted against the enemy. I am pleased in having it in my power to recommend, in the strongest terms, Mr. Henry L. Maw, midshipman of this ship, who volunteered his services to General Sir A. Campbell, and who accompanied him in all his operations; and I trust, from the high encomiums passed on his conduct, their lordships will be pleased to consider his services, and his having been most dangerously wounded.

I have also the honour to inclose despatches from Capt. Chads, of H.M.'s sloop *Arachne*, in which their lordships will observe that the conduct of that officer has been such, in the many successful attacks he has made against the enemy while in command at Rangoon, as to require little comment of mine to recommend him in the strongest terms to their lordships. The service that this officer has conducted has been of the most arduous nature, and in which the enemy have been so completely defeated and dispersed, particularly in the attack of the 8th Dec., in which they have been routed in all directions, as to require considerable time to prepare for (if they dare risk) another attack.

The bravery displayed by Lieut. Kellett, of the *Arachne*, and Acting Lieut. George Goldfinch, of the *Sophie* (late admiralty midshipman of the *Liffey*), who led on to the various attacks, will, I am assured, not pass unnoticed by their lordships; any encomiums of mine would fall very short of their merits, and the latter has been severely wounded. Capt. Chads speaks in the strongest terms, his high approbation of Capt. Ryves, from whom he received every support and counsel in the various points of attack on that day.

The highest encomiums are passed by Capt. Chads on the conduct of the officers of the squadron

* H.M.'s ship *Larne*.—Lieuts. Dobson and Fraser; Mr. Atherton, acting purser; Mr. John Duffell, master's mate.

H.M.'s sloop *Sophie*.—Acting Lieut. G. Goldfinch severely wounded; Mr. George Winsor, admiralty midshipman; Mr. Charles Scott, master's mate, wounded.

† H.M.'s ship *Larne*.—Lieut. Dobson.

H.M.'s ship *Arachne*.—Mr. Lett, master's mate.

Mr.

* H.M.'s 54th regt. 6
Marines of the *Hastings* 30
Seamen 60
40th regt. N.I. 330

dron named in the margin, as also the remainder of the officers, seamen, and marines, to which I beg to call the attention of their lordships; indeed, the two services have endeavoured to vie with each other in distinguishing themselves in this most arduous service, where they have endured so much privation; and nothing but the cordial co-operation evinced by the naval and military forces, the good discipline of H.M.'s ships, and the intrepidity of their gallant leaders, could have ensured that success which has always followed the exertions of the seamen, non-commissioned officers, and royal marines, whose conduct has been invariably that of brave and gallant men, to whom I have conveyed my warmest thanks; and conduct such as they have displayed I am well assured their lordships will not suffer to pass unnoticed.

Extract Letter from Capt. Marryat, of H.M.'s sloop *Larne*, to Commodore Grant, dated Rangoon, 8th Aug. 1824.

Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell having, on the 4th inst., ordered a detachment of 400 men, under the command of Col. Smelt, to attack the enemy, who had stockaded themselves in the old fort of Syriam, I have the honour to inform you that I went, with two boats from H.M.'s ship *Larne*, to superintend the disembarkation, and render every assistance in my power.

The enemy having broken down a bridge across a nullah, not fordable, I ordered the seamen to advance and repair it, that the troops might be enabled to pass; which service they performed in a highly creditable manner, exposed to a galling fire of musketry and the guns of the stockade.

This service being effected, the advance was sounded, and the stockade taken in good style by the combined force.

I hardly need observe that the officers and men of this ship did their duty on this occasion; but I conceive it justice particularly to mention the conduct of Mr. John Duffell, master's mate of this ship, and Mr. George Winsor, admiral's midshipman, lent from the *Sophie*.

List of Wounded.

Larne.—Two seamen.

Lent, from *Sophie*.—One seaman.

Extract Letter from Capt. Marryat, of H.M.'s sloop *Larne*, to Capt. Coe, dated Rangoon, 9th Aug. 1824.

I have the honour to inclose, for your information, a copy of a letter from Lieut. Fraser, stating the result of the expedition up Dallah Creek. Had it not been for the decided gallantry of the troops and seamen employed in this expedition, the loss would have been much more severe than what it has been; the false intelligence having been given with a view to decoy.

The stockades, instead of being composed of bamboo, were built of strong teak timber, and placed in a situation where the assailants had every natural difficulty to contend against. The firing was so heavy and so continued, that (at the request of Sir A. Campbell) I took up a reinforcement of 200 men of the 41st regiment, under the command of Major Chambers; but the stockade was in our possession, and all firing had ceased previous to my arrival.

The gallantry of the officers who were employed in this expedition, viz. Mr. Thomas Fraser, 2d Lieut.; Mr. Robert Atherton, purser; and Messrs. Duffell, Winsor, and Norcock, midshipmen, deserves the highest encomium.

I am sorry that our list of wounded is so heavy, but it will be accounted for when I state, that in all these attacks the lascars, who man the other boats, will not pull into the fire unless they are led by the officers and seamen of H.M.'s ship *Larne*.

The conduct of Mr. Maw, midshipman of the *Liffey*, has, during the whole period of his service here, been a series of gallantry. I have great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Sir A. Campbell, relative to his conduct, and adding my testimony to that of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Tomlinson, admiral's midshipman; Mr. Mitchell, ditto; Mr. Read, ditto.

H.M.'s ship *Sophie*.—Lieut. Bazely; Mr. Murray, midshipman; Mr. Winsor, admiral's midshipman.

* Lieut. W. B. Dobson; Mr. R. Atherton, purser; Mr. J. Duffell, master's mate; Mr. G. Winsor, midshipman; Capt. Gillespie, H.M.'s 41st Lt. Drago, a volunteer.

H.M.'s ship *Larne*, Rangoon, 9th Aug. 1824.

Sir: I have the honour to inform you that, according to your directions, I proceeded with a party of seamen and marines, in company with a detachment of the Madras Europeans, under the command of Col. Kelly, to reconnoitre a stockade and village reported to be situated about eighteen miles up the Dallah Creek.

We had not rowed above two miles up the creek before we fell in with two strong stockades, in a very narrow part of the river. The boats of H.M.'s ship *Larne* having waited a few minutes, to allow the other boats and the launch with the scaling ladders to close, the advance was sounded, and the attack was made under a heavy fire of guns and musketry from the Burmese. The scaling ladders being placed, the stockade was stormed, under every disadvantage, with great gallantry, the enemy running out in every direction into the jungle.

During the storming of the principal stockade, the Bombay artillery in the row-boats kept up a fire on the other, and succeeded in driving the Burmese out; and the second stockade was taken possession of without loss.

I have, &c. THOS. FRASER, Lieut. To Capt. Marryat, H.M.'s ship *Larne*.

List of Killed and Wounded in action against two stockades up the Dallah Creek, 8th Aug. 1824.

Killed.

Transport *Reliance*.—1 lascar.

Row gun-boats—1 gunner, 1 Hindal, 1 lascar.

Wounded.

Liffey.—Mr. Henry L. Maw, midshipman, dangerously.

Larne.—Mr. John H. Norcock, midshipman, slightly; 6 seamen; 1 marine.

Row-boats—4 lascars.

Transport *Elisa* (9th).—1 lascar, severely.

Extract Letter from Capt. Chads, of H.M.'s sloop *Arachne*, to Capt. Coe, dated Rangoon, 7th Nov. 1824.

Sir A. Campbell having expressed a wish to detach a small force of 120 Europeans, and 300 sepoys to attack Martaban, I gave Lieut. Keele, first of this ship, charge of the naval part, consisting of 20 seamen and marines from this ship, and 10 from the *Sophie*, with six gun-vessels and a small mortar-boat, seven row gun-boats, and a transport of very light draft of water to embark the troops in. I have now the honour to inclose Lieut. Keele's report to me of the complete success of the expedition. He informs me Lieut. Bazely, of the *Sophie*, rendered him every assistance, and speaks in high praise of the constant good conduct of Mr. Lett, master's mate of this ship.

This service has been performed in a manner to reflect great credit on Lieut. Keele; and Lieut. Col. Godwin, who commanded the land force, mentions, in his public dispatches, in high terms, his gallantry and zeal.

Hon. Company's transport *Jennet Hutson*, Martaban, 31st Oct. 1824.

Sir: In compliance with your orders of the 15th inst., I proceeded down the river with the force you placed under my command; but, from calms and currents, did not enter Martaban river with all the flotilla till the 27th.

In passing up the river the boats' crews, with a few men of the 41st, succeeded in destroying about thirty of the enemy's war-boats, some of them pulling at least fifty oars, armed with spears, muskets and spears. On our closing the town, the ship grounded too far off to make use of her cannon with good effect; the enemy now opened their fire from the stockade, which was returned by all the row-boats, forming a line close along shore, till after sunset. The mortar-vessel likewise took her position, under Capt. Kennon, of the artillery, and opened a well-directed fire the whole of the night, killing, from report, great numbers of the enemy. By daylight on the 28th the troops were in the boats, and the advance being sounded, we pushed for the shore, with the loss of seven killed and fourteen wounded; the battery was stormed and carried, the enemy flying in all directions, leaving great numbers of dead and wounded. I there found the late H.C.'s schooner *Phutan*, with twelve of her crew in bonds; her commander was taken off to Ava.

I have great pleasure in reporting to you the bravery and good conduct of the officers and seamen whom you have placed under my command; in short, Sir, every individual seemed animated with equal anxiety to distinguish himself on this occasion.

occasion, and I trust, Sir, your instructions to me or co-operating with Col. Godwin have been most fully acted up to.

I have, &c.

C. KEELE, 1st-Lieut. of H.M.'s ship *Arachne*. To Capt. Chads, H.M.'s ship *Arachne*.

List of Killed and Wounded. *Arachne*.—1 marine killed, 1 ditto, and 1 seaman wounded.

Moir transport.—1 seaman wounded.

Row-boats.—1 lascar killed, 1 wounded.

Extract Letter from Capt. Chads, of H.M.'s sloop *Arachne*, to Capt. Coe, dated Rangoon, Dec. 8, 1824.

On the 30th ult., the enemy's boats were seen by the H.C.'s cruiser *Teigmouth*, at the advanced post above Kemmindiue, coming down in great numbers, loaded with men. The same evening they came forward with fire-rafts, which obliged the *Teigmouth* to slip and go below Kemmindiue to avoid them; this unfortunately left that post exposed to most furious attack on every side, the enemy's war-boats on its front; but it was nobly defended by its garrison, under Major Yates, and the enemy repulsed. On the next day, 1st Dec., the enemy were seen in great numbers advancing towards Dallah, about 5,000 men; and they also surrounded the Dagon pagoda, where a constant heavy fire has been kept up. Capt. Ryves, of the *Sophie*, in command during my absence, procured a guard of 100 sepoys from the general for the transports, and placed this ship in her old station, about a mile and a half in advance of the shipping, to enfilade the Madras lines, and also ordered the *Teigmouth* back to her station, to support the post at Kemmindiue. At daylight I returned and found things in this state, with the exception of the *Teigmouth* having been again driven from her station during the night by fire-rafts, and the post at Kemmindiue again subject to furious and incessant attacks. I immediately sent the pinnauc up, under Lieut. Kellett and Mr. Pickers, admiral's midshipman, to gain information and reconnoitre; and shortly after three gun-boats, under Mr. Coyde, midshipman, with a party of my seamen to fight the guns; this assistance was most timely, as the garrison was sorely pressed in every direction; from which critical situation, Lieut. Kellett's highly judicious and determined gallant conduct immediately relieved them, by clearing both their flanks of the enemy by showers of grape-shot. This service, performed by a single boat, in the face of hundreds of the enemy's boats, was the admiration of the whole garrison; and Major Yates had expressed himself to me, in terms the most gratifying, for the able assistance Lieut. Kellett afforded him.

The *Teigmouth* shortly afterwards resumed her station, and was constantly engaged with the enemy's war-boats, which had long guns in their bows, and annoyed her a great deal. In the afternoon, finding the enemy were making every effort to gain that post, and as it was of the last importance, both in a military and naval point of view, I ordered the *Sophie* up for its support, with three more gun boats, and our party under Lieut. Kellett to remain. Whilst this post is held, the enemy cannot annoy the shipping at Rangoon by fire, as the distance is great, and the winding of the river, with the fire-boats laid out, throw all the rafts upon the opposite side. The enemy upon the Dallah side having begun to throw up works, I ordered the Satellite armed transport, in charge of Lieut. Dobson, of the *Larne*, with a party of seamen from this ship, to the support of the Good Hope transport, already for some time stationed there, and several of the small gun-vessels. These vessels have been from first to last occasionally exchanging shot with the enemy, dismounting their guns as fast as they got them up; and the commander of the Good Hope, Mr. Finny, is entitled to my best thanks, for handsomely coming forward on this occasion, and for the essential service he has performed.

Early on the 3d, the *Sophie* took her station off Kemmindiue. With the ebb, the enemy again brought fire-rafts down, not lighting them until within a very short distance of the ships, with their war-boats firing their shot over them, to prevent the approach of our boats. The *Sophie* cleared them, but the *Teigmouth* was touched, and on fire for a short time without damage. During this day, the enemy became extremely daring, finding their shot went farther than ours; upon which I sent the *Sophie* two long nines, which kept them farther off. The enemy's boats became

ing more bold. It was thought right to endeavour to give them a check; and Capt. Ryves, thinking they might be surprised, laid his plans accordingly, and succeeded to the fullest extent. A report of this gallant attack I inclose (No. 2), which will again bring to your notice officers I have already mentioned to you for their good conduct. The result of this defeat of the enemy's war-boats has been highly beneficial, not one having ventured within gun-shot since. The two ships, however, have had their hands quite full, in keeping up a constant fire on the enemy attacking Kemmindiue, and throwing up works against them, to mount guns in, which were dismounted as soon as got up without their having done any material damage. In the evening, Sir A. Campbell communicated to me his intention to attack the enemy's left wing towards Pousendown, and requesting a diversion to be made by a naval force up that river; a report to which I inclose (No. 3), and which ended in the total defeat of that portion of the enemy's force. In the afternoon, finding the enemy at Dallah strengthening themselves, I sent the powerful mortar-vessel over, and threw a few shells, which had considerable effect.

On the 8th, in the morning, finding the enemy still persisting in his attacks on Kemmindiue, I sent the mortar-vessel up there, which rendered the post very essential service, and relieved the garrison considerably. The enemy's war-boats still continued in sight in great numbers, but at a respectful distance. On the 7th, in the morning, the enemy were seen very busy with rafts and boats for fire, and with the strong ebb they brought them down, reaching nearly across the river; but as their boats now do not venture close, they were fired earlier; they consisted of upwards of twenty-six rafts and eight large boats, all lashed together. The *Sophie* just touched the outside one without injury, and held her ground. At noon the troops at the pagoda made another sally, and carried the whole of the enemy's entrenchments, taking their guns, ammunition, &c.; on receiving this information, I immediately sent every disposable man from this ship, under Mr. Manly, the master, with twenty sepoys, in the steam-vessel, up to Capt. Ryves, to endeavour to intercept their boats and cut off their retreat; and in the night they went up, far beyond Pagoda Point, without seeing above four or five small boats, the enemy having retreated, and deserted the neighbourhood of Kemmindiue.

Thus, Sir, has this formidable attack ended in the total discomfiture of the enemy; having gained forth from the very small force I have the honour to command, in every instance, the greatest gallantry and uniform good conduct, under the utmost exertions by day and night, the greatest part of these having been in the boats since the starting of the expedition to Pegue, on the 26th ult.

From Capt. Ryves I have received all the aid and counsel that a good and valuable officer could afford, and his determined perseverance in holding his ground, when the fire-rafts came down, merit the highest commendation; and from his ready and zealous co-operation with the post at Kemmindiue, that place was greatly relieved in the arduous contest it was engaged in.

Of Lieut. Kellett I cannot speak in terms sufficiently strong to express my admiration of his uniform gallantry.

Lieut. Goldfinch's conduct has also been most conspicuous, together with all the midshipmen named in my reports, not one of whom but have shown individual acts of great bravery.

Also to Mr. Manly, master of this ship, who has, from necessity, been frequently left in charge during my absence, I feel much indebted.

These officers, the seamen, and marines I had the pleasure to serve with, I earnestly beg to recommend to your most favourable attention.

(Report, No. 2.)

Arachne, Rangoon, 8th Dec. 1824.

Sir: Capt. Ryves having thought it practicable to surprise the enemy's war-boats, who were annoying the ships with their long guns very considerably, placed the whole of his disposable force of Europeans, about seventy in number, under the orders of Lieut. Kellett, of this ship, and Lieut. Goldfinch, of the *Sophie*, Lieut. Clarke, of the Bombay marine, with Messrs. Pickers, Coyde, Scott, and Murray, midshipmen; Mr. Clarke, Bombay marine, and Mr. Lindquist in charge of the gun-boats. This force was put into the three

men-of-war's boats and six gun-boats, and, as the moon went down went down on the morning of the 4th inst., shoved off, and pulling up on the contrary shore to the war-boats, by daylight came abreast, and boldly made a dash at them, notwithstanding their great number and size; they were taken by surprise, but did not run till our boats were within pistol shot, when their confusion was great, and they fled with all haste, keeping up a smart fire; their large boats with heavy guns were soon unmanned and captured. Lieut. Kellett came up with some of the first, with heavy guns, and Lieut. Goldfinch, peering him, whilst taking possession, captured the boat of the commander of the war-boats, with the flag, her crew running into the jungle. The chase was continued three or four miles, when Lieut. Kellett judged it prudent to secure his prizes, having an enemy of considerable force in his rear, up another branch of the river.

The result of this gallant exploit was the capture of seven large war-boats, four of which carried long nines on the bow; and on their return they cut adrift and brought down a large floating stockade from Pagoda Point; and what adds to the value of this service is, that it was performed without the loss of a man.

Lieut. Kellett's conduct on this and on former occasions speaks for itself, and I trust will meet with its due reward.

Lieut. Goldfinch is a valuable officer, and merits every praise; and Lieut. Kellett reports the high gallantry of Lieut. Clarke and the midshipmen commanding the boats, and of every individual under his command.

I have, &c. H. D. CHADS, Commander.

Dimensions of the largest war-canoe.

Length, 83 feet; breadth, 12 feet 6 inches; depth, 5 feet 6 inches; pulling 32 oars, with a 9-pounder. To Capt. Coe, H.M.'s ship *Liffey*.

(Report, No. 3.)

Arachne, Rangoon, 8th Dec. 1834.

Sir: Sir A. Campbell, commander of the force, having wished for a diversion to be made on the left flank of the enemy's line, posted on the Pous-saw river, whilst he attacked them in front, I proceeded with the whole of the disposable force I had, consisting of a few gun-vessels, three gun-boats, and several merchant-boats, to make an appearance, with about 40 Europeans; I also took the steam and mortar-vessels, and in the evening of the 4th, dropped to the mouth of the river, and waiting till the last of the flood, took our station off the village of Pous-saw about four o'clock. At six, I opened the fire of all our vessels, and made every appearance of landing, which brought the enemy down to under great force, and their loss from our fire, and particularly the shells, was very considerable, ours only five natives wounded; this was continued till seven o'clock, when a signal, previously arranged, was made from the pagoda for our fire to cease as our troops advanced, and in a few minutes we had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy driven from every post, in the greatest confusion, not knowing which way to run, from the variety of attacks at the same time. Their loss of guns, ammunition, &c. was very great.

Mr. Reed, adjutant midshipman, and Mr. Guthrie, boatswain, were with me, and rendered me much service; and the conduct of all merits my best praise.

I have, &c. H. D. CHADS, Commander, To Capt. Coe, H.M.'s ship *Liffey*.

Extract letter from Capt. Chads, of H.M.'s sloop *Arachne*, to Capt. Coe, dated Rangoon, 10th Dec. 1834.

Within these last three days, the enemy having returned, and re-commenced offensive operations, particularly by annoying us with immense quantities of fire-rafts, one of which consisted of upwards of 80 canoes, besides bamboo rafts, all loaded with oil and combustibles, I thought it probable these preparations might be destroyed; and as I had before sent a force up the Pain-lain branch of the river, without finding any thing, I this time ordered one up the Lyne branch, under Lieut. Kellett, of this ship, to consist of the steam-vessel, with this ship's marines and soldiers (kindly granted by Major Yates, commanding Kemundine), amounting in all to forty men for her defence, the pinnaces of the *Arachne* and *Sophie*.

and to tow the H.C.'s cruiser *Prince of Wales*, at daylight yesterday morning, they proceeded with the first of the flood, and at a short distance above Pagoda Point, saw large numbers of the enemy's war-boats, at least 800, who retired in good order as they advanced. Keeping up a smart fire from their long-guns, five boats having them mounted, and taking their distance that the cannonades should not reach them; when about seven miles up, a raft was drawn right across the river, and set on fire by them to prevent the advance of our vessels; but an opening was found, and Lieut. Kellett, now seeing the river quite clear, with great judgment, dismissing the power of steam, deceived the enemy and lulled them into security, when, putting on the whole force of steam, and casting off the *Prince of Wales*, he was immediately within grape and musketry distance; the enemy, finding themselves in this situation, drove up in a regular line to receive them; this gallant little band was not, however, to be daunted by their show of resistance, but nobly dashed on, although the *Prince of Wales* was out of sight; the heavy fire from the two boats, cannonades, and musketry, threw the enemy into confusion and panic, and they flew in all directions, leaving us in possession of three of their largest war-boats, the chief's one mounting three guns, and pulling sixty oars; the other two, one in their bow, nine and six-pounders, with about forty other boats of all descriptions, many of them loaded with ammunition and provisions for their army before Hangoon.

The securing of thirty of these boats and destroying the others, took up the whole of the flood; when Lieut. Kellett, having most fully accomplished my instructions and wishes, returned, destroying on his way down many canoes laden with fire-rafts, and a great many canoes laden with earth oil. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been very great; ours, I rejoice to tell, not a man hurt, the steam-vessel having been stockaded to secure the men.

I cannot find words sufficiently strong, in which to recommend Lieut. Kellett's uniform gallantry to you; his conduct on this, as well as on former occasions, proves him a most valuable officer. Lieut. Goldfinch, of the *Sophie*, I have also frequently had occasion to praise to you, and, with pleasure, I repeat my former recommendation; he was in the *Sophie's* pinnace, with Mr. Murray, midshipman. Mr. Tomlinson, adjutant midshipman, commanded this ship's pinnace, and Mr. Winsor, adjutant midshipman, was in charge of the steam-vessel, and showed his usual judgment and good conduct.

Lieut. Kellett speaks in the highest terms of the determined steady conduct of every man under him, soldiers, sailors, and marines; and how much indebted to Lieut. Colman, commanding the H.C.'s cruiser *Prince of Wales*, for the able assistance that vessel rendered him.

During these operations, the commander of the force, Sir A. Campbell, attacked the enemy in the same direction, and gained a most brilliant victory.

In addition to the foregoing reports, Capt. Coe has transmitted to Mr. Croker a letter from Capt. Mitchell, of H.M.'s sloop *Slaney*, giving an account of the co-operation of a party of women and marines from that vessel, under the orders of Lieut. Matthews, first of the *Slaney*, with the force employed, in May 1834, under Col. McCrea, in the reduction of the island of Cheduba; in which service the following officers and men of the *Slaney* were killed or wounded, viz.

Corporal of marines, killed; Lieut. H. B. Matthews, slightly wounded; and 4 men wounded. And Capt. Coe has also transmitted a report from Capt. Ryves, of H.M.'s sloop *Sophie*, of a successful attack made upon some stockades near the village of Kemundine, on the 2d of June 1834; in which the following loss was sustained by the naval part of the expedition, viz.

H.M.'s ship *Lorena*—Quartermaster, killed; Mr. Altherton, purser, slightly wounded. H.M.'s ship *Sophie*—Mr. G. Goldfinch, acting master, severely wounded; Mr. C. Scott, master's mate, slightly wounded; Quartermaster and 1 seaman wounded; 1 marine, drowned.

H.C.'s cruiser *Thetis*—Capt. Middleton, severely wounded; 1 European seaman, and 1 lascar wounded.

Transport boats, ship *Roberts*—Mr. Nelson, chief officer, killed; burrah (lascar) and two lascars killed; 1 lascar wounded.

VARIETIES.

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA. Preliminary Discourse on the Human Brain, read at the opening of the Society, by G. M. Paterson, Esq., M.D., 2d March 1835.

Gentlemen: The brain of man is of all studies the most interesting and useful, since, from recent discoveries, we must now begin to look upon it as the first organ and mighty principium from which every derivative manifestation of mind emanates.

It would be a great blessing to mankind, were this interesting organic part as well understood as the generality of philosophers imagine it to be.

Many, Seneca says wisely, "that, in this, few hesitate the sincerity of Silvius, who never talks positively concerning the brain, though he has been at more pains about it than any man that he knows." The number of those who think every thing easy is infinitely the greatest, and they give us the history of the brain, and relative position of its parts, with the same confidence and assurance as if they had been present at the formation of this surprising portion of the human fabric, and had been made privy to all the constructive designs of the great Architect. But the soul which fondly fancied it could penetrate into every thing without it, and that nothing in the universe could assign limits to its knowledge, has nevertheless been utterly at a loss to delineate its own transitory tenement.

They who search for solid knowledge will find nothing satisfactory in all that has been said on the anatomy and physiology of the brain, till the days of Gall.

The ancients conceived, from what data I know not, that the ventricles were the seats of common sense, memory, and judgment. Willis, also, is author of a very singular hypothesis. He lodges common sense in the *corpora striata*, the imagination in the *corpus callosum*, and the memory in the cortical substance. I have not time here to enter into all the details of this hypothesis of Willis; nor have I inclination: I will make only a few observations on it. The *corpus striatum* he describes as having two sorts of *stria*, one ascending, the other descending; yet, if you separate the cortical from the white substance, you will perceive that these *striae* are all of the same nature, and are merely to be considered in the light of apparatus of increase, in which, from the presence of so much concretious matter contained in them, many new *striae* rise.

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and join the others. The *corpora striata* are apparatus of increase designed to complete the convolutions, and are so many stocks, as it were, upon which branches may be ingrafted.

The *glandula pinealis* was once the subject of the keenest contention. Descartes supposed the *glandula pinealis* to lie entirely in the cavities of the brain. Now this is an error; yet it was upon this supposed site that Descartes founded his hypothesis of this small body being the "seat of the soul." But it is evident, if you cut away the *cerebellum*, and one or both of the tubercles of the third pair, with attention and care, that the posterior part of this gland, i.e. one-half of it, lies without the cavities of the brain.

The supposed connexion of this gland with the brain, by means of arteries, is likewise groundless; for the whole basis of the gland adheres to the brain, or rather the substance of the gland is continuous with that of the brain. If any wish to read all Descartes' hypothesis, I refer him to his treatise entitled "*Tractatus de Homine*." Erasistratus placed the soul in the *meninges*; Servetus, in the aqueduct of Silvius; Wharton, in the commencement of the spinal marrow; Dig-lincourt, in the *cerebellum*; Lancini, in the *corpus callosum*; Vecumens, in the *stratum ovale*; Boemmery, in the vapour of the ventricles. I need not mention all the extravagant systems of the brain, by which animal actions have been accounted for.

"It may be observed, in general," says Dr. Spurzheim, "that our knowledge is less advanced the more complex the object to be examined. It is easy to describe minerals, their volume, figure, weight, density, colour, and other physical qualities; this may also be done at leisure; hence mineralogy is eminently advanced. Inquiries concerning zoology are more difficult, and these sciences are consequently less improved. Even as to plants and animals, we are better acquainted with their physical qualities, than with their vital functions."

Anatomy, being easier than physiology, is more advanced. We may, at our leisure, describe and make drawings of animals; we may anatomize and preserve them with safety and ease; but it is not so easy to observe the facts concerning the life of animals, and to inquire into their instincts. In anatomy it is infinitely easier to examine bones and muscles than the nervous

nervous system; hence the anatomical and physiological knowledge of the brain and nervous system has made the slowest progress.

Moreover, in dissecting the brain, anatomists employ a method most unscientific. They cut the brain horizontally, vertically, or obliquely, and remove it by slices. By this method they destroy the organic parts, and their various and interesting connexions. Unacquainted with the origin of the nerves, and that of the brain, destitute of every physiological principle capable of guiding them, and neglecting the comparative anatomy of the parts, they have hitherto proceeded without system.

What, I ask, has been the mode adopted by the generality of our anatomists in the schools and universities? Why, the design of their professorships seems to me to be, to teach to those destined for the profession of medicine the descriptions left us by the ancients of the structure of the human body; and when they have clearly, as they think, demonstrated all that is contained in the books of their forefathers, they imagine they have done their duty. There is so much time and application, says M. Steno, required to examine each part as it ought, that every thing else must be laid aside, and we must mind nothing but that. Physicians and surgeons, who are in much practice, cannot comply with this; nor professors, because of their general demonstrations. Though anatomists open a thousand bodies in their theatres, it is a mere chance if they discover any thing new. They commonly, in the schools, demonstrate the parts as described by the ancients, and in doing this they always follow a certain unchangeable method, session after session; whereas, how obvious is it, that anatomical inquiries admit of no fixed or settled method, but must be pursued in every possible variety of method!

All that both the ancients and moderns have informed us about the brain, until the days of Dr. Gall, is so uncertain, that the volumes which contain the anatomy of this organ may be said to consist chiefly of doubts, disputes, and controversies. The principal reason why so many anatomists remained so long in ignorance and error is, that they were accustomed to look upon the methods of dissection employed by their ancestors as perfect and unalterable; they believed that every thing had already been taken notice of, and that there was nothing left for them to do; and so they spent their whole lives in demonstrating the same parts, in the same manner; whereas the dissection of any part unknown should be confined by no inviolable laws.

On the very surface of this organ we discern varieties which deserve our pause and admiration; when we look into its

interior substance, we discern two substances, a grey and a white, which also demand our serious attention. The grey substance is pulpy and gelatinous, more or less whitish, yellowish, or reddish; it contains a great number of blood-vessels.

Phrenologists consider the grey substance as the matrix of the nervous fibres. There is an analogy in the vegetable kingdom regarding this method of increase. Plants spring from a soft substance; in trees, wherever a branch originates, it first happens that a certain quantity of greyish substance is deposited from the sap, and from this substance the ligneous fibres arise. These fibres are next, by one extremity, brought into communication with the trunk, and by this means with the roots; and by the other extremity they form the branch.

The new branch, therefore, is not the continuation of the inferior ligneous fibres, or of the roots; it is brought only into communication with them. This is also evident from the consideration that all the branches taken together would constitute a larger mass than the trunk or the roots. The mutual influence of the roots and branches is sufficiently explained by the communication of these parts; and therefore it is that the injuries of the roots do harm to the branches, and vice versa.

It is the same regarding the origin of the bones of animals. The formation of bone is always preceded by a soft cartilaginous mass, in which the osseous matter is deposited.

It is the same in the nervous system: it is this grey matter which precedes the white substance.

At first, the whole brain consists of grey matter; by degrees only fibres appear; they appear at certain places sooner than at others. There is, throughout the whole nervous system an uniform proportion between the grey substance and the nervous fibres arising therefrom.

Even in worms and insects, the ganglia, wherein nervous fibres arise, contain a proportionate quantity of grey matter.

The grey matter is sometimes accumulated at certain localities, and sometimes we find it accompanying the nervous fibres in their course.

This equally occurs in the brain and cerebellum. Every nervous part has its origin in a proportionate quantum of grey matter.

I shall now treat of the white substance. The opinions of philosophers respecting the white substance is very various. Some contend that it is solid, like wax; some, that it is hollow; others, that it is destitute of vascularity; others say that it resembles marrow. All these, however, have thought too meanly of this mysterious and magnificent matter-piece of nature.

ture. The structure of the white substance is decidedly fibrous.

It was quite impossible, certainly, to discover the fibrous structure of this exceedingly fine and soft mass by cutting it. In the pyramids, for instance, and corpus callosum, where the structure is obvious to the naked eye, and, without chemical preparation, fibrous, we should fail to discover it by cutting and slicing. If, in the healthy brain, without any previous preparation, we take a small syringe, and direct a stream of cold water on a convolution, separating its two layers one from the other, we may easily discern their fibres throughout their whole expansion. The fibrous structure is also demonstrable by preparing the convolutions chemically. Boil a convolution in sweet oil, or macerate it in muriatic acid diluted with alcohol, and you may then discern its fibres throughout their whole expansion.

If we merely scrape the white substance, in the direction of the fibres, we may, with the naked eye, follow them into the grey matter of the convolutions; but, if we scrape crossways, or sideways, we only pull the fibres out of their natural directions, and they visibly break off.

In some parts we see the direction of the fibres perpendicular, in others horizontal or circular, in others crossed, interwoven, diverging; and the fibres always possess the same form in the same parts. The name *medulla*, therefore, is false; because it excludes the idea of fibres, and the functions of nervous fibres have no analogy whatever with the functions of the marrow; therefore, phrenologists never speak of *medulla*, or medullary substance, but of nervous mass, or simply nerves; for instance, instead of spinal marrow, we say nerves of the spine, just as we say nerves of the stomach or spleen.

Now we are wiser, that wherever there are fibres in the body, they always observe a certain regular order, more or less complex, in proportion to the functions for which they are appointed. Now this white substance is every where fibrous, and its fibres are disposed in the most artificial manner, and in every species and variety of direction; and we need not wonder at this, when we reflect that all the diversity of our sentiments and thoughts depends upon them. Who does not admire the contrivance of the fibres of every muscle? But ought we not still more to admire the disposition of fibres in the brain, where myriads of them, contained too in a very small space, do each execute their particular offices without confusion or disorder?

It is the opinion of phrenologists, then, that the true method of dissecting the human brain, is to trace the nervous fibres through the substance of the organ, to

observe which way they pass, and where they end.

But the way in which the brain has hitherto been dissected has shed no light upon its real structure, and the plates and tables of the brain, however beautifully executed, have been false representations of the parts for which they were designed. How easy is it to conclude from hence, how little regard is to be paid to the systems built on these bad foundations; in framing of which, terms so obscure, and comparisons so inapt, have been employed, so as to render the science of the brain not only puzzling to those who have made some progress therein, but exceedingly dry and difficult to beginners! I need not mention to you the absurdity of such names as *nates* and *testes*, &c. The pineal gland does not much resemble a pine-apple, either in man or brute; nor does the pituitary gland, in the *seola tussica*, act in any respect on the *pituita*; nor do these bodies at all resemble glands.

The name *fornix* gives us the idea of an arch or vault; but no such arch or vault exists; for the *fornix*, truly speaking, is but an augmentation from the *corpus callosum*. This name even, the *corpus callosum*, I see no reason whatever for, because it no way differs from the rest of the cerebral substance.

Let us then inquire whether or not the phrenologists have improved the nomenclature of the brain, and the method of dissecting it.

Phrenologists begin the examination of every cerebral part at its source; they carefully scrape aside the nervous substance, following the general course and particular direction of the fibres. By doing so, they perceive the successions of fibrous augmentation, the addition of new parts, and the various connexions. They discover the form, and the colour, and the density, of the different nervous parts, which it would be quite impossible to do, were they to slice. In fact, we regard, in the first place, the origin of nerves in a very different light from all other anatomists. Anatomists in the schools and universities, you know, constantly declare, in their prelections, that the brain is the origin of the spinal marrow and of the nerves, and they view all these parts as one homogeneous mass. Not so the phrenologists: we maintain, from experience, that the nervous system must be divided and subdivided; and we contend that each division and subdivision has its own peculiar, proper and independent origin.

Anatomists, in our theatres at home, you know, commonly talk about four parts of the nervous system; viz. the great sympathetic nerve, the spinal marrow, the cerebral nerves, and the brain itself; and they are in the habit of declaring to their pupils, that the three former are prolonga-

light, or direct continuations, of the latter. I will, in the course of these dissertations on the brain, clearly prove to you that these views are erroneous; that none of these divisions of the nervous system are prolongations of brain; but are only brought into communication with the brain. But the object of this meeting requires me to bring this short preliminary disquisition to a close.

I therefore conclude by congratulating you all on the new light which is breaking in upon us on every hand, in regard to the structure and functions of the nervous system.

The amazing progress made by phrenologists, in the discovery of the physiology of the brain, and that made by Mr. Chas. Bell and Mons. Magendie, in the physiology of the nerves, form a beautiful and valuable illustration of the importance of having a mode of investigation, founded upon correct principles. So long as we acknowledged, with one breath, the intimate union and mutual influence of the mind and body, and yet studied the phenomena as if the mind were, in this life, a disembodied spirit, our labours were almost entirely lost, although a stray fact might appear, here and there, amid a mass of jarring and unprofitable materials. But when Gall and Spurzheim first put in practice the only successful, the only legitimate mode of inquiry—of never separating the mind from that of the organ by which, during this life, it is incessantly influenced—the results became simple, consistent, and useful in an eminent degree.

Gall and Spurzheim, and all phrenologists, have their object only to shew that the anatomy of the brain is beautifully harmonious, and consistent with their physiological discoveries. They go no further than this. Phrenology is a popular science, and no one ought to refrain from studying it deeply, from a supposed disqualification arising from his ignorance of anatomy. I can safely assure any one, that, in so far as anatomy is concerned, or, indeed, any other species of general medical knowledge, any man of ordinary understanding may, in a single week, qualify himself as thoroughly for entering upon the study of phrenology, as the profoundest physician that ever lived.

I have studied the brain very minutely through the medium of the knife, the best plates, and the conversation and correspondence of the first anatomists on the continent of Europe; and I shall be always most happy to communicate by the same media all that I know concerning the structure and functions of this interesting and magnificent piece of mechanism to my friends, or to any person whomsoever, who expresses a desire, whether he be medical or non-medical.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS.

On the 30th December 1824, 1,000 francs (about £20 sterling) was offered to the first traveller who should penetrate to Tombuctou, by way of Senegal, and thereby produce positive and exact observations as to the position of that town, the course of the neighbouring rivers, and the commerce of which it is the centre; secondly, the most satisfactory and precise information with respect to the country comprehended between Tombuctou and Lake Tsad, the direction and height of the mountains which form the basin of Soudan. Count Orloff consented that the gift of 1,000 francs, which he had made to the society on the 26th of November 1824, for the encouragement of geographical discoveries, should be devoted to the same purpose. Count Chabrol de Croussel, on the 15th of December following, subscribed 1,000 francs for the same purpose, in the name of the administration of the marine; and, in January last, the Baron de Damas subscribed 2,000 francs in the name of the administration for foreign affairs; and, on the 10th of March, the Count de Corbière 1,000 francs in the name of the administration of the interior. Several other subscriptions have since been added. The Geographical Society has besides resolved to offer a gold medal of the value of 2,000 francs to the traveller who, independently of the conditions already mentioned, shall produce a manuscript narrative, with a geographical map, founded on celestial observations, study the country, with a view to the various objects of physical geography; observe the nature of the soil, the depth of the wells, their temperature, and that of the springs; the size and rapidity of the rivers, the colour and clearness of their waters, and the productions of the countries which they irrigate; make his remarks on the climate; and, if possible, determine in different places the inclination of the compass; notice the breeds of animals, and make collections in natural history, especially of fossils, shells, and plants; and, when he has arrived at Tombuctou, if he can advance no farther, obtain information as to the roads which lead to Kachnah, to Haoussa, to Bourmou and Lake Tsad, to Walat, to Tschit, and to the coast of Guinea; collect the most exact itineraries he can procure, and consult the best-informed inhabitants with regard to that part of the Djalliba which he may be unable to see himself; carefully examine the manners, ceremonies, costumes, arms, laws, religion, food, colour, shape, trades, &c. of the people; form vocabularies of their idioms, and, finally, sketch details of their dwellings, and plans of their towns, &c.

ANNALS

LYNNIAN SOCIETY.

On the 27th June, some communications were read from Lieut. J. H. Davies and C. Wilcox, Esq. relative to a species of *mytilus* (*M. talens*), found in great quantities adhering to the bottom of H.M.'s ship *Wellesley*, built at Bombay, and which has been lying in Portsmouth harbour ever since 1816. It seems to be quite naturalized there, and to propagate abundantly. On the 21st was read a descriptive catalogue of the Australian birds in the cabinet of the Society, by T. Horsfield, M.D. F.L.S., and N. A. Vigors, Esq., F.L.S.; in which the writers express their confident expectation, that the deficiency of our knowledge of the habits of Australian birds will be in a great measure supplied by the exertions of Mr. McLeay.

DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

The *Petersburgh Gazette* contains the following particulars of the voyage of Capt. Kotzebue in the South Seas:

Capt. Kotzebue, in a report addressed to the Board of Admiralty, says, he arrived safe, with the *Prodrisatie* sloop, at the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka, on the 9th of June 1824, and proceeds to give an account of what he has done during his voyage in the Pacific. He rectifies the determination of the longitudes of some discoveries made by him in his preceding voyage, or by other persons; and describes Navigators' Islands. In his voyage he again found the Isle of Karbuhof, seen in 1722 by Roggewein. He determines its position by the chronometer to be in lat. 15° 27' S., and long. 145° 24' 22" W. He discovered three new islands; one, which he called *Prodrisatie*, after his sloop, is in lat. 15° 58' 18" S., and, by the chronometers, in long. 140° 2' 38" W.; the second, called *Bellinghausen*, from the captain of that name, is in lat. 15° 48' 7" S., and long. 154° 30' W.; the third, which he calls *Kordukow*, after his first lieutenant, is in lat. 14° 32' 39" S., and long. 168° 5' W. This last island had also been discovered by the French captain, Freycinet; but Capt. Kotzebue did not know of this discovery when he left Europe, no particulars of Capt. Freycinet's voyage having been published. Capt. Kotzebue stopped some time at Ouhete and Olt-Dia, one of the isles of Radack, to rectify the chronometers, and make observations with the pendulum.

From the last-named island Capt. K. proceeded direct to Kamtschatka, whence he was ready to sail on the 17th of June. With his reports he sent the charts of the countries described, and the memoirs of the *savans* on board the sloop.

HIGHEST EDIFICES.

The following is a list of the highest edifices now known, with their elevation:

Name and situation.	Elevation.
Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt	555
Steeple of the cathedral at Cologne	501
Steeple of the minster at Ulm	461
Steeple of the cathedral at Antwerp	476
Steeple of the minster at Strasburg	466
Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt	452
Steeple of St. Stephen at Vienna	442
Cupola of St. Peter at Rome	431
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt	226
Steeple of St. Martin at Landshut	422
Steeple of the cathedral at Cremona	396
Steeple of the minster at Friburg	395
Cupola of the cathedral at Florence	384
Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony	382
Cupola of the cathedral at Milan	357
Steeple of the cathedral at Utrecht	356
Pyramid of Sackkarrab in Egypt	356
Steeple of Notre Dame at Munich	348
Cupola of St. Paul at London	347
Steeple of St. Ausharius at Bremen	345
Steeple of the cathedral at Magdeburg	335
Steeple of St. Mark at Venice	328
Cupola of the Jesuits' church at Paris	314
Assinelli Tower at Bologna	314
Steeple of St. Mary at Berlin	302
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris	285

THE SILK-WORM INTRODUCED INTO ST. HELENA.

The H.C.'s ship *Farquharson* arrived at St. Helena, from England, on the 25th of February last, bringing Capt. Pilon, in charge of some silk-worms; twenty were landed, with a small quantity of eggs; happily, the ship arrived on the evening the last stock of mulberry leaves were expended. The worms and eggs were removed on shore, and the latter the most voraciously of the island natives; since they have gone off in an extremely progressive improvement upon their cocoons, and laid eggs to the amount of eight thousand; not more than six were had, which may be attributed to the first moth being a female, and which had come into existence three or four days before a male made his appearance. They had been exceedingly oviparous since. The climate of the island being generally from 74 to 82 degrees of Fahrenheit in the valleys, seems exactly adapted to the rearing of this valuable insect. Capt. Pilon, in unison with Lieut. Daniel O'Connor, of the St. Helena artillery, H.C.'s service, are indefatigable, having spared no pains in the care and treatment of them. The mulberry-tree grows all over the island, and lately many hundreds have been planted from slips, which are in a promising condition: the island produces two sorts, China and English, one of which is an evergreen.

evergreen. It is calculated, from the worms expected from the eggs already hatched, that in the course of a few months, should the mulberry leaves not fail to be prolific an insect, as much silk will be produced as will be worth at least £30,000 sterling. This introduction of the silk-worm will no doubt enhance the value of landed property there; and give employment to an overgrown population, from which much benefit must be derived, and the situation of the farmer greatly alleviated, as their state at present is distressing from the unfavourableness of the last two or three years' seasons. The Governor has introduced many valuable plants, from various parts of the globe; and it was through him that Capt. Pillon was induced to introduce the silk worm.

EGYPTIAN LITERATURE.

M. Champollion, junior, it is stated, in the *Journal de Paris*, left Rome on the 17th June, with a rich collection of new documents of early Egyptian literature, &c. The Pope had granted him a gracious audience; and a catalogue of the Egyptian manuscripts in the Vatican was to be published without delay at Rome, under his supervision, and with the aid of M. Mai.

A WILD MAN.

A wild man has lately been found in the midst of the woods and mountains of Harlewald, in Bohemia, who, it is presumed, must have been there from his infancy. He appears to be about thirty years of age, but cannot articulate a single word. He bellows, or rather howls, his voice being like that of a dog. He runs on all fours, and the moment he perceives a human being, clambors to the top of a tree like an ape, and jumps from branch to branch with surprising agility. When he sees a bird or other game, he pursues it almost always with success. He has been brought to Prague, but all attempts to tame him have been fruitless; indeed, he appears incapable of acquiring the habits of civilized life.—[*French Paper*.]

VEGETABLE TALLOW.

A vegetable tallow, extracted by boiling from the fruit of the *vleria Indica*, growing in Canara, and on the western coast of the peninsula of India, which sells in Mangalore at about 2½d per lb., and is called by the natives piney tallow, though not used by them for affording light, but medicinally, in plasters, and as a substitute for tar in paying the bottoms of their boats, has lately been brought to London, in a very hard and tough cake, and examined by Dr. B. Babington. It is of a whitish yellow colour, and rather greasy

to the touch, with some degree of waxy-ness, although when strongly pressed within several folds of blotting-paper, it communicated *clain* in a slight degree only to the innermost fold. At 60° Fahrenheit, the specific gravity of piney tallow is .9560; but at its melting point, 97½°, this is decreased, by the expansion of the mass, to .8965. It can, with facility, be made into mould candles, which afford as bright a light as the best animal tallow, and without any unpleasant smell, even when blown out. Finding this substance to mix readily with animal tallow, spermaceti, or wax, the doctor caused several candles to be cast in the same mould, and with similar wicks, of twelve threads, weighing about 775 grains each, on the average: these candles, in a still apartment of the temperature 55°, were burned, without snuffing, during one hour, and the losses of weight, by combustion, were found to be as follows, viz.

159 grains, half spermaceti and half piney tallow.
151 spermaceti alone.
146 half wax and half spermaceti.
138 half wax and half piney tallow.
136 wax alone.
111 half tallow and half piney tallow.
104½ tallow alone (average of 7 exp.)
100 piney tallow alone.

That 23 per cent. more of wax than of animal tallow should, in the same time, be consumed in similar candles, seems an unexpected result. When the doctor used common-rolled wax candles, of the same diameter as the others, but with much smaller wicks, the average consumption was 192 grains, still giving a consumption of wax 10 per cent. greater than of tallow: but photometric measurements are here wanted, for supplying the necessary data for useful economic deductions. The doctor's analysis of piney tallow seems to show its atoms to stand as follow; viz: ten of carbon, nine of hydrogen, and one of oxygen; in the latter particular, confirming Berzelius' hypothesis, as to organic substances containing always one of oxygen.

EXPERIMENTS RESPECTING THE PLAGUE.

The Paris Faculty of Medicine held an extraordinary meeting on the 24 August, under the presidency of Baron Portal, for the purpose of receiving a letter from the minister of the interior, making known the different opinions which divide physicians upon the question, whether the plague and yellow fever are or are not contagious. His excellency, at the same time,

time, laid before the faculty letters from Drs. Lassis, Cotte, and Lamoignon, offering to shut themselves up in the lazaretto of Marseilles, and to wear the linen and garments of persons who have died of the plague or the yellow fever. A commission, consisting of six physicians, four surgeons, and two apothecaries, was appointed to examine the subject. Baron Portal communicated a letter from the Academy of Medicine at Marseilles, announcing that three young physicians of that place were willing to share the peril of the doctors above-mentioned, and even to taste the matter vomited by the patients. The report will be made at the next meeting of the Academy.

THE COCOON, QUEEN BEETLE.

This astonishing insect is about one inch and a quarter in length, and, what is wonderful to relate, she carries by her side, just above her waist, two brilliant lamps, which she lights up at pleasure with the solar phosphorus furnished her by nature. These little lamps do not flash and glimmer, like that of the fire-fly, but give as steady a light as the gas light, exhibiting two perfect spheres, as large as a minute pearl, which afford light enough in the darkest night to enable one to read print by them. On carrying her into a dark closet in the day-time she immediately illuminates her lamps, and instantly extinguishes them on coming again into the light. But language cannot describe the beauty and sublimity of these lucid orbs in miniature, with which nature has endowed the queen of the insect kingdom.—[*American Paper*.]

THE ANATOMY YEVANTE.

This extraordinary human being, whose name is Seurat, is now exhibited to the public. Curiosity will, no doubt, induce many to visit him; but we believe few who have no better object will be tempted to repeat the visit. The unhappy object of speculation (who has been regularly purchased and paid for!) is about the age of twenty-eight years; his height may be five feet six inches; and he is a native of the province of Champagne, in France. His father and his step-mother are both with him; and, if we credit their account, he was brought into the world thus afflicted, grew to his present height at fourteen years old, and has never had a day's illness during his life, with the exception of what they call a pain in his side, which, however, must evidently have arisen from a diseased liver. His face bears no resemblance to the state of his body; it is somewhat cadaverous, but not very sickly; and his head, at first sight, appears to be that of a Chinese. The lips are thick,

the brows are arched, the eyes are somewhat sunk, the cheek bones are high, and the cranium is very defective in all the intellectual organs; there is a considerable flatness in the posterior part of the head, while the organ which the disciples of Spurzheim call that of primogenitiveness, is altogether absent. His voice, however, is not particularly weak, and is rather pleasing than otherwise. He converses in very good French, and reads and writes tolerably well. It is not until he is disrobed, that the spectator perceives anything out of the common order. But then the wretched and unnatural form of the young man is at once seen. Across the shoulders he is very broad, and there is a remarkable elevation of the superior spine of the scapula. The neck is unusually short and thick; the sternum is flattened to an extraordinary degree, and we imagine it approximates to the vertebral column to within an inch and a half. The action of the heart may be felt rather below the left papilla, which is much lower than usual—the seat of life is, therefore, in a most unnatural position. Its pulsation may be heard by placing the ear under the left shoulder; but the pulsation in every part of the body is extremely languid and indistinct. The ribs are, of course, very plainly distinguished; the abdomen seems to be greatly wasted, and the pelvis to be entirely devoid of all muscular attachments; no traces of the glutal muscles can be discovered. The upper extremities are amazingly extenuated, not having the trace of any muscle whatever: the thigh bones appear merely to be covered by the common integuments, and possess neither fat nor muscle. The feet and hands are not more than simply reduced. He possesses scarcely more muscular power than enables him slightly to elevate the extremities: this, however, he cannot do with ease, and we should suppose he could scarcely raise a pound weight in his hand. On level ground he can walk, we understand, to some extent; but his step-mother is always obliged to carry him up stairs. It will be perhaps impossible for the learned to divine the cause of this unnatural affliction. Sir Astley Cooper (who visited him a few days after his arrival, and examined him very minutely) has, it is understood, endeavoured to account for it on the principle of want of room for the action of the heart; but this observation applies equally to all the other vital organs. The chest, as already said, is remarkably indented, as if a heavy weight had been placed upon it for years; and the heart, as before stated, is completely out of its natural position. To the casual observer, he has the dreadful appearance of a being wasted by long-continued famine, or, more dreadful, of some reanimated corpse that

that had lain for months in the charnel-house. His daily food was not varied; his drink, his cider.

CHAMBER OF REVERIES.

There have been lately discovered at Pompeii the remains of several most elegant baths, consisting of entire vaults, variously decorated, together with a bath of white marble, capable of containing twenty individuals. In a chamber contiguous were also discovered two bronze sofas, and a large vase of the same metal. No less than 500 lamps, of different forms, have also lately been dug up from the ruins.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE BALTIC.

A singular and interesting fact has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It was suspected that the waters of this sea were gradually sinking; but a memoir in the Swedish transactions for 1823, has put the change beyond doubt. From latitude 56° to 63° the observations show a mean fall of one foot and a half in forty years, or 4-10ths of an inch annually, or 3 feet 10 inches in a century. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if the waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abo, and a hundred other ports will, by and by, become inland towns: the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land.

CINGALESE ASTROROLOGY.

The following directions as to the proper periods for storing grain and celebrating a festival, are extracted from the *Ceylon Gazette*; the original is in Cingalese:

In the 1746th year of the glorious era of Saka, being the present year designated Tsaruna, appropriate to the sun, and belonging to the 1st division, over which Brahma presides, of the cycle of sixty years, the commencing year of which period is denominated Prebhava, on the 12th day of the sun in Capricorn, month of Nawan Mase, 3d day of the increasing moon, Saturday. At the completion of the 15th hour of the morning, at the propitious moment when the prevailing constellation shall be Seva wase, and the sign of Aries, and the hour influenced by Luniens. Viewing the month (at this propitious moment), it will be good, and conducive of a happy result, to deposit the new corn and rice in the Royalty Gabadawe, which is comparable to the "all-desires-fulfilling tree," the Kalpa Warkatha, in order to induce plenitude of grain and of riches therein.

On the 14th day of the sun in Capricorn above mentioned, on the 5th day of

• Answering to 12 at noon.

the increasing moon, Monday, at the completion of three-quarters of the first hour of the night, the propitious moment when the prevailing constellation shall be Urasmodye, and the sign Capricorn, and the hour under the denomination of the sun, viewing the north-east (at the propitious moment), in order to induce exemption from sickness and constant prosperity to his excellency the swiftest Governor of the three divisions of Ceylon, and who is comparable to the mighty royal lion, the vanquisher of all his foes, it will be good to enjoy the five nectarious viands with the first produced grain.—Succurs! prosperity! health!

DISCOVERIES IN THE MOON.

The celebrated optician, Sfrayel, of Bale, has just finished an improved telescope, sixty-four feet long. It is said, that, with the aid of this enormous instrument, several learned persons have been enabled to discover animated beings, roads, monuments, and temples in the moon.—(*Brussels Paper*.)

HEAT OF THE SEASON.

The thermometer, during the extraordinary heat of the weather in July, stood as follows:

July 10th 68°	July 16th 85°
— 11 74	— 17 82
— 12 77	— 18 87
— 13 79	— 19 87
— 14 79	— 20 79
— 15 86	— 21 72

SIAMESE DYE.

A small quantity of a wood, believed to be dyers' old fustic, has this season been imported from Siam, and, on being tried with the muriate of tin, is found to produce a bright yellow, not thrown down by acids. The wood which we have seen is in large billets, and has been long known to the Siamese and Chinese as a dye-stuff, under the name of *kuleh*, as well as to the Malays, who call it *kudrang*. It appears to be a production of Ligore, the most southerly province of the Siamese empire. The old fustic of the dyers is a production of the parallel latitudes of the West-India, and is a species of mulberry, the *Morus Tinctoria* of Linnaeus. It has been long and extensively used in Europe for dyeing, being, we believe, the only substance capable of giving fixed yellows and greens. The wood which we have described costs in Siam less than Sapan wood, and in the London market may be quoted very cheaply of late years at from £10 to £12. That of Cuba is the best, and that

• One Singapore hour is equal to twenty four minutes; consequently, eight minutes after dark.

of Brazil the worst. Should the Siamese wood which we presume to be fustic, be found, on proper trial, to be rich in colouring matter, and to possess the other qualities of the true fustic, it may become an important addition to the exports of this settlement.—(*Singapore Chron.*, Feb. 3.

LENGTH OF RIVERS.

Taking the river Thames from its source to the estuary as the unit, the proportional lengths of the other rivers are estimated by Major Rennel as follows:

Thames 1	Jenesia 10
Illine 5½	Oby 10½
Danube 7	Amour 11
Volga 9	Lena 11½
Indus 5½	Honah 13½
Euphrates 8	Kian Kew 15½
Ganges 9	Nile 12½
Brabnaputra 9	Mississippi 8
Ava River 9½	Amazons 15½

If the length of the Thames, including its windings, be reckoned equal to 300 miles, which is not far from the truth, the length of the others may be calculated.

DATE OF THE HINDOO ASTRONOMICAL SYSTEM.

La Place has observed, that the mean motions which any system of astronomy assigns to Jupiter and Saturn, give us some information concerning the time when that system was formed. Thus the Brahminical Hindoos seem to have formed their system when the mean motion of Jupiter was the slowest, and that of Saturn the most rapid; and the two periods that fulfil these conditions come very near to the year 3102 before the Christian era, and to the year 1491 after it; both remarkable epochs in the history of Hindoostan.

AVERAGE VOYAGES.

The following has been given as the average length of a voyage out and home to the east:

China 365 days.
Bengal 365 do.
Bombay 320 do.
Batavia 300 do.

PELLADONNA.

It has been found in Germany that *pelladonna* is a preservative against the scarlet fever. Three or four spoonfuls of a mixture of 14 grains in a pint of water produces a febrile fever, attended with a little redness of the skin, heat of the throat, and slight febrile symptoms, which effectually prevents the real malady.

• Since the above computation was made, the course of the Indus has been found fully equal in length to that of the Ganges; the Nile is also under-rated, and the Missouri was then unexplored. Probably the course of the latter river, from its source to where it joins the ocean under the name of the "Mississippi," is the longest in the world.

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SOURCE OF VOLCANIC FIRE.

Water seems to be a necessary agent in the production of volcanic fire, for only extinct volcanoes are found far inland. The most active are in the immediate vicinity of the sea, and some are actually submarine. The matter that feeds them does not seem to be universally diffused, but rather collected in particular spots. Hence they always exist in groups; yet the action of one of the volcanoes of the same group is found to be completely independent of that of the others—Stromboli being asleep while Etna is raging. The fire is probably seated at some considerable distance under the surface; but the erupted matter does not appear to come from a very great depth. The source of this fire remains unknown, notwithstanding many plausible conjectures. Beds of coal and pyrites do not account for it, neither do the pure metallic basis of potass and soda.

CORAL ISLANDS.

The coral-making animals do not commence their labours at the extreme depth of the ocean, but on rocky shoals, the summits of submarine mountains, round which they form a united chain, irregular in shape, but generally approaching more or less to a circle. The outer ledge of the reef exposed to the surf of the sea is the first that shows itself above water; in process of time it becomes indurated, breaks and crumbles by the action of the sea, and at length forms a barrier, within the sloping sides of which the living animals are seen carrying on their operations. Those observed by Chamisso (the naturalist with Lieut. Kotzebue) were the *Porpora musica*, *millepora*, *calarea*, *obolopora*, and various kinds of *polypa*. As soon as the ledge has reached such a height that it remains almost dry at low water, the coral insects leave off building any longer.

Coral reefs rise perpendicularly on the windward side, sometimes from the depth of 200 fathoms.

MUSIC OF THE ROCKS.

There is a rock in South America, on the bank of the river Orinoco, called Piedra de Carichana Vieja, near which Humboldt says travellers have heard from time to time, about sunrise, subterranean sounds, similar to those of the organ. Humboldt was not himself fortunate enough to hear this mysterious music; but still he believes in its reality, and ascribes those sounds to the difference of temperature in the subterranean and the external air, which at sunrise is most distant from the highest degree of heat on the preceding day. The current of air, which issues through the crevices of the rock, produces, in his opinion, those sounds which are heard

heard by applying the ear to the stone in a lying position. (May we not suppose (Humboldt adds), that the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, during their frequent navigations up and down the Nile, may have made the same observation about a rock of Thebes, and that this "music of the rocks" led to the fraud of the priests with respect to the statue of Memnon? When "the rosy-fingered Aurora made her son, the glorious Memnon, sound," it was nothing but the voice of a man concealed under the pedestal of the statue. But the observation of the natives of Oronooko seems to explain, in a natural way, what gave birth to the Egyptian faith in a stone that issued sounds at sunrise.

MR. BRUCE'S ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

The magnificent collection of manuscripts, formed at considerable expense, and with laborious research, in Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, and other countries, by Bruce, the celebrated traveller, in number of volumes amounts to nearly one hundred, of which twenty-four are Æthiopic, one Coptic, one Persian, and the remainder Arabic. Among the Æthiopic are five large volumes, comprehending the Old Testament (except the Psalms, which have been published by the learned Ludolf in 1701): there is also the New Testament in Æthiopic (two large volumes), and the celebrated "Chronicle of Axum," which was presented to Mr. Bruce by Ras Michael, Governor of Tigre: it contains the traditional history of Abyssinia, and many curious particulars relating to the city and church of Axum, &c. Another Æthiopic manuscript is the history of Abyssinia, in five large volumes, a work equally rare and important. Among the Arabic MSS. is a complete history of the conquest, topography, literature, and the remarkable personages of Andalus, or Spain, in the time of the Arabs, by Sheikh Ahmed al Monkeri, a native of Andalusia, in three large volumes; a copy of the celebrated Biographical Dictionary of Ebn Khalecan, in two volumes; Al Masnoudi's excellent historical, geographical, and philosophical work, entitled the "Meadows of Gold," in two large volumes; the "Star of the Garden," a MS. treating of the geography of Egypt and of the Nile; Assiouti's topography, antiquities, and natural history of Egypt; also Macrizi's topographical history of Egypt, in three volumes; with many other very rare and valuable works, illustrating the history, geography, and natural productions of Egypt, Syria, Arabia, &c., besides some curious tracts in medicine, the romance of Antar, poetical collections, &c. But we must particularly notice the Coptic MS. found among the ruins of Thebes, in the ancient

residence of some Egyptian monks; it is written on papyrus, in a small folio size, and comprises twenty-six leaves; the characters all capitals, of the uncial kind; and it may be ascribed to the second, or the early part of the third century. This most precious MS. has been described by Dr. Woide in the introduction to the Saladic New Testament.

The entire collection of Mr. Bruce's MSS. at present belongs to the daughter-in-law of that distinguished traveller, and is deposited at Chelsea Hospital, under the care of Colonel Spicer. Of the value attached to this collection some notion may be formed, when we acquaint the reader, that for two or three articles among the Æthiopic MSS. one thousand guineas have been offered, and refused.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF PEARLS.

The invention of forcing the production of pearls by fresh-water bivalves, is said to belong to the Chinese. For that purpose rounded pieces of mother-of-pearl are introduced into the shells. Mr. Gray introduced thirty or forty pieces into the shells of the *anodonta cygnea* and *unio pictorum*. Only two were pushed out again, the rest being placed by the animal in a convenient situation.—[Ann. of Phil.

SINGULAR CUSTOM IN THE HIMALAYAH COUNTRY.

In a paper in Brewster's *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, last number, by Dr. Govan, on the Natural History, &c. of the Himalayah Mountains, he states, while at Nahan, which is from 3,000 to 3,200 feet above the level of the sea, and where the *craton* is used for fences, "Here I first noticed the custom which has been frequently observed to prevail in these districts, of laying the children to sleep, apparently much to their satisfaction, at the commencing heats, and until the rainy season begins, with their heads under little rills of the coldest water, directed upon them for some hours during the hottest part of the day. Here it was practised in the case of a life no less precious than that of the young rajah of Simoor, a boy about ten or twelve years of age.—a sufficient evidence of the estimation in which the practice is held. It is most commonly, however, followed in the case of infants at the breast. The temperature of the water I have observed to be from 46° to 56° and 65°, and have only to add, that it seemed to me most common in those districts which, having a good deal of cold weather, are nevertheless subject to very considerable summer heats. It was a great preservative, the people affirmed, against bilious fever, and affections of the spleen, during the subsequent rainy months."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

A PUNDIT AND A MOOLVEE TO BE ADDED TO EVERY REGIMENT.

Fort William, March 4, 1825.—I. It is hereby directed, that a pundit and a moolvee be added, from the 1st proximo, to the interpreter and quarter-master's establishment, of every regiment of native cavalry and infantry of the line, on an allowance of (eight) 8 Sonat rupees per mensem each. These men, as well as the regimental moonshee allowed to each interpreter, shall be borne upon the muster rolls of that officer, with the rest of his establishment, regularly paid and accounted for in the acquittance rolls, and drawn for separately in the abstracts by name.

2. The pundit and moolvee are expected to be well versed in the native languages; the first in the Hindee and Nagree reading and writing; the second in the Persian; and their duties will consist in attendance at all courts-martial or courts of enquiry, to swear in the members of the court, and the evidences according to their respective faith. They will likewise swear in all recruits previous to joining the regiment, with the usual solemnities in front of the colours, after completing their course of drill, by which time the recruits will have acquired a stronger sense of the obligation. It will be their duty, also, to assist and direct all men in the corps anxious to qualify themselves for promotion by the acquisition of reading and writing in one or both languages, and generally to perform all similar duties that may be assigned to them by the commanding officer, or the quarter-master of the regiment. Sixty (60) Sonat rupees will be admitted for a shed, as a school, and for stationery, &c. &c., to be drawn by the interpreter and quarter-master, annually, and in advance.

3. The instruction of the men in the essential knowledge of reading and writing, to qualify them for non-commissioned officers, should be duly encouraged by commanding officers, and the formation of schools promoted under the tuition of the moonshee, pundit, and moolvee; and while Government would wish to refrain from interference in the amount of consideration payable by the pupils to their masters for the trouble and time devoted to their instruction, it is still essential that a maximum shall be fixed, to limit the demands of the latter. It is, therefore, directed, that no sepoy shall pay more

than two annas per mensem to each or either of his teachers, and that no havildar or naick shall be charged more than four annas per mensem for the period of his instruction, either in Hindee or Persian. The study or attendance to be entirely voluntary, and the details regulated by the regimental moonshee, and the interpreter and quarter-master of the corps, under the authority of the officer commanding.

4. From and after the 1st July 1826, no sepoy will be promoted to the rank of a non-commissioned officer, in any corps of the line, without a competent knowledge of reading and writing in at least one language, except for distinguished conduct or bravery in the field.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 24. Mr. D. B. Morrieson, assistant to judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelalpoore.

Political Department.

Feb. 25. Mr. James William Alexander to be junior assistant to commissioner and agent of governor-general in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 25, 1825.—34th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. Hodgson to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. Sexton to be lieut., from 1824 Feb. in suc. to Montgomerie, transferred to Pension establishment.

Mr. James Taylor admitted as an assist. surg.

Lieut. Jas. Gresham, 34th N.I., transferred to Pension establishment.

Mr. B. Pickthorn, surg., admitted to do duty as an assistant surg.

Feb. 28.—Capt. T. R. Fell, 25th N.I., to be a brigade-maj. for duties of troops on Sirhind frontier, under command of Brig. Gen. Adams.

March 4.—34th Regt. N.I. Ens. B. Hallowell to be lieut. from 25th Feb. v. Gresham transf. to Pension establishment.

Capt. T. Dundas, 60th N.I., to officiate as fort adj. of Fort William during absence of Capt. Watson.

Capt. S. Speck, 4th N.I., to be second in command of 2d Nusserree or 7th Local Bat. with usual allowances.

Lieut. Garden, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. of army, attached to Presidency div., to officiate as assist. in department, during absence of Maj. Jackson with forces in Ava.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 22.—Brig. Maj. Campbell appointed to Rajpootanah force (Nusseerabad), v. Taylor on leave of absence.

Feb. 26.—Ens. Knyvett, 38th N.I., to officiate as adj. to 6th Local Horse from period of his joining, till arrival of Lieut. Barton.

Cornet Hogg directed to do duty with squadron of 5th Lt. Cav. at Bareilly in Rohilund.

Asst. Surg. Pickthorn directed to join general hospital.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. Balderston, 50th, and Lieut. Thomas, 36th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. Houghton, 63d N.I., to act as adj. to left wing

wing during its separation from head-quarters of regiment; date 9th Feb.

March 1.—Brig. Major Dyce, 8th Madras Brigade, permitted to return to Madras for benefit of health.

Lieut. J. Liptrap, 42d N.I., to be adj. to Chittagong Prov. Bat., v. Vincent removed to Dacca Prov. Bat.

March 2.—Lieut. P. C. Anderson, of Pioneers, to join detachment under Capt. Wilkie, serving with Brig. Gen. Morrison's division.

Lieut. Troup, 68th N.I., to officiate as adj. to Capt. Skene's levy; date 17th Feb.

Lieut. Glen to act as adj. to Capt. Wilkie's pioneer detachment, in room of Capt. Elton prom.; date 19th Feb.

Lieut. Deare to act as adj. to 68th N.I. till arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Winfield; date 29d Feb.

Capt. J. O. Clarkson, 42d N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Price commanding Benares division.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Ashe, 62d N.I., to act as adj. to left wing during its separation from head-quarters of regiment; date 12th Feb.

Ens. Beatty, 62d N.I., to act as interp. and quart. mast. in room of Lieut. Bellow, acting as mil. sec. to Brig. Gen. Morrison; date 14th Feb.

March 3.—Lieut. Symons to officiate as adj. and quart. mast. to div. of artillery in Rajpootana during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Middleton, v. Watts appointed adj. and quart. mast. to Saugor div. of artillery.

March 4.—Asst. Surg. Morgan to be med. store-keeper and assist. to surg. of field hospital with Brig. Gen. Shuldham's division, and directed to proceed to Sylhet.

March 5.—Asst. Surg. Grime posted to 1st Lt. Inf. Bat. at Chittagong.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 25. Brev. Capt. J. M. Sim, 15th N.I., for health.—28. Lieut. A. B. S. Kent, 68th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. V. Cary, 57th N.I., for health.

To Fort Marlboro'.—Feb. 25. Capt. T. C. Watson, fort adj. of Fort William, for three months, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Feb. 25. Brev. Capt. W. H. Girdlestone, 46th N.I., for twelve months, for health (via Singapore).—March 4. Capt. H. Tickell, corps of Engineers, for nine months, for health.

To Singapore.—Asst. Surg. A. K. Lindemay, 49th N.I., for four months, for health.

To New South Wales.—March 4. Capt. D. Williamson, 41st N.I., for twelve months, for health (via Singapore).

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 4. Lieut. R. W. Halhed, 28th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The fifth report of this institution for the last year has appeared at Calcutta. The primary object of this seminary is the education of native Christian youth, without excluding Hindoos or Mussulmans. The following extracts are interesting:—

"The number of students at present on the strength of the institution is fifty-four; viz. ten native Hindoos, of whom eight are Brahmuns; one Mussulman; three Garrow youths, sent by David Scott, Esq., the commissioner in Cooch Behar; and forty native Christians. Of these, eighteen are in the preparatory school. The fluctuation among the native students who retain the distinctions of caste, is more considerable than among the native Christians. In both classes, however, a fluctuation is to be expected till the beneficial result of a collegiate education, shall establish the necessity of uninterrupted attendance. At present there can be nothing of this nature to stimulate industry; but when the advantages which it confers begin to operate on the actual prospects of life, and its plan of study is found to pave the way to future eminence in society, an increased desire to enjoy its benefits will doubtless be enkindled. As the Christian students reside within the premises, and are subject to strict discipline, while every attention is paid to their comfort, scarcely any instance of desertion has occurred during the past year.

"Having now for four years made a full trial of the native method of teaching Sanskrit, the committee feel assured that it may be so improved as materially to curtail the period generally allotted to grammatical studies. They feel it a duty, therefore, to attempt its simplification, that the student may be brought forward at an early period to more intellectual pursuits. The outline of the plan which they have adopted from the beginning of the present year is this: while they retain the original Sungkrit rules of the grammar of Yopadeva, above a thousand in number, they have given an explanation of them in Bengalee, in lieu of the present Sungkrit explanation, the committing of which to memory will occupy much less time. With this Bengalee translation of the rules, the student will be enabled to construe them as he proceeds. To this combined exercise of the memory and the mind, they propose to unite the reading of short and easy sentences, formed to exemplify the rules, which shall rise gradually from the most simple expressions, through all the different stages of the grammar. Such an arrangement appears more calculated to economize their time, than the ancient method of keeping them without any reading exercises, till they have committed the whole of the grammar and the dictionary to memory, and of giving them, as their first exercises, one of the most difficult poems in the language.

"During the present winter, Professor Mack has again delivered a course of lectures in the college on chemistry in the English language the syllabus of which he is now translating into Bengalee, adding thereto the first principles of natural philosophy. The winter course of 1825 will be delivered to the students in their own language. Without such an outline of the lectures for perpetual reference, though interesting at the moment, they would leave but a faint impression on the memory. As the system of Hindoo polytheism is in a great measure built on fallacious principles respecting natural science, the committee trust that this series of lectures will be found useful in a religious

ligious as well as in a philosophical point of view.

"The committee feel severely the want of a body of works in the native languages, for the perusal of the students out of college hours. To secure their advancement in general knowledge, it is necessary to acquaint them with the various objects of human investigation; more especially is this deficiency felt with regard to the subject of history. The knowledge of Sungkrit, though indispensable in a system of education which embraces Indian literature, is not of itself calculated to expand the mind. It is the history of man, and a familiarity with those mental pursuits and that extensive circle of literature cultivated in Europe, which must elevate the views of the natives, and create a spirit of national emulation. It appears so important to supply this deficiency, that the committee propose to establish, in the present year, a department of translations under the superintendence of an able European gentleman, with the hope of thus obtaining an addition of three or four volumes annually to the student's library. His first attention will be directed to treatises on history, and the students who may devote their leisure hours to the perusal of them, will be admitted to contend for historical prizes, proportioned to the number of works in which they may desire to be examined."

INDO-BRITONS.

At a meeting which took place at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 16th February (see p. 222), for the formation of a society to train up Christian youth to useful trades and occupations; it was resolved, among other things, that the Society should be denominated "the Calcutta Apprenticing Society;" that the right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta should be solicited to become its patron; and "that it be a primary object of the committee, after receiving a sufficient fund for the purpose, to place out Christian youth, of every denomination, in need of support from this Society, with respectable persons, engaged in useful trades and occupations, who may be willing to take them as apprentices for a limited term of years; and that the committee be authorized to pay, for each apprentice, if required, a moderate premium, or stated monthly allowance, during part of the term of his apprenticeship, for defraying the expense of his maintenance and instruction, until his labour and services shall become a sufficient compensation."

The benefactions, on the day of meeting, amounted to about 10,000 sicca rupees.

The proposals published with a view of establishing this Society, contain the following observations:

"It is a notorious fact, that there is at

present, in Calcutta, a very large number of young men, born in the country, of European descent, who are out of employ, and destitute of all means of acquiring a livelihood; and that their number is rapidly increasing. It becomes, therefore, a question of the utmost importance—by what means such young men may be enabled to support themselves. It has been incontestibly proved by a gentleman, who, in the year 1821 published an excellent tract, entitled "Thoughts how to better the condition of Indo-Britons;" and also by the editors of the Friend of India, who reviewed that tract in the 5th number of their quarterly series,—that the condition of Indo-Britons can only be bettered by teaching them such trades as are required in the metropolis of India; and it has been, accordingly, recommended to Indo-Britons, in both those publications, to direct their attention to this object. Unfortunately, however, but very few parents and guardians of children born in the country, will be able to follow this judicious advice, without mutual co-operation and assistance. For there is hardly a mechanic or other tradesman in Calcutta, who will undertake to receive apprentices, either because he cannot be sufficiently remunerated for his trouble in instructing them, or because he fears that the morals of his Christian apprentices would be corrupted by their unavoidable association, during business hours, with the native workmen; and very few parents and guardians possess the means of sending their sons or wards to England for the purpose of being brought up to some trade. Indeed, this is not generally the case with only the Indo-British community; but many European parents are precisely in the same predicament. It is self-evident then, that the situation of many families must be very distressing; and that it is highly important to devise means of affording substantial relief.

"There are three ways in which this object may be accomplished:—1st. By sending a number of young men to England and apprenticing them to skilful and respectable tradesmen there, under the expectation that, after having returned to India and being settled there, they will readily engage to take as many youths connected with the Society under their care as they can properly attend to. 2d. By holding out a sufficient remunerative premium to Christian tradesmen in Calcutta to induce them to instruct a number of youths in their trade. 3d. By establishing a school in Calcutta, in which young men, who have acquired the rudiments of learning, might be placed for the purpose of being instructed in the various trades, provided persons duly qualified to teach them here can now be found."

ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE, AND ANNUITY FUND.

We to-day publish a document which must necessarily be interesting to the gentlemen of the civil service, and, with reference to the quarter whence it was kindly sent to us, those most concerned may depend upon its authenticity. It is an "Abstract Report of the Committee of Correspondence," and relates to absentee allowances, and an annuity fund, and while those to be benefited by it must be thankful indeed, if they do not feel uncommonly gratified by the attention paid to their pecuniary comforts, we hope that in the midst of these boons to one branch of the service, the merits of the other will not be forgotten. We think that the military pensions are at present on their lowest scale, and the furlough pay very inadequate to the commonest wants of one who is habituated and entitled to move in the sphere of a gentleman.

Abstract Report of the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 21st Sept. 1824.

Absentee Allowance.—After an actual residence in India in the civil service of ten years or upwards, a covenanted servant shall be entitled, on account of ill-health or otherwise, and without reference to his private fortune, to come once to Europe on leave for three years, and to receive for that period, from the Company's cash, £500 per annum.

In no case shall a greater number of servants come home under this regulation in any one year than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras, and six from Bombay.

The preference to be first given to servants producing medical certificates, upon honour, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health; and then to servants according to seniority.

Civil servants compelled by certified ill-health to come to Europe previously to completion of ten years' residence as above, to be entitled, for a period not exceeding three years, to £250 per annum.

Servants who have so received indulgence shall not, on again coming to Europe after completing ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance under the 1st regulation, except compelled by certified sickness, and then only to the difference between what they have drawn as absentee allowance, and that of £500 per annum for three years.

These allowances to commence from date of quitting India, and to cease at the expiration of three years, or on their arrival in India, which may first happen.

No servant receiving absentee allowance from a civil fund to be allowed the benefit of these regulations.

Annuity Fund in Bengal.—Subscrip-

tion to be one-twenty-fifth part of salaries and public emoluments, except travelling expenses, from the 1st of May 1825.

Each annuity to be 10,000 rupees, payable here at 2s. per rupee, being £1,000 sterling.

Annuities to be tendered to subscribers having served in the civil service twenty-five years, and actually resided in India twenty-two years of that period, according to seniority, as fixed by the Court of Directors.

The first annuity to be granted commencing with the 1st May 1826.

The number of annuities in no case to exceed nine per annum.

Any subscriber having contributed full twenty-five years, including three years' absence in Europe, and retiring from the service before the option of an annuity may devolve on him, to be entitled to the same in his proper turn without any payment to the fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule, viz.

Any subscriber accepting the tender of annuity shall (to entitle him thereto) pay to the institution the difference between one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life and the accumulated value of his previous contributions. In case the latter quantity shall be less than the former.

Any member so choosing may decline paying such difference, and shall be entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion.

An annuitant to be wholly debared from returning to the service.

A subscriber who has been dismissed the Company's service to have no claim.

Resignation of service essential, to entitle an individual to an annuity.

A subscriber may at any time withdraw, forfeiting his right to any benefit.—[*Herald*, March 8.

MR F. W. MACNAGHTEN.

Address of the Hindu Inhabitants of Calcutta

My Lord: The native community of Calcutta, who have long known and highly appreciated the worth of your lordship's character as a judge, are desirous of expressing to you, in the most public manner, the feelings with which they are actuated, on hearing of your approaching departure to Europe.

The high and important situation which you have occupied for so long a period, and with so much honour and lustre to your name, so much benefit and blessing to British and native interests, has necessarily brought you into closer contact with our community than falls to the lot of any other servant of the crown of England in this country. And we flatter ourselves, that while you have enjoyed the most ample opportunities of appreciating our general

ral character, you have also learnt, that we are far from insensible to the invaluable gifts which the laws of England never fail to confer on those who are happily subject to them, when those laws are administered in the able, impartial, upright, and independent manner in which we have uniformly seen them dispensed by your hand.

During part of the long period in which you have graced and dignified the bench, we have seen you labouring alone and unassisted in your judicial functions, and meeting the claims which we, amongst many others, had upon your services, with a diligence, a readiness, and a disregard to personal ease and convenience, which we could at no time sufficiently admire, but of which we shall for ever retain a grateful remembrance, when seas shall have separated us for ever from your lordship.

The pains which you have uniformly bestowed on making yourself acquainted with our laws and institutions, have long been known to us all, and the result, honourable to yourself, is now before the world; while the integrity, wisdom, and firmness which you have no less uniformly displayed in dispensing those laws as in duty bound, in the spirit of British jurisprudence, have eminently taught us to estimate aright the distinguished privileges we enjoy, of living under the crown of England. You will carry with you, in the approbation of your own conscience, the highest reward which the public servant can attain. We assure you, with the utmost sincerity and truth, that if our testimony to the success of your exertions in promoting the public weal in India can add to the value of this reward, we give it with the utmost cordiality and delight.

We shall never cease to regret your departure from a bench which you have so long honoured and distinguished; but it belongs to us, at this moment of inevitable separation—and we perform the duty with pride and satisfaction—to convey to you the unanimous and heartfelt wishes of our community, that, in your native country, in the bosom of your family, in the midst of your friends, you may enjoy all manner of health and happiness, in the possession of all that peace, honour, and respect, to which your public services in India so eminently entitle you.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed by upwards of 150 of the principal native gentlemen of Calcutta.)

Address of the Mohammedan Inhabitants of Calcutta:

From the period when your lordship arrived in this country, you have evinced the possession of all human excellencies, of knowledge, of humanity, of justice, of fortitude, of generosity, of kindness, and

of condescension. You have been an example of the truth of the divine saying: "And thou shalt surely find those among them to be the most inclinable to enter into friendship for the true believers, who say, we are Christians."

You have employed yourself in redressing the aggrieved, in comforting the distressed, in extending indulgence to all descriptions of inhabitants of this city, in elevating the character of the respectable part of the community, in preserving the station and respecting the condition of all classes of society, and in securing to all ranks of people the enjoyment of their civil and religious liberties. You have indulged the natural bent of your disposition in the performance of just and equitable actions. The inhabitants of this country, both near and remote, have reposed in the shade of your beneficence, and, in the happiness of their hearts, are praying for the preservation of honour and glory to one so celebrated and so virtuous.

This address, which we have now the honour unanimously to present to your lordship, contains nothing but fact. It is not offered for the purpose of praise and panegyric, but rendered as a duty which we owe to truth. We now crave permission to place the gem of prayer on your illustrious head. So long as the heavens shall continue to revolve, may the Almighty plunge your enemies into the abyss of adversity, and may he exalt your friends and well-wishers to the pinnacle of prosperity. We pray that your lordship's return to your country be associated with all happiness and prosperity; that you may enjoy long life; and that, as long as the morning zephyrs of spring shall produce the variegated beauties of nature, so long may the tree of your hope bring forth spontaneous blossoms of good fortune, in the verdant garden of your native land.

DEPARTURE OF SIR F. MACNAGHTEN.

Yesterday forenoon, at half-past eleven o'clock, the hon. Sir W. F. Macnaghten embarked at Chandpaul Ghaut, under the usual salute, for the purpose of proceeding to the H.C.'s ship General Hewitt at Saugor. The hon. Sir A. Buller, the advocate general, and the whole of the barristers, attorneys, officers, and establishment of the supreme court, accompanied his lordship to the Ghaut; and certainly a more honourable tribute than that could not possibly have been paid to any one. In saying that Sir Francis most deeply felt this last proof of the affliction of his honourable colleague, and those learned gentlemen among whom he had lived so long, our readers may rest assured that we speak from his own authority; and it would be but little to say that he neither did express, nor could have expressed, at the

the time of parting, the half of what his head felt, and of what will be impressed on it for ever. This last tribute, the crowning honour of so many which he had received, was not only spontaneous, but unlooked for; and the "natural drops that were shed" spoke, indeed, more than the most eloquent tongue could have uttered. —[*Ben. Hurk.*, March 3.

THE DURBAR.

The Governor-General held a durbar at the Government House, on Saturday the 26th February. A detachment of H. M.'s 87th regt, with the band, attended on the occasion. His lordship entered the marble hall at ten o'clock, accompanied by his staff, when the several vakeels of native states, and natives of rank, in attendance, were presented successively by the Persian secretary, Mr. Stirling.

The following persons received dresses of honour, viz.

Rajah Bhoop Sing, a khelaat of condolence, on the occasion of the demise of the Rannee of the late Maha Rajah Kulian Sing, a khelaat of seven pieces, a jeegah and sirpeitch, a pearl necklace, a kulgee of boomah feathers, a sword and shield.

Roy Girdharee Lal, on the accession of the Nuwrah Nazim, a khelaat of six pieces, a jeegah and sirpeitch.

Mirza Mohumud Camil Khan, on ditto ditto, a khelaat of six pieces, a jeegah and sirpeitch.

Oomakant Opadheea, on his appointment as vakeel of the Rajah of Nipaul, a khelaat of seven pieces, a jeegah and sirpeitch, a pearl necklace.

Koonwur Hureenath Roy, on receiving the titles of rajah and buhadore, a khelaat of seven pieces, a string of pearls, a jeegah and sirpeitch, a pearl chowkurrah.

Agha Boosurg, on his first presentation, one khelaat of six pieces, one jeegah and sirpeitch.

Kalynarain Sudr Canoongoe, on his presentation, one khelaat of five pieces, one sirpeitch.

Kalachund Ehose, on ditto, one khelaat of five pieces, 1 sirpeitch.

Moorleydhur Tewaree, Naib of the Nipaul Vakeel, a nimah astin, pair of shawls, and goshwarah.

Roy Rutton Sing, on his appointment as Vakeel of the Maha Rannee of Coonwur Dowlut Sing, a pair of shawls, a goshwarah.

Kirpam Pundit, a khelaat of condolence on the death of Gunaish Doss Pundit, vakeel of the Nuwrah Tyz Mahommed Khan, a pair of shawls and goshwarah.

Setulpershaud, on his appointment as vakeel of the rajah of Shahabad, a pair of shawls, a goshwarah.

Baboo Rutton Sing, gomashtah of Jugut Seit Govindchund, on his appointment,

one pair of shawls, one nimah astin, one goshwarah.

Bindrabun, gomashtah of Seit Dushenchund, on his appointment, a pair of shawls and goshwarah.

Moulvee Abdool Kurreem, on his appointment as head moonshiee of the Persian office, one khelaat of five pieces, one jeegah and sirpeitch.

Moulvee Mohummud Mohsin, on his appointment as deputy moonshiee of the Persian office, one nimah astin, one pair of shawls, and goshwarah.

Moulvee Alec Auzum, on ditto as 4th preceptor of the Mudirra or Mahommedan College, one nimah astin, one pair of shawls, and goshwarah. —[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Feb. 28.

CANE BRIDGE.

Metamorphosis of the Shikharporian Cane Rope Bridge of Suspension at Allypore into one of Syllhet Cane, or ground Rattans.

This curious change was, we understand, effected with ease in a few hours. The result is very interesting, inasmuch as it proves the great facility and economy with which these ingenious structures can be composed and suspended.

It appears that the canes, from 100 to 225 feet in length, and from one to nearly two inches in diameter, are procurable on our north-eastern frontier, merely for the cost of the labour in collecting them together. The Governor-General's agent, Mr. Scott, when at Syllhet, sent down to Calcutta, at the request of Mr. Colin Shakespear, a supply of canes, coiled up like rope; and of which he has constructed the present small bridge of 120 feet span by five feet in width. Not only the roadway, but all the radiating guys, catenary curved swings, preventer braces, and vertical suspenders, are of cane, none exceeding one and a quarter inch in diameter, and many not three-quarters of an inch.

The use of iron thimbles throughout the composition, gives an air of symmetry and neatness, while they greatly diminish friction, and add much to the strength of the bridge, which, like its rustic predecessor, has only one iron-jointed arm in the centre.

The appearance of the arch is singularly light, even more so than rope; and it is, in reality, lighter as a whole, because the bamboo cross slips, forming the road-way, are lashed at once to canes, and thus it becomes firmer than in the rope bridge, in which the tread-way is distinct, and lies over the strands.

Eighteen canes of 150 feet each from the bearings.—These are lashed together at each end of the bridge, and then bound round four open hearts, in substitution of dead-eyes. Thus the setting-up power acts

acts in the same way as with the rope bridge.

There are no friction sleeves in the standards, with the exception of one for the lowest guy, the angle being acute.

The strength and durability of the cane is by some considered equal to that of rope, but this is a question that time will solve. Meanwhile it is quite clear, that if the cane should only last a season or two of the rains, and it is strongest when kept moist, the advantages gained to the country, abounding in that useful and cheap commodity, will be incalculable, no bridge whatever, we believe, having been attempted in that quarter up to the present time. And we may conclude that the natives, from habit and method in working up cane, will improve both on the neatness and strength of cane-bridges now to be introduced, especially as they well know, from experience, how to chuse the best kind of cane, and to cut it at a proper season for the purpose intended. —[*Cal. John Bull*, March 8.

CELERITY OF EXPRESSES AND THE COMMON PAWK.

We are happy in recording a very extraordinary instance of further increased celerity in the progress of our mails to Madras. On the 4th of last month an express from government to Ceylon, via Madras, reached the latter place in the short space of nine days and three-quarters of an hour, having thus exceeded, by twelve hours, the greatest speed yet attained, even on the improved rates which of late years have taken place. The measured distance, it is well known, is 1,044 miles. The common hawk which brought this intelligence in little more than eleven days, now greatly surpasses all former expresses on the old regime.

From the Bombay side of India, an express reached Calcutta on the 5th inst., in the short space of thirteen days and a half, the distance being 1,308 miles. On the advantages to government, and the mercantile body, thus acquired by these very expeditious rates of communication, it would be superfluous to say more, than that they reflect much credit on the post-office department. —[*Ibid.*

DEMOLITION OF TWO WIDOWS.

Ghunnasam Mookerjee, a respectable inhabitant of Mahurpore, in the zillah of Kistnagore, died at the 82d year of his age, on the 19th of Maugh last. His two widows (the eldest about seventy, and the youngest thirty years of age), after distributing handsomely to the poor, burnt themselves in the funeral pile of their husband. The deceased Ghunnasam Mookerjee left no issue; but about a year before his death, he had adopted a son. —[*Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XX. No. 117.

fore his death, merely had it in contemplation to make one of his nephews his adopted son. Now, therefore, his relations do not agree, amongst themselves, about the person that may inherit his property. Some say that his third brother, Goluck Chunder Mookerjee, who performed his funeral rites, will inherit his property, while others oppose this argument, and say that his nephew, whom he intended to make his adopted son, will come up to it. —[*Sumachar Durpan*.

AGRICULTURE IN THE INTERIOR.

Lucknow, Feb. 11th. —“ We have extremely bad and unseasonable weather; this is the fourth day of cold bleak rain, accompanied by thunder. All accounts agree from every quarter that the agriculture of this province or kingdom is in a most perfect state, and the crops exceedingly flourishing. Travellers say the appearance of the country is superior to anything they could have imagined.” —[*Scotsman*.

EXPORT OF INDIGO.

The quantity of indigo exported, up to the 8th March, was as follows:

	F. Maunds.
To Great Britain	44,091
Ditto Company's shipments	11,971
To Foreign Europe	8,449
To America	3,210
To the Gulph	6,161
Total Exportation... Maunds	73,947

IMPORT OF BULLION.

Comparative Statement of the Importation of Bullion for the last five Years.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1820	55,40,585	2,13,61,848	2,74,02,433
1821	13,53,941	2,16,96,870	2,30,50,811
1822	10,69,116	1,98,52,709	2,09,21,825
1823	16,75,135	1,12,24,883	1,29,00,018
1824	14,42,050	1,33,05,606	1,47,47,656

HAIL-STORM.

Extract of a Letter, dated Bhopalpoore, Feb. 10, 1825. —“ We arrived here on the morning of the 9th inst., after a comfortless march from Kamptee, and were particularly struck with the beauty of the scenery, which is romantic in the extreme; and we cannot think why the place has been so much abused by the gents, who have hitherto had the felicity of residing here. On the evening of our arrival a dreadful storm of wind and rain, accompanied by hail-stones, burst from the clouds; the hail-stones were the largest and most extraordinary ever seen, some of them being as large and as heavy as goose eggs, to which articles, in shape, they bore a very striking resemblance. The storm is to commence its march to morning morning on its way to Lucknow, and the officers

officers and men seem particularly gratified at its having fallen to their lot to go to that wonderful city: poor fellows, they will wish themselves back again before long, at sweet Dabrez, as they denominate it. The station, in my humble opinion, is far superior to Lucknow, on account of the splendour of the puckah bungalows, public buildings, and native temples.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 10.]

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

Omorashur.—One of the Ofganies, lately getting on horseback, violently rushed into Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing Bahadur's camp, with a bare sword in hand, and was at the point of killing the Maha Rajah, when being opposed by his body guards, he was put in chains. We are further informed, that some days after this, the Maha Rajah first crossed the Indus, or Sindh; and afterwards, that his forces might follow him, ordered a bridge of boats to be prepared over this river.—[*Koowmoody*.]

Pashawar.—Yar Mahamood Khan, the governor of Pashawar, lately detached a few cavalries, under the command of Shadoollah Kaun, to suppress the disturbance that had been made in a neighbouring province by Kowar Khuruk Sing. After this, the governor being informed that the zemindars of Pund Somurkundar had neglected to pay their usual tribute for two years together, passed an order upon Dusth Mahomood Khaun to levy an army and march for that place, to frighten the zemindars with a war, in case they would neglect for the future to pay their tributes regularly.—[*Shum-ul Ukkur*.]

Domestic Quarrel.—Kowar Sing, one of Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing's jageerdars, being informed that Nabob Ahmood Khaun, another jageerdar of the Maha Rajah, was in camp at Bundo Bohokurry, went personally to his camp at night with many heavy-armed soldiers, and killed several of his men. Thus a battle ensued, and, after a great loss on both sides, the nabob was defeated.—[*Ibid*.]

Jubbulpore, Feb. 22.—"General Adams left this on the 17th, in progress to Kurnaul: long will his name be remembered on the banks of the Nerbudda, and his departure from hence will long be regretted. Mr. Wilder intends to reside at Jubbulpore, and expresses no little anxiety for the completion of his palace. We understand that two troops of irregular horse are to be raised here, and the Nujeeb corps to be greatly increased; and also that Mr. W. is about to apply for several more assistants: for he is said to attribute the

unsettled state of the province to the want, principally, of European agents. When the 8th cavalry have left the districts, we may expect some troubles again; and, most probably, one officer will have to go to Tejghur, and another to Mundelah, towards the end of the month."

Neemutch, Feb. 7.—We have had a row in the neighbourhood, between two sects of Moosulmans, caused by jealousy between their respective high priests. The Borahs killed the priest of the other sect, at which the others are terribly exasperated, and some murder will no doubt be committed. A Borah was stabbed last night, and three others were *sarkurled* in the town of Neemutch a few nights ago. The Borahs are collecting at Mundisore in numbers, to defend their priest, a hair of whose head they swear shall not be touched, though they are willing to pay any sum of money that may be desired.

Letters from the Upper Provinces, of the 24th February, state that all was quiet in the neighbourhood of Bhurtpore, from which place Sir David Ochterlony had gone to Delhi.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Mar. 10.]

A letter from Jubbulpore, dated February 10, mentions a gallant exploit performed by a native officer of the 51st Bengal N.I., named Beechook Sing, subadar of the light company. Being detached to protect the village of Taighur, with forty sepoy, he learned that the marauder, Dheerjeng Sing, was encamped in the hills near Govera, about twenty-five miles distance, with 200 followers. Leaving a small force to defend the baggage, he marched to the enemy's camp, forced his breastwork at the point of the bayonet, killing and wounding about twenty; the remainder fled.

COMPLIMENTARY SIAMESE LETTER.

Sir Archibald Campbell has received the following curious letter from Siam, *via* Martaban:—

"The chief of the country of Zaky, of Lagoon, and Jumma; the splendid hero and renowned warrior of great splendour, dignity, and riches; the prince, the ruler over fifty-seven provinces, possessed by my ancestors from the remotest generations; the lord and chief of the nine tribes of the Siamese people; the illustrious prince possessing the richest throne in the east. The name of the second chief is Bemsagan Loom Yat; the name of the third, Shoom Zova Banzagan Lan Cheg. These three chiefs were present in durbar, with three-and-thirty wazeers, and being unanimous, having but one mind and one object, represent this to his Excellency.

"To the governor over sixty tribes, and the

the great conqueror over countries, the English hero, the champion of the word, the tamer of elephants, the general victorious over the Burmese, mild and merciful, the leader of leaders, the inspirer of bravery; this request is written, in the year of the Hegira, 1186—a year greater than any seen by our ancestors; a year more auspicious than all former years; in which the conqueror of provinces, the English hero, by command of his king, came with an army to attack the Burmese, over whom he has been victorious; who has not molested the inhabitants; but has permitted the poor to remain in their dwellings. This intelligence having reached us, diffused general joy. We have likewise heard that many wazeers and Burmese soldiers have been sent to the regions of death by the invincible warriors. The English hero, who is seated on a throne, and is exceeding beneficent, has ordered that neither vexation nor trouble is to be given to the people remaining in their houses. Against your power no enemy can draw an arrow. The poor and the cultivators in your prosperity find ease. Further, we are of opinion, that if you continue fighting after this manner for one year, or one month, neither the name nor vestige of the Burmese will remain. Then will the poor in tranquillity pass their lives, and the name of their merciless enemies will be obliterated. We are likewise persuaded that, to the people living under the shadow of the standard of your clemency, not even a cause of trouble can arise. The great chief, Leecatag; the second, Bungan Khoon; the third, Bungan Khasan Chey-doo Ghom Thubam; the chiefs of the countries of Laboom and Jamaz, all being assembled, and being unanimous, and having but one mind and one object, I have described it to the great English hero and conqueror, and I wish to be informed of your circumstances, and every wish in your mind. This request is addressed to the presence of the illustrious enthroned English conqueror."—[*Gov. Gaz.*, March 10.]

EMBARKATION OF ELEPHANTS.

Another embarkation of elephants, for the service of the army at Rangoon, has taken place lately. The ships will proceed forthwith, and their arrival will no doubt expedite the march of the second division of the army, should it not have already moved.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Mar. 11.]

COUNTRY OF ARRACAN.

Camp at Myoo Mooa, the 1st March.—"We arrived here yesterday morning, having made the march from Mera Prang in two stages, as the sandy roads were too deep for the artillery bullocks, dragging the guns and heavy tumbrils, &c., to accomplish it in one. This is a beautiful,

fine-climated, airy spot, upon the bank of that grand river the Myoo,* or rather Maha, or great river, a name which is well applied to a noble frith of at least four miles broad. The landing-place is here excellent, forming a small bay of hard sand, through which protrude layers of schistus, which, with sandstone, seems to constitute the geological formation of the Arracan mountains. The features of this country are extremely interesting, and illustrative of the existence of the deluge, for the soil gradually condenses, as it were, from the light mud of Bengal to the sandy and alluvial depositions forming the hills of Chittagong, till we observe the hard stratified schistus of Arracan, covered with sand and blocks of sandstone, and at last arrive at the ponderous granite rocks, of which consist so many of the islands of the eastern archipelago. At Mera Perang I discovered shells, of very ancient date, upon rocks of sandstone near a mile from the sea, and in the middle of jungle. In this part of the country the hills are very fertile, being covered with luxuriant forests, containing very fine and lofty trees: yet none that I have seen equal in height or diameter those which I have seen in the forests of Sumatra; but the appearance of the jungles, and the character of the plants, exactly resemble the vegetation discoverable in that island, now, alas! and from this date, separated from the empire of Britain. At the base of the Arracan hills appear numerous plains; covered with dry thick grass, or stubble, which is extremely apt to become ignited, and in that case the fire spreads with great rapidity, and becomes not only troublesome, but exceedingly dangerous in the vicinity of an extensive camp, such as that from which I am at present writing. Yesterday the wind blew fresh from the north-westward, and the consequence was, that in a large plain, covered with long dry stubble, in front of the lines, which had caught fire, either through accident or design, the flames raged very fiercely for several hours. At length, however, the blaze became extinguished, chiefly through the exertions of Col. Lindsay, who naturally felt alarmed, lest the flame should approach the artillery, and reach the ammunition in the tumbrils. General Morrison, I presume, in consequence of this circumstance, with his usual foresight and prudence, and care for the preservation of his army, which is indeed visible in every order that is issued, directed

* It appears that the Mayoon or Myoo river is not at all as described or laid down in any map hitherto published. It is an inland sea, branching off in different directions, and the nearest point of land at a place called Monje Keon, in a direction north-easterly, is about 3½ miles from the right bank.

directed patrols to be constituted around the camp last night, and all fires to be extinguished at 8 p.m. Commodore Hayes is with the flotilla in the Arracan river, and, we hear, has driven the enemy from several stockades. The Burmese are affirmed to be numerous in the neighbourhood of Arracan; but on this point having nothing authentic to communicate, I refrain from stating any thing on imperfect information. So far as I can judge, the Burmese must be a race of inexorable tyrants, and God is good in removing power from hands so unworthy to wield it as those of the Ava Government.

The plains now desolate and covered with grass, evidently, at one period, must have been rich cultivated fields, from which the inhabitants have been driven by the oppression of their invaders. A respectable Mug informed me, some days ago, that he detested the Burmese on account of their tyranny, and that they had ruined the province, which was visible in the plains to which I have alluded, that formerly were fields in a state of cultivation, and that the country was once overspread by a numerous population, hardly an individual of which is at present to be seen. The beach from Mungdoo to Myoo is intersected with creeks and nullahs, which abound with oysters of delicious flavour, and excellent fish are procurable in the Myoo. The saw fish is frequently seen in the creeks, and is one of the most extraordinary animals which inhabit the ocean, and the use of its long and sharp thorny snout is by no means readily apparent. At first sight this creature bears considerable resemblance to the *Gurceol*, or *Eageria Genetica*. The jungles abound in deer, several of which have been killed during the march.—[*Dem. Hurk.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 10. *Hero of Malown*, Garrick, from London.

Departures.

March 9. *La Belle Alliance*, Robt. for Madras and Bengoolen.—10. *Felicita*, Campbell, for Madras.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 29. At Nurringpoor, the lady of Lieut. E. R. Jardine, 1st N.I., of a son.

Feb. 4. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithful, of a daughter.

8. At Cuttack, Mrs. S. Atkinson, of a daughter.

8. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. S. Houlton, 2d grenadier bat., of a daughter.

22. Mrs. E. D'Silva, of a daughter.

March 3. Mrs. J. W. Ricketts, of a son.

The lady of L. Agabeg, Esq., of a son and heir.

7. Mrs. M. Locken, wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the Bengal marine, of a daughter.

9. The lady of A. Agabeg, Esq., of a son.

— At Midnapore, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Chowringhee, the lady of R. M. Ronald, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 12. At the principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Joseph Rodrigues to Miss Maria D'Rosario.

19. At St. John's Cathedral, James Hamilton Speer, Esq., of Nattore, to Miss C. A. Dick.

25. At Cawnpore, Lieut. J. T. Somerville, 51st N.I., to Miss Henrietta Kingston.

March 4. At the Cathedral, Wm. Tomkins, Esq., only son of Col. J. Tomkins, late of the Bengal Artill., to Mrs. Henrietta Brooks, eldest daughter of W. D. S. Smith, Esq.

9. At the Cathedral, the Rev. Wm. J. Deas, of Burdwan, missionary, to Miss M. E. White, formerly of the European Female Orphan Asylum, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

Jan. 18. Drowned, at Rangoon, Capt. W. Foster, of the brig *McCauley*.

Feb. 10. At Chunar, Mr. John Lawrence, assist. com. of ordnance, aged 54.

16. At Serampore, Wm. Baldwin, Esq., senior, formerly of Hydrampore, indigo planter, aged 53.

25. At Delhi, Capt. C. E. Turner, 24th N.I.

March 14. H. Clarke, Esq., surgeon, aged 37.

6. Julia, youngest daughter of Mr. J. R. Cook, of Gazeypore, aged seven months.

— Mrs. Theresa Bridgnell, wife of Mr. James Bridgnell, aged 38.

7. Henry, infant son of Mr. J. Ballard, jun.

9. T. W. King, Esq., aged 46.

10. Mr. Thomas Taylor, musician, aged 20.

Lately, Major Schleich, a most gallant and valuable officer. We understand he was shot while on board one of the boats engaged on the late attack on the stockades in Arracan. His loss will create a vacancy in particular departments, not easily to be filled up.—[*Cat. John Bull*, March 14.]

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACHELORS' BALL.

We have seldom, if ever, witnessed a more elegant or more joyous entertainment than that which was given by the bachelors on Friday evening (Feb. 4), at Mr. Fauquier's gardens; it certainly may be classed as a first-rate assembly; and it is quite impossible to convey an adequate idea of the mirth and festivity which reigned triumphant, from "evening tide till dawn of day."

The ball-room exhibited a most splendid specimen of tasteful variety; the word "welcome" greeted each guest as he entered, and the figure of Terpsichore on "light fantastic toe" communicated sentiments of pleasurable expectation, which were seen beaming on the countenance of every lovely guest, as she contemplated the brilliancy and splendour with which she was surrounded.

The ball was opened by two lovely brides, in a double country dance; quadrilles and waltzes then assumed their sway, which were kept up with unabated spirit until after 12 o'clock: the party were then called to partake of a supper, which, for elegance, taste, and variety, certainly stands unrivalled.

Lady Munro, and the principal families of the settlement, honoured the bachelors with their company on this happy evening. The music of the Spanish dance recalled the party from the supper-tables, succeeded by

by quadrilles and waltzes, which continued until past three o'clock; at which hour the lovely fair ones reluctantly separated, to dream (we hope) of the happiness they had enjoyed and communicated to many an admiring bachelor.

A few jovial souls adjourned to a second supper, where sparkling champagne and claret ruby bright ushered in the rosy morn, and where a host presided, who may emphatically be said "to live in the hearts of his friends."

[No papers have been received from Madras up to a late period this month.]

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

Feb. 19. *Ganges*, Lloyd, from London 13th October.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 14. At Pronamallee, Mr. T. De Cruz, sub-assist. surg., to Mrs. Jane Adamson.

— At Cuddalore, Mr. Manuel D'Vaz to Miss C. D. M. F. Pereira.

19. At Bangalore, Mr. Whitlock, 31th N.I., to Harriet, third daughter of the late Sir Samuel Toller.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

BREV. CAPT. NEWTON.—LIEUT. SOUNDERS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 31st, 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extracts from despatches from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 21st and 30th July 1824.

[Memorial from Brevet Capt. Newton, complaining of having been superseded in rank as Brevet Capt., and soliciting redress on the ground of the court's orders of the 30th June 1819, transmitted.]

"You will have been informed by our circular letter, dated on the 14th of April 1824, wherein a correct rule was laid down for the grant of the Brevet commission, that, in consideration of the inconvenience and confusion which would result from cancelling so many commissions, and disturbing officers in the enjoyment of rank which many of them had held for several years, the new orders were not to have any retrospective effect; we therefore did not direct the revocation of any commission of Brevet Captain; but, on the other hand, we are not at liberty to direct any new commission to be issued.—The claim of Capt. Newton, to a revision of the rank granted to cadets of his season, cannot therefore be admitted."

[Lieut. John Sounders, who returns to Europe for the second time on sick certificate, in consequence of most serious injury received in a conflict with a tiger, is most strongly recommended by the

Government for admission to the pension to which he would have been entitled had he received the same injury in action with the enemy.]

"We cannot comply with the application of Lieut. Sounders, to be admitted to the benefit of the regulations for the grant of pensions to officers who sustain serious injury in action with the enemy; but as he received very severe wounds while engaged in the public service, which have entailed on him such permanent lameness in his left arm, as, in the opinion of the Medical Board, to be equivalent in many of its consequences to the loss of the limb, we shall not, as a special case, object to the grant to him of an allowance of £60 (sixty) per annum, commencing from the 23d of September 1823, the date of the Medical Board's certificate on the case."

LAW.

BOMBAY SESSIONS, FEB. 2.

Osmun bin Seedek was put upon his trial for piracy. The circumstances, as detailed in the evidence, were shortly as follow. The prisoner and two others embarked as passengers in a boat bound from Surat to Bombay, and in the middle of the night suddenly rose upon the crew and with two swords, which they had secretly brought on board, they succeeded in forcibly taking possession of the vessel, having wounded severely the timber and four or five of the crew. They afterwards carried the boat into a port in the Gulph of Cambay; but suspicion being excited, they were seized by the chief of the place, and sent to Bombay; two out of the number succeeding, however, in making their escape before reaching the presidency. The prisoner was found guilty on the cleared evidence.

The grand jury, before they were discharged, reported to the court that the state of the gaol was every way such as could be desired, and highly creditable to the present Marshal, Mr. Leggett.—[*Bombay Courier*, Feb. 5.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURVEY OF THE PERSIAN GULPH.

By accounts dated January, from the Persian Gulph, the survey was making rapid progress. It commenced this season at Grane Harbour, which has been minutely examined. From thence the coast-line has been completed to Core Abdullah, formerly a mouth of the Euphrates; all the islands have been laid down between that and Grane, and to the southward about twenty miles of coast have been surveyed. No discoveries have yet been made of any importance; but in the progress of the vessels to the southward, something of interest is likely to be

found, as the coast is nearly, if not quite unknown between Grane and El Katif. The harbour of Grane is described as very extensive, being nearly sixty miles in circumference, with good anchorage and shelter. The town is said to be large, very populous, and to carry on an immense trade with India, and all parts of the Gulph. The greatest civility was shewn by the Sheik to the officers of the surveying vessels, and he appeared very desirous of forwarding their views.—[*Bom. Gaz. Feb. 23.*]

SUTTEES.

We have received accounts of two suttees having recently taken place in the Deckan, and one in the Concan. The piles were constructed in strict conformity with the rules prescribed by the Shasters, which adds to the torments of those who devote themselves as victims in these dreadful sacrifices; and, by all we can learn, the fortitude and devotedness of these superstitious beings were increased by the prospect of enhanced sufferings. Time alone, however, can shew what measures it may be safe ultimately to adopt, for the purpose of putting an end to rites so cruel and revolting to humanity. For ourselves, we question the policy of any direct interference in the reform of practices, which the diffusion of a more enlightened system of education can alone remedy. We make this remark in reference to the discussions in which the Legislature, and would-be legislators at home, have recently engaged, on this delicate subject. Their humanity outstrips their judgment—its display only augments the evil which they are desirous of correcting. None surely can be more desirous of accomplishing that object than the authorities in India; and can it be for a moment believed that they are callous in the discharge of their duty? Instead, therefore, of declaiming at public meetings against the tolerance of so horrid a practice, it would produce a more salutary effect, if our Wilberforces, Buxtons, and Buckinghams were to contribute each his mite to the dissemination of education in India; which would not fail of dissipating those clouds of darkness and ignorance, in which it is the policy of the Braminical ascendancy to retain its followers. It has been contended that a positive interdiction of the practice might be safely attempted; and that it would as safely succeed, because, as it is not countenanced by the Shasters, it would not be interfering with the religious observances of the Hindoos. We doubt the policy of such an interdiction; if it be not an interference with their religion, it is an interference with a deeply-rooted custom. It might, however, be tried—but not in the British territories. We should imagine that any of the native chiefs, the most enlightened of those in alliance with us,

might be prevailed upon to prohibit the practice.—If the attempt succeeded, it might be then followed up in our own territories. Instead of our own countrymen crowding to the spot to witness such inhuman rites, it would be perhaps better if they turned from these spectacles with horror and disgust, and seized every opportunity of speaking of the practice in terms of marked reprobation; they must recollect that in all ages and countries, where force has been employed to root out any particular superstition, it has only made its votaries more determined and obstinate.—The sun of knowledge alone can disperse the mists and illumine the darkness of superstition.—[*Bom. Cour. Feb. 19.*]

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

Among the many festivities of the last month, one of the most conspicuous, in point of gaiety and numerous assemblage, was the subscription ball given on Friday last. On this occasion Mr. Newnham's elegant bungalow on the Esplanade, which was kindly lent for the night, was thrown open to all the fair and gay of the Presidency. About nine, the company began to assemble, and before ten the rooms were filled with guests. The entertainments commenced with country dancing, and we were glad to see our old acquaintance have a place alternately with quadrilles, during the remainder of the evening. The polite and assiduous attentions of the stewards were unremitting. Hilarity, good-humour, and unmingled satisfaction appeared to reign over all, to a degree seldom equalled. At midnight the company partook of an elegant supper, after which dancing was resumed, and kept up until an early hour next morning.—[*Bombay Gazette, Feb. 2.*]

STEAM NAVIGATION.

From some observations in the *Calcutta John Bull*,* it would appear that he has been accused by the *Madras Courier* of "making a severe reflection on the people of Madras, for their want of liberality, in not promoting the navigation by steam to this country." Such an accusation we have not remarked in the pages of the *Bull*, but if it has been made, we cannot suppose that the good people of Bombay have escaped; and in fact it comes out, that only one of fourteen letters, sent to this Presidency by the steam navigation promoters, was answered. We certainly think that our friends here might have been more courteous; but we suppose that the reason that the letters in question were not answered, was simply this, that no encouraging hopes could be communicated. The greater part of the society saw numerous difficulties in establishing steam navigation,

* See *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. XIX. p. 837.

gation, to be carried on round the Cape of Good Hope, while they were all anxious, as bringing us, as it were, nearer home, that the first experiment should be made by the Red Sea, a route which appeared to offer fewer difficulties, and which afforded an opportunity of visiting the most interesting countries of the world. Should ever a communication by means of steam navigation take place between India and Europe, we have little doubt that the route last-mentioned will be the one that will be adopted. In fact, we believe that if a steam packet plied at this moment between Bombay and Cosseir, numbers of people from every part of India would prefer going by her, in preference to round the Cape, even if they were certain of only a common shipping conveyance from Alexandria. The plague and the quarantines are certainly at present a great objection, and a source of considerable annoyance, and would be a powerful obstacle to families proceeding by Egypt; but to single men they would not appear of the same consequence, and if the Pacha lives, and continues to take the same interest as he does at present, in the agriculture, commerce, and police of the country, it may be fairly expected, that in a few years there will be little more difficulty or danger in travelling between Cosseir and the Nile, than there at present is between Bombay and Poona; while under the new regulations regarding health that are establishing, the plague will probably either disappear altogether, or be much less frequent in its visits. The route itself, too, affords so many objects of interest and curiosity, that these alone would be sufficient to decide most people to adopt it, even if the difficulties were far greater than they are at present. A person, as his taste or inclination may lead him, has an opportunity, without almost going out of his way, of examining the stupendous remains of Egyptian antiquity, of visiting the Holy Land, and, last of all, exploring the classic countries of Greece and Italy. In fact, a person proceeding by Egypt, by seizing opportunities actually thrown in his way, may return to his native country with his mind stored with much rare and interesting knowledge, and with a newly-acquired relish for pursuits which may tend much to his future comfort and happiness. In returning round the Cape, there are none of these advantages, nothing to interest or amuse, nothing but the everlasting monotony of a ship; and on a person's arriving in England by this route, all that he will probably be able to boast of having seen, will be St. Helena, a shark, a booby, or an albatross. Besides, considerable doubts seem to exist at present as to the practicability of establishing a permanent steam navigation by the Cape, not only from the speculation being likely to turn out a

ruinous one, but from the quantity of fuel required to be carried, and the constant and rapid accumulation of salt in the boilers, the delay caused by removing which, it is supposed, will almost counter-balance the other advantages. We understand, in proof of this, that the *Lightning* steam vessel, that went to Algiers, was obliged to touch at Corunna, Oporto, and Gibraltar, for the purpose here stated, of getting her boilers cleaned out; and if this was really the case, it will be a strong argument against the success of steam navigation, in so long a voyage as that between England and India, even with all the places it is possible to put into during the passage. The vessel now fitting out, if she even makes the attempt at all, will probably be expressly sent for the purpose of obtaining the very liberal reward that has been offered by the people of Calcutta; and even if she reaches her destination in the required time, unless the hydrogen gas system succeeds, she will probably be the first and the last of her kind that will appear on this side of the Cape of Good Hope.

No one can wish more than ourselves every success to steam navigation, whether set in motion from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or whether used round the Cape or up the Red Sea: only we think the last the best route, both as being the shortest and the most interesting. Unfortunately, however, we see little prospect of its immediate adoption in a permanent form. British enterprise, we are aware, is able to overcome the greatest difficulties; but British enterprise requires, at the same time, to be stimulated by the prospect of acquiring equivalent advantages; and the most sanguine advocate of steam navigation will hardly say, that such a prospect exists at the present moment.

We have only alluded above to the advantages that would be derived to people returning from this country to England, by the establishment of steam navigation between Bombay and Cosseir. To those coming to India, they would be equally great. The odious appellation of *griffin* would be no longer heard. The young men for the civil and military services will arrive among us with their minds in some degree enlarged by travel, and from their intercourse with the people of different countries, they would be disarmed of half their prejudices, and gradually familiarized with oriental manners and customs, and consequently more fitted to enter upon the duties they might be destined to perform. The very difficulties they have occasionally to encounter, would tend to increase their manliness of character, and at all events they would enjoy opportunities of improving themselves, and enlarging their experience, which they would never possess while confined to a ship

ship during a long sea voyage. In fact, the great desideratum appears to be, the establishment of the communication on this side of the isthmus. There is with a constant intercourse between Alexandria, and almost every part of Europe, that the want of steam vessels in the Mediterranean would be less severely felt.—[*Bombay Courier*, Feb. 19.]

SHIPPING.

The grab Lakasa, of this port, was shipwrecked off the coast of Hainan, during a gale of wind on the 3d Nov. last. Some of the lascars were drowned in landing. A considerable quantity of her cotton and opium appears to have been saved.

The Alfred, Lamb from London, arrived at Bombay on the 23d February.

BIRTH.

Jan. 30. At Baroda, the lady of Lieut. C. Waddington, of the engineers, of a son.

Ceylon.

PRESENTATION OF CINGALESE LADIES.

We learn from Kandy, that rather a novel scene occurred there last Thursday, in the presentation to Lady Barnes of the ladies of the principal Kandyan chiefs. The usual seclusion of Asiatic females of rank is pretty strictly adhered to in this part of the island; but it was still customary for the families of the chiefs to pay their respects to the king and queen, both on great feasts and occasional visits. Lady Barnes having expressed a wish that the Kandyan ladies should be introduced to her, the chiefs gave their ready assent; and on Thursday the assemblage of all those of the highest rank took place at the Governor's residence. They came in palanquins, attended by numerous male and female domestics, and accompanied by their respective husbands; the ladies, richly dressed and weightily adorned with jewels, being arranged on one side of the room, according to their grandeur of rank, and the chiefs on the other; Lady Barnes accompanied by the English ladies of the place. His Excellency the Governor, his staff and other officers in Kandy, came into the room, and entered into conversation with each of them for some minutes, after which the usual eastern ceremony of presenting betel was gone through; the distributions were made by the first Adigar, at the desire of Lady Barnes. The Kandyan ladies then took leave, and having immediately recovered from the uneasy sensations which the novelty of the scene had at first impressed them with, appeared to accede with great willingness to her ladyship's invitation, to repeat their visits hereafter.—[*Ceylon Gaz.*, Jan. 22.]

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 12. At Colombo, Capt. Trydell, H.M.'s 83d foot, to Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. N. Garstin, colonial and military chaplain.

DEATH.

Jan. 31. At Mataram Mr. C. H. Hopman, medical sub-assistant at that station, aged 28.

Singapore.

TRADE OF THE MALAYS.—THE GENERAL DE KOCK.

Declaration of the Commander on the west coast of Borneo.—The undersigned declares by these, that all the reports he has received concerning the brig General de Kock, and her crew (which brig was taken by the undermentioned pirates), agree, viz. That the vessel was run ashore at Pulo Bauwal (one of the islands to the eastward of Pulo Mancap), and there burned down to the water's edge, and that the crew belonging to her were massacred.

That part of the cargo has been brought to Lingin, and a part to Pulo Lant, through the inhabitants of Kauderwangong (on the coast of Borneo), near to Mancap.

That the inhabitants of Mattam, on hearing of the burning of this vessel, went to Pulo Bauwal, and found there one iron anchor and chain, which is at present in the possession of the Sultan of Mattam, and which he has made over to the Java Government.

Some fishermen likewise found a quantity of iron bars, and tore the copper off the vessel, which they sold at Mataram to some inhabitants of this place; on their bringing the above goods here, they were seized and put in the Government godown until the 6th of last month, when they were sold by public auction, by authority of the commander on these coasts; the goods fetched a sum of 1,234 Java rupers. According to the annexed extract the above sum of money has been placed at the disposal and direction of his Excellency the Secretary of State and Governor General.

Pontiana, 27th November, 1824.

(Signed) D. LEONARD DUMON
GROKOVIV.

The pirates that cut off the brig General de Kock were as follow:—

Panglimas.—Lamat, Nala, Tiugang (since dead at Kotta Ringin), Pangkaug, Tangelang, Pucloe, Jootia, Intia, Amat, D. Joeling, Badia, Pola (since murdered at Kotta Ringin).

(Signed) GROKOVIV.

The above men being all panglimas, a title in the Malayan language meaning a chief in command, as panglima laut, an admiral (laut signifying the sea), panglima prang, a general (prang, battle), naturally leads us at once to affirm that they were only the leaders in this horrid affair, and we have most sanguine expectation that, ere long, some of them will meet that award which their detestable barbarity so well deserves. The Dutch government

government

government from their great knowledge of the Malays in general, and the haunts of these marauders, together with their well-known activity in the punishment of offenders, will, we doubt not, shew little mercy to such of them as may fall into their hands. An example is much wanted, and we would feel happy to have it in our power to record such a one as might be the means of decreasing their vile propensities, which at present deter the native traders particularly, in a great measure from availing themselves of the advantage of their situations in commercial intercourse, one of the first grand steps towards civilization.—[*Singapore Chron.*, Dec. 23.]

DOMESTIC.

With the greatest degree of pleasure, we have observed lately the rapid increase of brick houses and godowns on the south side of the river. The great change in the short space of two years which this settlement has experienced, and its sudden rise from a mere village to a populous and well-arranged town, is indeed surprising, and can only be attributed to the good effects of an extensive and various trade, and the well known liberality of the British capitalist.—[*Ibid.* Dec. 9.]

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

An Arab ship arrived in the roads on the 6th instant, on her way to Java, bringing not less than 286 pilgrims, natives of the different islands of the Archipelago, but chiefly Javanese. We understand, from persons who performed the pilgrimage last year, that there were present at Mecha, during the season of the pilgrimage, no less than 900 inhabitants of the Malayan Archipelago, and that about the same number visit it every year.—[*Singapore Chron.*, Dec. 9.]

TRADE.

Chinese Junks.—The first Chinese junk of the season arrived on the 1st instant. This vessel is of the size of 6,000 piculs, (375 tons); her crew consists of ninety-six persons; her cargo is worth 20,000 Sp. dollars, and she has brought 450 Chinese emigrants. The commander of the vessel who sails from the port and harbour of Chang-lim, in the province of Canton, states, that there will clear out this season from that part, for various places, to the westward, the following junks: for Singapore four, for Siam one, for Batavia two, for Pontiana two, for Sambas one, for Kalantan one, for Palembang one, for Banca one, for Cochin China six, and for Tonquin three—making in all twenty-two. This is calculated to convey rather a respectable notion of the foreign trade of the port of Chang-lim.

Siam.—Two junks have arrived since our last from Bangkok; but, having made Vol. XX. Asiatic Journ. No. 117.

very long passages, they bring us no news. The British conquests on the coast of Tanasserim appear to have been perfectly well known at the Siamese capital prior to their departure. The following are the particulars of the cargo of one of these vessels.

Sugar, 1,100 piculs	Drs. 6,600
Rice, ordinary market, 1,401 do...	1,750
Rice, do., white, 600 do.....	1,050
Salt, 800 do.....	800
Cocoa nut Oil, 120 do.....	600
Cast-iron pots, No. 2,100.....	1,470
Pepper, 50 piculs.....	400
Tea, 18 boxes, 20 catties each.....	70
Hides, No. 130.....	182

Total.....Sp. Drs. 12,872

[*Singapore Chron.*, Feb. 3.]

Camboja.—On the 12th Dec. a small junk arrived from Kangkoo, in Camboja. Her cargo consisted of 110 hogs, or, as the Chinese express it in their more accurate way, of eighty piculs of hogs and a quantity of salt. This is the first direct arrival which we have ever had from the port of Kangkoo.—[*Ibid.*]

SINGAPORE PRICE CURRENT.—Feb. 3, 1825.

Alum.....	Drs. 2½ to 3 per picul
Bird's Nests.....	30½ 36 catty
Camphire (Baroos)....	28 27 ..
Dragon's Blood.....	4½ 12½ ..
Elephants' Teeth.....	40 90 ..
Flints.....	3½ 4½ ..
Gambier.....	6 6½ picul.
Gunnies.....	12 21 ..
Gunpowder.....	20 to 25½ per bl. 100 lbs.
Nankeens, long.....	60 70 100
Oil, coconut.....	5½ 6½ per picul
Opium, Patna.....	730 750 ..
Benares.....	725 ..
Malwa.....	none
Turkey.....	none
Pepper.....	7½ 8 ..
Sugar, White Siam....	6½ 6½ ..
Sapan Wood.....	8 2½ ..
Spices, Cloves.....	77 90 ..
Tim.....	21 21½ ..
Wax, Bees.....	38 42 ..

Netherlands India.

JAVA.—SUMATRA.

Batavia, March 16.—His highness the Sultan of Palembang, Hoesian Dia Gedien, who was lately brought as a prisoner from that place to Batavia, died on the 22d Feb., of a consumption, with which he had been for some time afflicted, and on account of which he was removed a few days ago from the Town Hall to the residence of the native master of the ceremonies.

His Majesty's corvette the Dolphin, which left Palembang on the 4th Feb., 3 A

where every thing was tranquil, arrived on the 10th of this month in this port, having on board fourteen persons, who were sentenced by the tribunal of that place to banishment and chains, for being concerned in the treacherous attack on the Kraton. Accounts received at Palembang state that the fugitive sultan had left our territory, and had fled without any followers into the territory of Bencoolen. A detachment of 100 men, under Capt. Lemmer, sent to the Rawas to disperse some rioters, had returned to Palembang, having accomplished the object of the expedition. The rebels were driven with considerable loss from the bentings which they had thrown up, and forced to evacuate the Rawas. The loss on our side is very trifling, but the detachment had many sick; and sickness prevails at Palembang, among the Europeans in the Kraton.

At Muntok, fevers prevail to an alarming degree among the European residents. The number of patients in the hospital was 150, besides some civil officers. The number of deaths, however, was latterly small (only one in fourteen days); but the sick did not recover, and those who had partly recovered remained very weak. There was a total want of medicines. The Skewa brig was, however, on its way to Muntok, having on board M. Van Soesthoven, commissioner from Palembang, and a large supply of necessaries from Batavia, including medicines.—[Dutch Paper.

BANCA.

By late accounts, viz Palembang, we are informed that Misto, the principal place in the island, and the seat of the European establishment, has been burnt to the ground.—[Singapore Chron., Feb. 3.

The Philippines.

MANILLA.

By the brig Holly Lutelmey, which left Manila on the 10th January, we find that an extensive fire had broken out on the 26th December last, in the native part of the town, burning down a large bazar of 6,000 native shops and one large pukka house: it raged only six hours.

The inhabitants were gradually recovering from the effects of the earthquake, which had thrown the town into such a state of confusion that little business had been done for a long time after it. A temporary wooden bridge was nearly finished as a substitute until the one of masonry could be rebuilt. Bengal and Madras piece-goods were very low, the market having been lately completely glutted: the only description of Indian manu-

facture which maintained a good price was the Madagascarian shag. Sugar might be quoted at 4 dollars 50 cts, 10 cts, and indigo bones fair prices.—[Singapore Chron.

China.

TRADE.

Extract from a Price Current, dated Canton, 10th Jan. 1825.

Alum.....	Sp. Lbs. 3 per picul
Bees' Wax.....	34 1/2 do., scarce
Bird's nest, 1st sort..	34 per catty.
Cloves.....	95 to 100
Opium, Patna. 1,409 to 1,450 per pic. chit.	
Benares.....	none
Malway.....	780 to 800 declining
Turkey.....	780 to 800 per picul
Pepper.....	9 1/2 to 10 1/2 do.
Tin Banca.....	28 1/2 do.

FRENCH MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The following intelligence is contained in a letter from M. Fontana, Bishop of Sinje, and Apostolic Vicar of Suetechuin in China:—

Persecution, which raged with great violence five years ago, and which has never entirely subsided, had nevertheless gradually diminished; but, in 1824, it was renewed in several places, on account of a conspiracy formed against the Emperor by a sect of pagans, but happily discovered. The examinations relative to this affair served as a pretext to call the Christians to an account. Most of them escaped by giving money; a few yielded to fear, and placed superstitious tablets in their houses; others, however, resisted with great courage, and made a noble profession of the faith for which they suffered.

Among the latter, the Christians of two towns, called Lo-Tcha-hien and Tchoung-Kian-hien distinguished themselves by their constancy. Efforts were made to constrain them to apostatize, but nearly all, both men and women, slewed themselves disposed to suffer death rather than renounce their faith. This conduct drew upon them all sorts of insults, ill-treatment, and vexations; at length they were left quiet, but nine Christians of Lo-Tcha-hien, who by their exertions encouraged others, were conducted before the governor, who omitted neither caresses nor punishments to induce them to renounce their faith. Finding them immovable, this mandarin caused them to be conducted to the principal town, that they might there be condemned to exile; he went there himself to support the accusation, but was very ill received, neither the viceroy nor the superior mandarins having given orders to persecute the Christians; however, at his solicitation, the nine confessors were brought

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before the judges, who laboured in vain to make them apostatize. They were next conducted before the viceroy, who first treated them with mildness, and then threatened them with capital punishment. These noble believers, throwing themselves upon their knees, declared that they would voluntarily suffer death for the sake of their religion. The viceroy, affected by their firmness, did not condemn them to death, but perpetual banishment in Tartary. The Emperor confirmed the sentence; and the nine Christians departed for the place of their exile, in May 1824, with their wives, who resolved to follow them.

The Christians of the other town, Tchoung-Kian-hien, were likewise ill-treated; and here, also, there were nine who distinguished themselves by more courage than the rest. The governor, seeing that the conduct of the governor of Lo-Tcha-hien had not been approved, would not conduct these Christians to the metropolis, but condemned them himself to carry the cangue* until they should renounce their religion; but although they ever refused to yield, they were successively set at liberty, notice being given them to appear whenever required.

Notwithstanding these occurrences, and although the Christians were extremely ill-treated in many places, the exercises of religion were no where interrupted, and the missionaries were able to visit almost all the Christian institutions, and administer the sacrifice to the faithful. The Christians who, at the beginning of the persecution, had been condemned to carry the cangue until death, constantly displayed the same firmness. The emperor, upon his accession to the throne, remitted the punishment of those under condemnation. The Christians condemned to the cangue were also to return home, but upon condition of renouncing their religion. In 1824, all those who carried the cangue were brought before the governors, and urged to make abjuration, in order to enjoy the grace promised. All of them, except one, confessed the faith anew, and consequently continued to carry the cangue voluntarily. These magnanimous Christians are not more than twelve in number, all the others having died before the expiration of ten years. As to those who have been exiled into Tartary for their attachment to the faith, and who were very numerous, two only returned; of the others no intelligence has been received, but there is reason to believe they persevered.

* The cangue is a punishment in use in many countries of Asia. In some, as in China, it is a large tablet, pierced with holes for the head and feet to pass through. In others, it is a triangular piece of wood which is fixed round the neck, and to which one of the hands is attached.

Monsieur Thadee Dron, a Chinese priest, was condemned to be strangled or exiled for life, as the emperor should ordain. His crime was having constantly refused to renounce the Christian religion; and having confessed that he was a priest and preacher of the said religion. The emperor's order was delayed for two years, and the priest remained in prison; but in 1823, as he ever persisted in his first declarations, and protested his attachment to the faith, his sentence of death was carried into execution. This pious minister was strangled, and thus consummated his martyrdom, on the 30th of November of the same year.

In 1824 the establishment of a seminary was commenced, in which are collected twelve pupils, who study Latin and are formed in the practice of piety, under a Chinese priest. Many others solicit admission; but the difficulty of the times and the poverty of the mission prevent the reception of a greater number. The Bishop of Maxula, assistant to the Apostolic Vicar, is superior of this seminary, but he has been unable hitherto to reside there, and has committed the care of the establishment to a Chinese priest educated at Pulo Penang. This priest is very learned, and by his presence the Christians are less exposed than by that of an European priest.

Moreover, the Bishop of Maxula is required to superintend the labours of some new priests in the east. There are in this mission no other Europeans than the two bishops and M. Escodoca: the latter is in bad health, and cannot visit the Christians. The Bishop of Maxula has his health better than for several years, and labours with much zeal. Mons. Imbert, who is at Tongking, has been expected for several years, and couriers were sent out to meet him; but apprehensions are entertained that they died in a rebellion which broke out in the contiguous provinces of China.

We are about to send other couriers to conduct M. Imbert, of whom the mission has great need. The number of the Chinese priests is twenty-six, of whom five are infirm, and can no longer visit the Christians.

In the course of 1824 there were in Sutchan 29,342 annual confessions, and 335 adults baptized. There are, moreover, 1,146 old catechumens, and 401 received this year, without reckoning many other adults who have determined to embrace religion, but who have not yet been classed among the catechumens. Baptism has been administered to 897 children of Christians and to 6,280 children of infidels in danger of death. The number of Christians is 46,287, including the catechumens and children, but not the apostates; there are twenty-seven schools for boys and twenty-five for girls.

Persia.

Olaf Pheasant, the celebrated Persian poet, died lately at Ispahan, aged 96. He was the Voltaire of Persia, and has left behind him a very considerable number of manuscripts, on mathematics, astronomy, politics, and literature. The Sopbi had just granted him a considerable pension from the treasury; he was very expensive in his living, his principal food being the flesh of larks which were brought from Europe, and he went very rarely on foot. He has left no children.

Egypt.

Extract of a Letter from Alexandria, dated March 23.—It is reported that an English envoy is expected in this city, who, in the name of the British Government, is to propose a plan to the Viceroy for forming a junction between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

The Viceroy has sold in a short time twelve cotton to the amount of twelve millions of talaris.

There are so many merchants from all quarters now here, that there is want of accommodation. A room costs from 800 to 1,000 talaris. The goods imported lose 25 per cent., the market being overstocked, and even at that rate it is difficult to sell them. The harbour is crowded with ships, which cannot take in their cargoes, and cannot depart on account of the bad weather.

Extract of another Letter, dated Alexandria, June 8.—The great demand for the indigo of this country has caused the Viceroy to direct the cultivation in various provinces to the east of Cairo. He has further ordered a new canal to be cut, which, traversing the city of Cairo, will extend to more than thirty miles in the district of Serkari. To execute this great work, there will be required a sum of five millions sterling and four years' labour, and 3,000 houses in the city will be demolished. The proprietors of these houses will receive indemnity in lands, with the obligation to sow them with indigo. More than 50,000 men will work day and night on the excavation of the canal, which is destined to convey a great quantity of water into the provinces beyond Frajum.

Asiatic Russia.

Extract of a Letter, dated Irkutsk, June 3.—The movements which were caused in China, by the failure of the crops for two years, destructive inundations, and the ravages of the cholera morbus, are said, in the most recent accounts, to have been

allayed since the last productive harvest, and the cessation of the disorder. The consequence of these events, however, are still felt, especially in trade, which has become greatly embarrassed by the insolvency of the Chinese merchants. It is said that in the town of Sudschou alone, which has great commercial connexions with Kalgan, sixty houses have stopped payment. It is also said that the loss of the Chinese, trading in Kiachta, amounts to 150,000 lan, each equal to two silver rubles: they are consequently in great alarm, and on this account the sale of our goods in Kalgan is not easily effected; some houses there having been obliged to make a second remittance of silver to Sudschou, to procure the tea necessary for the trade in Kiachta.

Extract of a Letter from St. Petersburg, dated July 13.—In consequence of the embassy sent to Bucharra in 1820, and the agreement made with the reigning chah, Emer Haidar, our commercial relations with Bucharra are maintained without interruption. The value of goods sent to that country is twenty millions of rubles annually.

It is said that his majesty will set out the beginning of the autumn, on a visit to several of the eastern provinces of the empire, and on this tour go to Astrachan in the Caspian Sea.

The whole line of the Kuban now enjoys tranquillity and profound peace by the exertions of General Weljaminow, third commander of the detached Caucasian corps.

Syria.**CIRCULATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.**

Mr. Barker, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, reports the following incident, which occurred at Byront, in Syria, on his visit there last year:

"Close to the Greek church here is a public school. I went to see it; and found about eighty ragged boys, squatted indiscriminately on the ground, and two masters, with rods in their hands, trying to keep them in awe. Most of the boys had no books, but single leaves from old Psalters, printed in Castravan. Two of them only had copies of the Society's Psalters; and I asked the rest why they did not all buy those books: "Because we cannot afford to give one piastre," was the answer. I told them that if they came to the Society's depôt, and brought each ten paras, they should have every one a Psalter. When they heard this, they set up such a clamour for joy, that neither the rod nor the rough Arab voice of the masters could bring them to obedience: they were calling

ing out, "And will you really sell us a Psalter each, if we bring every one that sum? And when shall we call for them?" I desired them to come to the society's warehouse early next morning, before they went to school, and they should have what they wished.

"The following morning, seventy-eight boys, most of them not more than eight or nine years old, and some much younger, crowded into the society's depôt, like so many bees, each holding his ten paras in his hand, for which a Psalter was given them. Four of the elder boys bought each an Arabic New Testament. In this school nothing but Arabic is taught."—*Missionary Reg., July.*

Polynesia.**TAHITI.**

Progress of Civilization.—Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet, missionaries, make the following report respecting the progress of the Tahitians in domestic civilization:

"We visited these kind and interesting people in many of their dwelling houses, and were every where treated with some little refreshment placed on a neatly covered table, while we were seated on a sofa in the English manner, all which tables and sofas are of the people's own manufactory. Many of them also dress on the Sundays in good English clothes; and all would do so if they could obtain the means, and for which they are striving. We were favoured with a delightful opportunity of witnessing the advances which these people are making in civilization at a feast which they obligingly made for us upon the *Patu*, which is a noble stone platform of very great extent, formed upon the spot and with the stones of a vast idol temple or *Marae*. Here, as at Raiatea, and Huahine, all the congregation assembled in families, each having its sofa or sofas, its table or tables, and these neatly covered with a table-cloth. An awning of native cloth screened them from the sun. Men, women, and children were comfortably dressed. They all partook of a dinner in the English manner; each family, generally speaking, having provided their own dinner. With great delight we went from family-party to family-party, and rejoiced to see so much neatness and comfort, and so much manifest happiness.

"We had, during the day, many excellent speeches from various chiefs and others; and every one, in some part or other of his speech, adverted to the wonderful change and benefits that receiving the word of God has produced; and then, in various ways, contrasting their former degraded with their present elevated and happy condition; and generally closing

with an exhortation to be grateful to God, and diligent to improve their great privileges."—*Tran. Miss. Soc., July.*

CORONATION.

This ceremony was performed in Otaheite on the 21st of April 1824, on which occasion a great multitude of persons assembled from all the surrounding islands. A large stone platform was built for the purpose, sixty-three feet by fifty-seven, on the top of which the royal platform was erected. The members of the royal family, the chiefs, the judges and magistrates, together with the deputation and the missionaries, joined in the procession, which was conducted with great order.

During the ceremony the assembly were seated according to a prescribed arrangement, and presented a solemn and interesting spectacle. The young king was seated on his throne, in the centre of the platform, with a canopy over his head. On a table, immediately before him, was placed the crown, on the right side of which was the bible, and the code of laws on the left; also the vessel which contained the anointing oil. When the young king was asked, "Do you promise to govern your people in justice and in mercy, agreeable to the word of God and these laws?" he replied, "I do, God being my helper." After the anointing, the crown was placed upon his head by Mr. Nott,* saying, "Pomare, I crown thee king of Otaheite, Eimeo, &c.": he then pronounced a benediction to the following effect:—"May God grant you prosperity, health, and length of days, and grace to rule in righteousness, and in the fear of the Lord; after which Mr. Darling addressed his Majesty as follows:—"King Pomare, we present to your Majesty this book, the most valuable thing in the world. Here is wisdom. This is royal law. Here are the lively oracles of God. Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of the book, and keep, and do the things contained in it, for these are the words of eternal life, able to make you wise and happy in this world, nay, wise unto salvation, and so, happy for evermore, through faith in Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever. Amen."

After the coronation, the assembly proceeded to the royal chapel, to attend divine worship.

Cape of Good Hope.**BIRTHS.**

Jan. At Graham's Town, the lady of Lieut. Col. H. Somerset, commander on the frontier, of a daughter.

March. The lady of John Humphreys, Esq., commandant of Robben Island, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

* Mr. Nott and Mr. Darling are missionaries.

"We are unable to state what the plan of operations will be on reaching the hills; but it is generally supposed that the army must advance successively by single corps."

"What force the enemy have at Munnipore for our reception is not distinctly known; nor is it, as far as our information enables us to state, ascertained whether the Burmese contemplate meeting us at, or before reaching Munnipore."

"From all we can learn, the enemy are not possessed of a particle of enterprise, or they might dispute every inch of ground through the hills; which present insurmountable opportunities of opposing our advance with comparatively few men."

"There was a report in camp, that a few of the enemy had been seen beyond the forest reconnoitering; but, from the nature of the country, it is extremely difficult to ascertain what their intentions are until the army actually moves on."

"17th Feb. The 3d brigade, with the Park, under the personal command of Brig. Gen. Shuldham, marched from Doodpattee yesterday morning, and to-day will have reached Banskandy."

"The accounts we received of the state of the road, have been fully confirmed by letters, and the arrival of officers from the advanced party, who represent it as a succession of nullahs and swamps, through which cattle can scarcely move with loads; the rain has increased the difficulty very much, and unless we have some dry weather, it is considered next to a miracle getting the train and cattle through the forest."

"The right wing of Blair's horse, and the 16th local battalion are, it is said, to precede the army. We regret to hear that numbers of pioneers have fallen sick, through the badness of the water and the insalubrious climate."—[*India Gazette*.]

The 3d brigade and artillery, with the head-quarters and staff of the division, reached Banskandy on the 24th February, having been detained on the banks of the Badree nullah for five days by heavy rain, which rendered the road over the Badree hills so difficult, that the train and rear guard did not come up until the 3d day after the arrival of the head-quarters at that ground. It was intended to halt the troops at Banskandy until the road through the forest was completely opened, and a sufficiency of supplies collected in ad-

vanced at Neonghie to provide for future wants."

"The accounts from Arracan state that the enemy had all taken themselves off towards the Irawaddy. It was also reported in camp, that professions of peaceable intentions on the part of the Arracanese had been received, together with expressions of a desire to place themselves under our protection. It was not known whether the army would proceed by land or water to Arracan. The former, it is said, could not be effected before April, in consequence of the various opposing obstacles; while a few days by water would be sufficient. We understand that there is a creek from the Majeeo river into that of Arracan, through which the gun-boats and small vessels might pass; the entrance into the Arracan river is about twelve miles from its mouth. Whether any portion of the army is intended to be passed through the creek we know not. The present position of this army is extremely interesting; and we shall look with much interest to the details of its further operations."—[*Calcutta John Bull*, March 9.]

The mug-boats with the sloops containing the commissariat supplies, entered the Mayoon on the 26th or 27th Feb. It is believed that Commodore Hayes reached the great Arracan river, which is called at different parts of its course the Umba, the Oorotong, and the Kohadyne, on the 23d Feb. with the heavy gun-boats; and on that day came to anchor at Chitoe, about two tides from the fort of Arracan.

Accounts speak favourably of the salubrity of that part of the Arracan province hitherto traversed by our troops, and it is expected that it will be found far preferable to Chittagong in point of climate."—[*India Gaz.*]

Private letters from Gen. Morrison's camp, dated Mayoon Mook, the 28th Feb., mention that Commodore Hayes had taken three stockades, in advance of Arracan, without opposition, and that the army would proceed straight to the capital by water. The enemy's numbers in the fort of Arracan were variously rated; by some accounts at 10,000, and by others at only 700 or 800.—[*Beng. Hark.*]

Letters from the camp of Gen. Morrison on the banks of the Mayoon, of date 24th Feb., have reached us. They represent the Mayoon as an extensive sea-inlet about

about four miles wide, rocky, and having a sandy bottom. Commodore Hayes was in the Oorotong river a little to the southward, in communication with head-quarters, and about to attack a strong stockade named Chingbala, said to be garrisoned by 1,000 of the enemy's troops, and a body of peasantry, who were forcibly retained for its defence by the Burmese. The Mug Sardars had been imprisoned by the Burmese authorities in Arracan, to secure if possible the neutrality of their dependents."—[*Cal. John Bull*.]

Letters, to the 4th March, have been received from the army, under Brig. Gen. Morrison. The camp was then breaking up, with a view to proceed to the Oorotong river. We understand that the attack on the stockades, to which we alluded a day or two ago, did not succeed; we are not aware where they are situated. After the army passes the Mayoon river, or rather frith, the communication will become much more difficult; and consequently those particularly interested in hearing from the army should not be annoyed by any apparent delay."—[*Ibid.*]

Camp, Mera Pong, Feb. 24.—"Since I last wrote you, we have not made any movement of consequence, excepting murching steadily on our journey to Arracan. It is unfortunate that we have been obliged to halt here for a few days, owing to the commissariat ships being detained at the mouth of the Naaf by southerly winds. It appears to me, that we have no other

enemy to fear than irregularity in our supplies; for the country as yet traversed by us is quite a wilderness; it would therefore be an excellent arrangement if supplies could at once from Calcutta be sent to the mouths of the Majeeo and Arracan rivers; and let them be fit for British soldiers, such as beef and beer for the Europeans, and good wheat or rice for the sepoys, and I will engage the army to march to China if required, for finer troops certainly never took the field. I have now been with the artillery a month, and have not lost a man, but then we have had food up to this period, and if that should fail for only two days, sickness would burst forth in all quarters. Two artillery men nearly lost their lives two days ago, from eating a species of bean which grows on a creeper upon the sand; the symptoms were violent purging and vomiting, produced in a quarter of an hour from the time of eating the seeds. The hills are about a mile from my tent, the highest of this range not above 400 feet; they appear to consist of micaeous schistus, over which is a stratum of sand and sand-stone; they are covered with jungle and forests which contain plenty of deer, but no hunting is allowed in camp for fear of spreading alarms, which is a very prudent order. The only animal I have yet seen is the Lemur *tandigradus*, but I have not seen or heard of a bear. The strata of schistus appear to run from north to south, and the peaks of the hills are inclined to the eastward.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 12, 1825.

Government Securities.

Remittable — S. Rs. 32 8 to 33 4 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable — 2 8 to 3 0 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 5500 to 5550 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—
to Buy is 10½d. — to Sell, is 11½d.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, S. Rs. 92 to 93 per
100 Ban. Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, S. Rs. 94 to 96 per 100 Madras
Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills — S. Rs. 4.0 per cent.
Ditto Government ditto — 3.0 ditto.
Ditto, 3 months certain — 4.0 ditto.

Price of Bullion.

Sovereigns, each — S. Rs. 10 8 to 11 0
Bank of England Notes — 10 8 to 11 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100 — 211 8 to 212 0

Madras and Bombay.

No alteration since our last.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Chinese Miscellany; consisting of Original Extracts from Chinese Authors, in the Native Character, with Translations and Philological Remarks. By Robert Morrison, D.D., F.R.S., &c. Royal 4to. 10s. 6d.

Christian Researches in Syria and the Holy Land, in 1823 and 1824; in furtherance of the objects of the Church Missionary Society. By the Rev. W. Jowett, M.A. Map, &c. 8vo. 10s.

An Essay on the Means of Preserving the Health of the Crews, &c., in Ships; and on the Prevention of Dry Rot. By R. Finlayson, M.D. 8vo.

State of the Jews in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the Dutch of M. Paul Van Hemert. By L. Jackson. 2s. 6d.

Nautical and Astronomical Tables for Facilitating Computations in Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. By Thomas Lynn, Examiner of the Officers in the sea-service of the East-India Company. Royal 8vo. £2. 2s.

The Maid of the Greek Isles; Lyrics, &c. 12mo.

A Dissertation on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel the Prophet. By the Rev. J. Stoward, D.D. 8vo. 10s.

The Bucolics of Virgil, after the Text of Heyne; with the Scanning, Syntactical Ordo, Accentuation, Verbal Translation, Free Prose Version, Copious Notes, &c. By T. W. C. Edwards, M.A. 12s.

The East-India Register and Directory, compiled from Official Returns received at the East-India House. Corrected to the 10th August 1825. 8s. 6d.

Gifford's Acts of the last Session of Parliament, 6 Geo. IV. (1825). 6s.

Memoirs of Moses Mendelssohn, the Jewish Philosopher, including the celebrated Correspondence, on the Christian Religion, with J. C. Lavater, Minister of Zurich. 7s. 6d.

In the Press, or Preparing for Publication.

A History of the Roman Emperors, from the Accession of Augustus to the Fall of the last Constantine. By C. A. Elton.

The Adventures of Pandurang Hurree, a Hindoo, designed to illustrate the Manners and Character of the Natives of Hindoostan, but more particularly of the Mahratta Tribes. 3 vols. 8vo.

Eighteen Views illustrative of Rangoon and the adjacent Country, also exhibiting part of the Operations of the Army and Navy against the Enemy's Stockades. By an Officer in His Majesty's Service.—The Work will be delivered in Three Numbers, of Six Views each; and it is fully expected that the First Number will be ready by the end of September, and the whole within this Year (1825.) Size of the Plates, 15 by 11½ inches. Price

to Subscribers for the whole Set, 24. 14s. 6d. The whole will be coloured in the best manner.

Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a Collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants peculiar to the Coal Formations of Great Britain. By T. Aldis, Author of "Roman Antiquities, &c." 4to.

The Remains of the Rev. Christian Frederick Schwartz, Missionary in India; consisting of his Letters and Journals, with a Sketch of his Life.

PARIS.

Notice d'un Manuscrit Turc, en caractères Ottomans, envoyé par M. de Hammer à M. Abel Renuart; lue à la Séance de la Société Asiatique, du 3 Janvier 1825, par M. A. Jaubert. 8vo.

L'Ermite du Gange, ou l'Apostat, conte moral Indien; par Marin de La Voye, Membre de l'Université. 18mo.

Ouvrages d'Adrien de Sarrazin, contenant: 1. Le Caravanseirail, ou Recueil de contes Orientaux; ouvrage traduit sur un manuscrit Persan; 2. Bardour, ou le Père du Mont-Taurus, traduit sur un manuscrit Persan; 3. Contes Nouveaux et Nouvelles-Nouvelles. 6 vols. 12mo.

Histoire abrégée de l'Empire Ottoman, depuis son Origine jusqu'à nos jours; par E. Palla. 12mo.

Tableau Historique des Coutumes, des Mœurs, et des Usages des principaux Peuples de l'Antiquité et du moyen Âge; par H. de Spéllart. 7 vols. 8vo.

Les Lusiades, ou les Portugais, Poème de Camoens, en dix chants; traduction nouvelle, avec des Notes; par J. B. J. Millie. 2 vols. 8vo.

Tamcha, Reine des Illes Sandwich, morte à Londres, en Juillet 1824, ou les Revers d'un Fashionable: Roman historique et critique, par l'auteur de Sabina d'Erfeld, &c. 2 vols. 12mo.

Recueil de l'Histoire des Etablissements Européens dans les Indes Orientales, depuis la Découverte du Cap de Bonne-Espérance jusqu'à nos Jours; par A. J. Méruik. 18mo.

Rapport de l'Histoire de la Perse, depuis l'origine de l'Empire des Perses jusqu'à ce jour; par C. D. Raffenet. 18mo.

M. Jules Klaproth, of Paris, who is so favourably known by his numerous works on Asia, will on the 1st of October publish the first number of a Quarterly Asiatic Magazine, to be entitled *Magasin Asiatique*, ou revue Géographique et Historique de l'Asie Centrale et Septentrionale.—From the editor's having visited northern and central Asia, his knowledge of the languages spoken in those regions, and his having at command the stores of information relating to Asia which are found in Russian works, it is expected that this magazine will contain much valuable intelligence.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

East India House.—The following papers are now in the course of delivery to the proprietors, viz. those ordered by the General Court, on the 23d June 1824, respecting a reform in the Administration of the government of his Exc. the Nabob Vizier, and the employment of British troops in his dominions, from the 1st Jan.

1808 to the 31st Dec. 1815; also relating to the Negotiation of the several Loans contracted with the Vizier, between the months of Oct. 1814 and May 1815, together with certain additions thereto, since ordered to be printed by the Court of Directors.

A Quarterly General Court of the Company is advertised to be held on Wednesday the 28th of September.

Naval

1825.]

Home Intelligence.

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Naval Command in India.—The Admiralty Board have determined to send an officer to India, to have the superintendence of the naval affairs in that quarter. Rear Admiral Joseph Bingham is the officer selected for this service; and the Warspite, of 74 guns, in Portsmouth harbour, has been ordered to be brought forward, and put in a fit state to be commissioned as a flag ship.

Steam Ship Enterprize.—This vessel has at last sailed for India. In less than three months, it is calculated, she will reach the mouth of the Ganges. Her burthen is 500 tons. She has two sixty-horse power engines. The boilers, which are made of copper, extend across the ship, with seven furnaces, each seven feet in depth. The whole of the machinery is by Maudslay, who has contrived an ingenious method of changing the water in the boilers, so as to prevent the rapid deposit of salt and sand which would otherwise take place; he has also fixed a pump, which may be called universal, from the various uses to which it is capable of being applied; and has also constructed a moveable railway, which serves to conduct the coals to the point where they are wanted. Although the Enterprize will make use of her sails when the wind permits, she will rely principally on steam, and for this purpose she must necessarily take out not less than three hundred tons of coals. The coals are partly contained in chambers, within the sides of the vessel, covered with sheet iron, and partly in tanks beneath; which as they are emptied of coals, will be filled with water to keep the vessel properly ballasted. The cabins, of which there are twenty, are furnished with every convenience; but of course, there can be little or no room for cargo.

The Enterprize left Falmouth on the evening of the 16th Aug., weather moderate, but the wind contrary. She, however, made very good way, and ran across the Bay, about three leagues, in little more than an hour. The passengers (among whom are a number of females) were all in high spirits.

Quebec, July 14th.—"The arrival of two ships from China direct forms a remarkable epoch in the annals of Canadian commerce. The *Mollatt* of 800, and the *Juliana* of 500 tons, have arrived here from China; the former bringing 9941, and the latter 5900 chests of tea; they are the first vessels that ever entered the St. Lawrence from that part of the globe. They sailed from England on the 24th Aug. 1821, arrived at Canton 24th Jan., and sailed for this port on the 24th Feb. 1825. They are on the Hon. East India Company's account."

Transmission of Newspapers to the Colonies.—By an Act of Parliament passed this Session, it is enacted, that from and after the 10th of Oct. 1825, printed newspapers, and other printed publications liable to the stamp duties, may be sent to any of his majesty's colonies or possessions beyond seas, by the packet-boats, upon the payment of one penny halfpenny for every such paper (that payment to be made at the time the newspaper is put into the post) provided the same be sent in covers open at the sides, and be put into the post-office in any town in Great Britain or Ireland on the day on which the same shall be published, such day to be ascertained by the date of the papers.

Also, newspapers printed in the colonies may be sent (in covers open at the sides) by the packets to Great Britain and Ireland, for the postage of threepence on each paper, to be paid by the persons to whom the same may be addressed.

If any other paper or thing whatsoever be enclosed or concealed in such printed papers, or there shall be any writing, other than the superscription, upon such papers or their covers, they are to be charged with treble the postage of a letter.

And if any papers sent from Great Britain and Ireland, which are liable to the stamp duties, are not duly stamped, they are to be stopped and sent to the commissioners of stamps.

Also, if they are not put into the post-office on the day of their date, they are to be charged with a single rate of postage.

Newspapers published on Sunday, may be sent as above, if put in on the ensuing day.

This act does not oblige persons to send printed papers to or from the colonies through the post-office.

Military Academy.—The committee appointed to digest a proper plan for establishing, on a permanent basis, a military academy in Edinburgh, are proceeding as quickly as possible in their endeavours to fulfil the duty undertaken by them; on account of those who are intended for India, the classes of Hindoostanee and Persian will be opened immediately, and most of the other classes about the middle of September.

Arrival of Animals from Sumatra.—Our readers must be already acquainted with the loss sustained by Sir T. Stamford Raffles, of the most valuable collection of natural history ever formed in the east, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the ship *Fame*. They have also heard, it is probable, of the valuable collection he succeeded in forming and bringing safely home after that disastrous event. We are

3 B 2

now

now happy to state, that Sir Stamford has just received from his correspondents at Bencoolen, a considerable addition to his collection, including the *Ursus Malayanus*, and the male and female Javanese peacocks, all living; which have been placed, for the present, in the menagerie in the Tower; also the skin and skeleton of a female orang-outang, which animal has been recently discovered in Sumatra; together with an extensive series of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and insects.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN INDIA.)

4th Light Dragoons. R. Grumbleton, gent. to be cornet by purch., v. Weston prom. (21 July).

13th Light Dragoons. Maj. J. F. Paterson to be lieutenant-col. without purch.; Maj. W. W. Higgins, from R. p. 21st L. Dr., to be maj.; v. Paterson (both 21 July 25).

16th Light Dragoons. E. B. Bero, gent. to be cornet by purch., v. Osborne prom. (21 July).

2d Foot. W. V. L. Hesse, gent. to be ens. by purch., v. Kennedy prom. (21 July).

3d Foot. Lieut. S. Wright to be capt. without purch., v. Rolland dec. (17 Nov. 24); Lieut. E. Blair to be capt. without purch. (7 Apr. 25).

13th Foot. Lieut. M. Fenton to be capt. without purch., v. Clarke dec. (1 Jan.); Lieut. T. Triphook to be capt. without purch., v. Thornhill prom. (21 July); Ens. T. Blackwall to be lieut., v. Triphook (31 July); volunteer—Moorhouse to be ens. without purch., v. Blackwall prom. (1 Jan.); Lieut. W. Krefling, from 53d F., to be lieut., v. Gardner, who exch. (4 Aug.)

20th Foot. Ens. W. H. E. McDermott to be lieut. without purch., v. Douglas app. to 19th F. (21 July).

34th Foot. Lieut. R. H. Willcocks to be capt. without purch.; Ens. W. Campbell, from 18th F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Willcocks prom. (both 21 July).

41st Foot. Lieut. S. Harrison, from h. p. Royal African Corps, to be lieut., v. O'Neill app. to 61st F. (4 Aug.)

44th Foot. Lieut. C. Evans, from 75th F., to be lieut., v. Raynes app. to 42d F. (14 July).

46th Foot. R. Manners, gent. to be ens. without purch., v. Davids dec. (21 July).

47th Foot. — M'Nally, gent. to be ens. without purch., v. Geddes killed in action (12 Jan.)

54th Foot. Lieut. R. Kelly to be capt. without purch. (20 July); Capt. W. Abbott, from 69th F., to be capt., v. Slyfield, who exch. (21 July); Lieut. P. Cosby, from h. p. 16th F., to be lieut., v. Harris app. to 24th F. (14 July); Ens. G. Tobin to be lieut., v. Kelly (21 July); R. Burton, gent., to be ens., v. Tobin (21 July).

60th Foot. E. Bolton, gent. to be ens. by purch., v. Johnson, who retires (30 June).

83d Foot. Lieut. W. H. Law to be capt. by purch., v. Smith, who retires; Ens. H. Caulfield to be lieut. by purch., v. Law; J. Kelsall, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Caulfield (all 14 July); Assist. Surg. M. McDermott, from Ceylon regt. to be assist. surg. (22 June).

97th Foot. Ens. W. L. Stafford to be lieut. without purch., v. O'Flaherty dec.; T. Crough, gent., to be ens., v. Stafford prom. (both 23 Feb.).

80th Foot. H. Wilson, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Campbell prom. in 30th F. (21 July).

Ceylon Regt. Hosp. Assist. W. M. Wilkins to be assist. surg., v. McDermott app. to 3d F. (22 June).

Brevet. Lieut. D. Liddell, E. I. Company's ser-

vices, and orderly officer at Military Seminary at Addiscombe, to have local rank of lieut. while so employed (14 July).

Memorandum. The appointments of Assist. Surg. B. Campbell to be assist. surg. to 45th F. (25 March); Lieut. Wright to be capt. in 3d F. without purch. (7 Apr.); and Lieut. Blair to be capt. in said corps, v. Rolland dec. (9 Apr.), have not taken place.

The depôts of British regiments now serving in India are ordered in future to be stationed at Chatham.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 4. *Merley*, Halliday, from Bengal 17th March; also, *Pyramus*, Brodie, from Bengal 30th Dec.; *Madras* 16th Jan., and *Ceylon* 3d March; at Deal—*A. Georgiana*, Ford, from Bombay 14th Feb., and *Ceylon* 14th March; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

July 26. *Strath*, Tucker, for Bombay, and *Midas*, Baigree, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal—**Aug. 2.** *Medway*, Wright, for V. D. Land; from Deal—**11.** *John Dunn*, M'Heath, for N. S. Wales; from Deal—**15.** *Sir George Osborn*, for Cape and N. S. Wales; *Holla*, Allen, for ditto; and *Eliza*, Dixon, for Madeira and Bengal; from Deal—**16.** *Enterprise* (steam packet), Johnston, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Falmouth. **17.** *Toward Castle*, Jeffrey, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth—**18.** *Elphinstone*, Sumner, for Teneriffe and Bengal; from Deal—**21.** *Lang*, Lusk, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth—**24.** *Margolis Hastings*, Ostler, for N. S. Wales and China; from Portsmouth—**27.** *Wellington*, Evans, for Teneriffe and Madras; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Merley*, from Bengal: C. B. Palmer, Esq.; Mrs. Palmer; Lieut. Rocky, 5th Bengal L. Co.; Mrs. Rocky; Capt. Sun, Bengal N. L.; Capt. Gray, Madras N. L.; Lieut. Blacklin, Roysals; Lieut. Rowarth, Madras N. L.; Lieut. Kent, Bengal N. L.; Mrs. English; Mrs. Archibald; Mrs. Carey; three Misses Marshall; Master Mercer; Miss Robson, three native servants; two European ditto.—(Lieut. Carey, Bengal N. L. died at sea).

Per *Pyramus*, from Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon: Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Tumberton; Mrs. Rose; Mrs. Clutterbuck; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Potts; Miss Rose; Miss E. Rose; Major Turner; Major Evans; Lieut. Arthur; Lieut. Potts; Mr. Gibson; Mr. Dart; Master Campbell; Miss Campbell; Master Clutterbuck; Mrs. Hought; Miss Clutterbuck; three soldiers; three women; two children; servants.

Per *Georgiana*, from Ceylon: Capt. Fernandez, Company's service; Lieut. Carr, H. M. S. 10th regiment, in charge of invalids; Dr. Cunningham; 40 invalids, five women, and 12 children, His Majesty's service.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Enterprise*, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal (corrected list): Mr. Birch and servant; Colonel Wilson and ditto; Capt. Clifton and ditto; Mr. Daniel; Lieut. Newman; Lieut. Shelly; Lieut. Gray; Mr. Walker; Ensign Gaskell; Mr. Davis; Mr. Eldon; Mr. Marshall; Mrs. Marshall; two Misses Marshall; two young children, with two female servants; Mrs. Johnston (Capt. Johnston's wife).

Per *Margolis Hastings*, for New South Wales: Alex. M'Leay, Esq., Secretary of the Colony; his wife; and six daughters.

Per *Elphinstone*, for Calcutta: Miss Palmer; Mrs. Cochrane; two Misses Warren; Mr. Scott; Civil Servant; Mrs. Scott; Mr. O'Hendon; Mr. Cook; Mr. M'Pherson; Mr. Spencewood; Mr. Studley; and Mr. Reed, cadets; Capt. Rawson; Mr. Matthews, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Mutton, free merchants; Dr. Wehr.

Fe

Per *Reserve*, (about to sail) for Bengal: G. F. Thompson, Esq.; and Lady; Capt. Smith, and Lady; Miss Salmon; Mr. J. Jacob, Assist. Surg.; Lieut. J. Nash, Company's service; Messrs. T. W. Hill, S. Talman, A. Wallace, G. D. Maner, C. J. Lawson, C. Wright, J. Taylor, J. G. Ridley, B. Good, Rumsey, Marshall, Barrow, Welch, Thomas, W. K. Babington, and C. S. Babington, cadets.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Warren Hastings, Rawes; Bombay, Charrette; and Lowther Castle, Baker, London to China, 1st June, lat. 6 N., long. 18 W.—*Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Hiden, London to Madras and Bengal, 3d June, lat. 3 N., long. 19 W.—*Victory*, Farquharson, London to Madras and Bengal, 18th July, lat. 4 N., long. 15 W.—*Hannah*, Shephard, London to Bombay, 25th July, lat. 77, long. 11.—*Commaudet*, Boyes, London to Madras and Bengal, 20th April, lat. 35 4 S., long. 3 46 E.—*H. M. S. 3d* Chapman, London to the Cape and Madras, 5th July, lat. 15 N., long. 23 W.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Albion*, Swainson, from Bengal to Liverpool, was at Kedgeree 12th March, where she experienced a heavy squall, and sheered; when in brimling up, she hoisted her cut-water by the chain cable; she would be repaired in a few days. The Hon. Mr. Adam was still coming home in her.

The *Sisters*, Winslow, was spoken with at Japan in August 1824, with 1200 barrels of sperm oil on board, and has not since been heard of.

Capt. the Hon. H. J. Ross has commissioned H. M. ship *Rainbow* for the East-Indies. Lieuts. C. Talbot and F. Pennell are appointed to her.

The *Athol*, 28, Capt. J. Murray, is to proceed from the coast of Africa to the East-Indies.

The *Mercury*, Edwards, with fifty tons of sperm oil on board, was totally lost at New Zealand in January last; crew saved.

The *Lord Lyndoch* grounded in the Bengal river in February last, but was afterwards got off—her mack broken.

The *Moshierumean*, lately arrived at Calcutta, is only 130 tons—and the smallest ship that has sailed from England for India. She had a wonderful run up the Bay, having run from within 20 miles from Madras to the Sand Heads in 70 hours.

The *Ferguson* and *Heracles*, bound to Rangoon from Madras with troops, were spoken with on the 28th February. On the same day many vessels were seen to windward, supposed to be the ships from Ceylon with his H. M. 45th regt. on board.

The *Ben John* on had arrived at Rangoon previous to the 28th Feb., with 4000 maunds of pepper and turballacks.

The Swedish ship *Tapperekl*, of 71 guns, last from a cruise, bound to India, put into Belfast Lough on the 14th May, having sprung a leak six feet under water, and lost two of her anchors. She is now lying off Carrickfergus, where she will be lightened to get at the leak.

The *Florentia*, Wamble, the next ship from Bombay, was to sail the 10th March, and to deliver the *Calcutta*.

The *Ganges*, Lloyd, was expected to sail from Madras for London on the 31st March. The *Providence*, Hemmington, also was expected to sail from Bengal for London on the same day.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 31. At Dublin, the lady of Colonel Dick, C.B., 42d, or Royal Highlanders, of a daughter.

Aug. 7. At Milford, Pembroke-shire, the lady of the Rev. J. B. Dyers, of Carnarvon, vicar of Nantmole, Radnorshire, and of Llanymy, Pembroke-shire, and chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Caernarvon, of a son.

10. At Denme Hill, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Montrose, K.C.B., of a son.

12. In Upper Grosvenor Street, the lady of Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., of a son and daughter.

15. At Grinstead Hall, Essex, the lady of Maj. Ord, K.H., of the Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 12. At Brussels, the Count Ferdinand D'Oultremont, Chamberlain to His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Orange, to Isabella Charlotte, only daughter of the late George Bonham, Esq., formerly in the naval service of the Hon. East-India Company.

30. At Chelmsford, William Ticehurst, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Sarah Darby, of Chelmsford.

Aug. 1. At St. Leonard's, Bromley, John Bromley Ford, Esq., third son of the late Capt. Edward Ford, to Sarah Stanley, only daughter of Capt. Hooper, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

5. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. Charles Grant, D.D., vicar of West Basham, Norfolk, to Caroline Mary, only daughter of the late Chas. Grant, junr., Esq., Judge of Tameside, Bengal, and granddaughter of Chas. Grant, Esq., of Dean's House, Hants.

8. At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Lieut. Col. Whish, artillery (Bomby establishment), to Frances Hill, eldest daughter of Hamblin Sandys, Esq., of Great Queen Street, Westminster.

9. At Portsmouth, the Rev. Wm. Weston Deacon, A.M. of Madeira, to Ann, daughter of Wm. Reeks, Esq., agent victualler at that port.

15. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, James Bradshaw, Esq., to Miss M. Tree, late of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.

16. At Walcot church, Bath, Lieut. Col. Chitty, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late J. G. Bessley, Esq., of Norwich.

DEATHS.

July 27. At Holbrooke, near Horsham, Charlotte Elizabeth Bantock, second daughter of Admiral Sir J. H. Bantock, K.C.B.

30. At Cowes, the Right Hon. Earl Craven, in his 55th year. He was a General in the British army.

Aug. 1. At Canterbury, Lieut. Gen. Disborough, of the royal armies, aged 60.

2. At Kiole, the Duchess of Dorset, aged 57.

2. At Bath, Mrs. Madden, widow of Col. Madden, of the 15th Foot, and sister of the late Col. S. D. Pearce, of the Hon. Company's service.

4. At Cheltenham, Lieut. Col. Robert Taylor, of the Madras army.

6. At the Albany, in his 39d year, Sir Frederick Hamker, of Newton Hall, Essex, Bart.

11. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Lens, Esq., his Majesty's ancient Sergeant at Law, in his 68th year.

13. At Ramscote, Sir John Sutton, K.C.B. Admiral of the White, in his 64th year.

16. At Gildard, John Newall, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

20. In Portland Place, of apoplexy, Admiral Lord Harstock, G.C.B., aged 72.

21. At Dayenport, P. P. 2d Gerald, of the East-India House, son of Mr. Fitz Gerald of the royal navy, aged 17.

22. At Redbury, in Kent, Mrs. Cartier, widow of John Cartier, Esq., formerly Governor-General of Bengal, aged 80.

— In Bulstrode Street, Manchester Square, General the Earl of Donoughmore.

Deaths Abroad.

Lately. Killed in action at Navarino, in Western Greece, the Count Santa Rosa.

— At Vienna, Prince Rudolph, the Neapolitan Ambassador.

— Morris Birkbeck, Esq., author of a book of travels in the United States, and known as an emigrant to Illinois.

— Aged 13, the reigning Prince Frederick Charles of Lowenstein-Wertheim.

— At Cairo, Mr. Salame, father of A. V. Salame, Esq., His Majesty's Oriental Interpreter, aged 76.

— At Cape Coast, Capt. de Barallier, of the royal African colonial corps.

SHIPS TAKEN UP BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *Sept. 1825-26.*

For China direct.—William Fairlie, Capt. Blair; Drummond; and Marquis of Huntly, Capt. Fraser.
 For Bombay and China.—A new ship, Capt. James; ditto, Capt. Hax, Thomas Combs, Capt. Christie; and Duchess of Atholl, Capt. Daniel.
 For St. Helena, Bombay, and China.—A new ship, Capt. Stewart.
 For St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China.—Marquis Camden, Capt. Fox.
 For Madras and China.—Castle Huntley, Capt.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, August 26, 1825.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cochineal	0	3	6	to	0	3	0
Coffee, Java	3	0	0		3	8	0
— Cherribon	2	17	0		8	0	0
— Sumatra	4	15	0		6	10	0
— Mocha	0	0	7		0	0	10
Cotton, Surat	0	0	7		0	0	9
— Madras	0	0	7		0	0	9
— Bengal	0	0	11		0	0	8
— Bourbon	0	0	11		0	0	13
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica	15	0	0		20	0	0
Amiseeds, Star	3	10	0				
Borax, Refined	2	15	0				
— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	0	0				
Camphire, unrefined	8	0	0		9	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	0	4	0				
— Ceylon	0	1	6				
Cassia Buds	12	0	0		13	0	0
— Lignea	7	7	0		7	10	0
Castor Oil	0	0	6		0	1	3
China Root	1	10	0		1	15	0
Coculus Indicus	3	10	0		4	10	0
Columbo Root	10	0	0		11	0	0
Dragon's Blood	6	0	0		30	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump	4	0	0		7	0	0
— Arabic	2	10	0		5	0	0
— Asafetida	3	0	0		8	0	0
— Benjamin	3	0	0		50	0	0
— Anis	3	0	0		10	0	0
— Gambogium	9	0	0		15	0	0
— Myrrh	3	0	0		17	0	0
— Olibanum	2	0	0		4	10	0
Lac Lake	0	0	3		0	2	0
— Dye	0	5	9		0	7	0
— Shell, Black	3	0	0		4	15	0
— Shivered	2	5	0		6	0	0
— Stick	2	0	0		3	0	0
Musk, China	0	5	0		0	10	0
Nux Vomica	0	15	0		0	16	0
Oil, Cassia	0	0	6		0	0	7
— Cinnamon	0	8	0		0	10	0
— Cloves	0	0	8				
— Mace	0	0	8				
— Nutmegs	0	2	2				
Opium	0	1	0		0	6	0
Rhubarb	3	15	0		4	0	0
Sul Ammoniac	0	0	6		0	2	6
Senna	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Cap. Pictet	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Jonson	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Mace	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Nutmegs	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Opium	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Senna	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Sul Ammoniac	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Turmeric, Java	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Turmeric, Bengal	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Zedoary	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Galia, in Sorts	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Blue	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Indigo, Fine Blue	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Fine Blue and Violet	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Fine Purple and Violet	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Fine Violet	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Good Ditto	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Good Violet & Copper	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Midding	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Fine and Good Copper	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Good ord. & brok. ship	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Fine Oude Squares	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Good mid. and ind. do.	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Low and Bad	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Consuming Qualities	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Madras Fine	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Do. Mid. & Ordinary	0	0	6		0	2	6
Rice, Bengal	0	0	6		0	2	6
Safflower	0	0	6		0	2	6
Sago	0	0	6		0	2	6
Saltetre, Refined	0	0	6		0	2	6
Silk, Bengal Skin	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Nowl	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Ditto White	0	0	6		0	2	6
— China	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Orgazine	0	0	6		0	2	6
Spices, Cinnamon	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Cloves	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Mace	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Nutmegs	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Ginger	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Pepper, Black	0	0	6		0	2	6
— White	0	0	6		0	2	6
Sugar, Yellow	0	0	6		0	2	6
— White	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Brown	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Slan and China	0	0	6		0	2	6
Tea, Bohea	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Congou	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Souchong	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Campol	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Twankay	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Pekoe	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Hyson Skin	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Hyson	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Gunpowder	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Tortoise-shell	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Wood, Saunders Red	0	0	6		0	2	6

LIST OF SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captain.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1825. Sept.	40 Barossa	60	Buckley & Co.	Henry Fitzhugh	W. I. Docks	Buckley & Co., Mark Lane.
		41 Castle Forbes	72	Gordon & Biddulph	Joseph Short	City Canal	Boulton and Watt, Fenchurch-street.
		42 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Gibbon	John W. Ord	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		43 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		44 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		45 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		46 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		47 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		48 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		49 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		50 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		51 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		52 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		53 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		54 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		55 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		56 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		57 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		58 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		59 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		60 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		61 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		62 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		63 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		64 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		65 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		66 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		67 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		68 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		69 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		70 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		71 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		72 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		73 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		74 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		75 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		76 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		77 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		78 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		79 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		80 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		81 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		82 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		83 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		84 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		85 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		86 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		87 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		88 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		89 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		90 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		91 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		92 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		93 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		94 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		95 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		96 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		97 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		98 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		99 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.
		100 Castle Forbes	44	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	City Canal	James & Co., 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.

20th Aug. 1825.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

For Sale 6 September—Prompt 2 December.

Ten.—Bohea, 750,000 lbs.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,400,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lbs.; Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,400,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 September—Prompt 9 December.

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods.

Private Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampore—Blue Sallampore—Punjum Cloths—Cotton Piece Goods—Nankens—Blue Nankens—Bandannos—Sannos—Book Muslins—China Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Silk Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Shawl Borders—Crape Shawls—Cashmere Shawls—Capes—Gold Trimmings—Fire Screens—Carpets.

For Sale 17 October—Prompt 10 February 1826.
 Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

MARKETS during the MONTH.

The sugar market has been latterly much depressed; but as holders evince no eagerness to sell, the prices have not been materially affected. Coffee is likewise heavy of sale. The cotton market has not renewed its activity: the sales have been chiefly Bengals and Surats, and mostly for exportation. The article of nutmegs is the only spice not neglected. There has been little alteration in tea: Twankay is a shade higher. Indigo is inquired after; a large parcel taken in at the late sale has been disposed of at 4d. per lb. advance: the general premium on the East-India House prices is 6d. to 1s. per lb.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of July 1825 to the 25th of August, 1825.

1825.	Bank.	Reduced	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	3 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuit.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Mile Annuit.	Ornament.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuit.	New ditto.	14 p. Dy. Consol. Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1825.
July 26	230 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 30p	19	0
27	—	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	53p	—	—	—	27 30p	19	0
28	—	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	51 1/2p	—	—	—	26 29p	19	0
29	228 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	48 1/2p	—	—	—	24 28p	19	0
30	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	48 1/2p	—	—	—	23 27p	19	0
Aug. 1	229 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2p	—	—	—	26 29p	19	0
2	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	50 1/2p	—	—	—	25 28p	19	0
3	230 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	—	91 1/2	—	—	25 28p	19	0
4	229 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 30p	19	0
5	230 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	48p	—	—	—	22 29p	19	0
6	—	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	50p	—	—	—	25 29p	19	0
7	—	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 28p	19	0
8	—	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 28p	19	0
9	231	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	49 1/2p	102	—	—	24 29p	19	0
10	230	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	—	101 1/2	—	—	23 28p	19	0
11	229 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 29p	19	0
12	228 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	44 1/2p	100 1/2	—	—	20 27p	19	0
13	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	46p	—	—	—	20 27p	19	0
14	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	45 1/2p	—	—	—	19 24p	19	0
15	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2p	101 1/2	—	—	16 21p	19	0
16	228 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	46p	—	—	—	18 25p	19	0
17	229	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	46p	—	—	—	18 25p	19	0
18	229 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	43p	101	—	—	17 23p	19	0
19	229 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2p	—	—	—	19 24p	19	0
20	229 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2p	—	—	—	17 23p	19	0
21	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2p	—	—	—	19 24p	19	0
22	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2p	—	—	—	16 22p	19	0
23	230 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	101 1/2	—	—	16 22p	19	0
24	230 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 21p	19	0
25	230 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	103 1/4	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25

Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.
E. Evans, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

E. EXTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
OCTOBER, 1825.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN ADAM.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of the Honourable John Adam, on his passage from India to this country. We hope to be able in our next number to submit to our readers a short biographical sketch of this most distinguished individual; in the mean time it will be consolatory and gratifying to his numerous friends to peruse the following testimony borne to his merits by the Court of Directors, at their first meeting after the melancholy intelligence reached this country.

"At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 14th September 1825;

"Resolved unanimously: That this Court, having received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. John Adam, on his passage from India to this country, desire to record, in the strongest terms, their deep sense of his exemplary integrity, distinguished ability, and indefatigable zeal in the service of the East-India Company, during a period of nearly thirty years, in the course of which, after filling the highest offices under the Bengal Government, he was more than six years a member of the Supreme Council, and held, during some months of that time, the station of Governor General.

"And that the Court most sincerely participate in the sorrow which must be felt by his relations and friends on this lamented event."

Mr. Adam's death took place on the 4th June, on board the Albion, Capt. Swainson, which left the Sand-heads on the 16th April, and arrived at Liverpool on the 11th September.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

An important measure of political economy, namely, a fundamental change in the money-system of this settlement, has been recently carried into execution by government.* The measure seems to have created a great panic, and it is arraigned, in severe terms, by those who will probably suffer by the change. However unequitable it may seem, in a partial view, and with reference to particular interests, the injustice is rather specious than real: no person can deny that the circumstances of the Cape currency made some change absolutely necessary; and the *onus* lies upon those who complain of that now adopted to show a better expedient for attaining the same result. Whilst the late system continued, it produced more extensive mischiefs than the measure now introduced, and its continuance increased, besides, the difficulties in the way of a remedy.

The deplorable condition into which the local currency of the Cape has long been plunged, cannot be exactly appreciated without a knowledge of the history of its money-system, as well as of the peculiarities of its commercial transactions.

The want of a circulating medium was grievously felt under the old Dutch government, during which, by the establishment of a bank for the loan of money on pledges, advanced in paper rix-dollars,† and also by successive creations of this species of money, the circulation in this shadowy kind of medium reached to a very large amount at the period when the Cape was taken possession of by Sir Jas. Craig and Admiral Elphinstone, in 1795. Upon this event, the Dutch governor dextrously stipulated that the government paper, amounting to upwards of 600,000 rix-dollars, for which no security had originally been pledged, should be secured upon government property; the bank-loans being protected by the deposits.

The necessities of the government obliged General Craig to create an additional paper currency to the extent of 330,000 rix-dollars. But when the Cape was transferred to the original possessors, under the treaty of Amiens, this debt was honourably discharged, by its amount being paid to the Batavian government. At this period, the paper circulation amounted to about two millions of rix-dollars; whereof the sum of 600,000 was secured upon the farms and buildings of government; that of 330,000 was ready to be paid off, as already mentioned; and 845,000, the capital of the loan-bank, remained amply secured by mortgages and other deposits held by the bank.

The Dutch government, however, with singular bad faith, appropriated to itself the sum provided for the discharge of the debt incurred by the British (*i. e.* the paper-money created by them), blended, by means of a re-coinage of paper, the secured and unsecured debts, and even alienated a portion of the government farms pledged for the redemption of the former, besides increasing the currency by an issue of 300,000 rix-dollars in unsecured paper.

Soon after the British recovered the Cape in 1806, a bank of discount was created, with a capital of 100,000 rix-dollars, advanced without interest from the public treasury. This bank was authorized to receive deposits from individuals on paying five per cent. interest (the legal rate being six per cent.), as well as receipts from the public departments, which, with the accounts of

* See the *Asiatic Intelligence*, at the end of the present number.

† The nominal value of the rix-dollar of the Cape, is 4s. sterling; its exchangeable value about 1s. 6d.

1825.]

The Cape of Good Hope.

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individuals, enabled this establishment to relieve the public wants.* In 1810, one million of rix-dollars, in paper unsecured, were issued; half for the service of the loan bank, half for the purchase and repair of public buildings.

When Lord C. H. Somerset acceded to the government in 1814, the circulating medium amounted to upwards of four millions of rix-dollars. He immediately withdrew the privilege given to the bank of discount, of receiving deposits on payment of interest, the effect of which was to diminish the currency one million of rix-dollars. Of the remaining three millions and upwards, the only portion secured was that issued through the loan or Lombard bank, upon mortgages or deposits, which might be sold if unredeemed.

The total annual amount of transactions in the colony has been estimated at no more than nine millions of rix-dollars: most transactions in Cape Town are managed by bank drafts, and country dealings are very usually carried on by barter. The amount of the currency, therefore, monstrously exceeded what was necessary: a fact sufficiently demonstrated by the stagnation of at least two-thirds of the whole amount of paper money, which was either deposited in the bank without interest, or remained in the large notes (unsuited for the purposes of currency) unproductive in private hands.

To these causes, calculated of themselves to impair public credit, and depreciate the currency of the colony, were added others, arising from the large balance of trade continually operating to the prejudice of its commerce. The external commerce of the Cape in 1821 is shewn in the following statement, the latest which has been published:

Total value of imports	Rds. 6,060,222
Total value of exports.....	1,741,035

Excess of imports.....	4,319,187
------------------------	-----------

About two millions and a half of this balance was discharged by commissariat and other bills remitted from the colony; the remainder is in fact a debt due from the colony, which, since its wants have multiplied, by reason of emigration to South Africa, has augmented in an increased ratio.

The co-operation of these causes has had such an effect upon the exchanges, that the premium upon British money advanced, from about eighty per cent., when Lord C. Somerset's administration commenced, to about 200 per cent.: that is to say, the paper rix-dollar bore only one-third of its original value.

As the heavy burden, which the excess of currency threw upon capital in the colony, still subsisted, and as the importations continued to exceed the exports, there was every probability that the evil, instead of diminishing, would increase, until the medium of traffic became so far depreciated as to reach the condition of decried paper. Every species of mercantile transactions was, in the mean time, disordered: commerce, internal as well as external, was uncertain; individuals contracting debts or engagements in 1816, were enabled, by the degradation of the symbol of value, to discharge them in 1822 with considerably less than half the amount of their original debt or obligation.

Nor is the mischief, in such a state of things, confined to mercantile transactions;

* The policy of this plan is extremely doubtful: the amount of deposits was about a million rix-dollars: the interest upon which was five times the amount of the real capital of the bank. This establishment, it appears, was intended to assist needy applicants, who were more readily attended to than the rich.

actions; the prices of every article of consumption increased; the pay of government officers is deteriorated, and must be raised to meet the depreciation: even the government suffers a loss by the diminution in the value of such of its revenues as are paid by a fixed rate.

The remedy was not so apparent as the mischief: it is not very obvious that the British government is answerable for paper issued by a preceding government without any guarantee that it would be redeemed. Mr. Colebrooke* is, however, of this opinion.

"For so much of the colonial paper," he observes, "as was a debt of the Dutch government of the Cape of Good Hope, the British Government must be considered to have succeeded to its engagements. Great Britain, it may be said, is not answerable for that debt, as bearing on other funds and resources, more especially since the state has already paid once what was framed and issued for the public service of the British government, previous to the restoration of the Cape to the Dutch. Yet the debt must be acknowledged as a burden on the territorial revenue of the Cape; and Great Britain, possessing the colony, is responsible to see its debt made good."

This argument enforces upon the British government the duty of eventually paying for every paper dollar, now worth about 1s. 6d., its original value of 4s. But when the currency of a country has been for some time reduced sixty or seventy per cent., and the inhabitants have long been accustomed to transfer it from one to another at its degraded value, it seems an act of Quixotic policy for a government, which was no party to the original deception, to expend about half a million sterling in order to put money in the pockets of those who are not the real parties upon whom the deception was practised, or liable to loss, except in a few cases, from receiving for their paper only the value they could obtain by negotiating it in the market.

Two projects have been suggested for relieving the distress which this degraded currency has occasioned in the Cape; one is that of issuing a further supply of paper rix-dollars, properly secured upon the local revenue or upon government property; the other the creation of debentures, bearing interest, which might be exchanged for the local currency at its nominal value. The objection to the first is obvious: the issue of new paper money would probably altogether supplant, and extinguish the value of, the old, without affording more than temporary relief. The latter project would lay the foundation of a public debt, which, however convenient in some respects, cannot be considered as beneficial in a colony which is still a burthen upon the revenues of the mother-country, and is unable to pay for its imports in any other shape than by a sort of indirect tax upon England. Neither is it demonstrable that, without a metallic currency, which the Cape did not possess, the debentures would not undergo a gradual depreciation in value.

The government seems to have adopted a better expedient, which cures at once several evils under which the Cape laboured. It has established a regular metallic currency there, which it exchanges for the debased paper-currency at its actual value, receiving the rix-dollar at 1s. 6d. This measure provides effectually against any further depreciation of the currency, replenishes the Cape with circulation bearing an intrinsic value, affords a better medium for mercantile transactions (often made by barter from necessity) than perishable notes of inconvenient amount, and determines at once the question respecting the redemption of the paper money, which perpetually operated upon the hopes

and

* Notes on "The State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822," p. 345.

and fears of individuals. The only persons likely to sustain injury from the change are those who are in the condition of obligors, and those who have speculated in paper money. Some provisions are perhaps intended for the relief of the former, who, however, will participate in the general benefit which the measure will produce to the colony; and the latter are, in the strictness of justice, entitled to no more than they paid, which may be less than the present rate adopted as that of exchange.

A change of more unequivocal benefit to the colony has taken place in the appointment of a council to advise and assist in the government. Hitherto the executive and also the legislative authority (for proclamations had the effect of law until annulled by the king in council) were vested in a single person appointed by the crown—a system repugnant to the principles of just government. This system, however, is perhaps the very best adapted for new and infant colonies, where singleness of object and promptitude of decision are desirable; and where the plans of the ruling power are sometimes deranged and enfeebled by a plurality of counsels. At a more advanced period, an absolute government is sure to produce either real or imaginary evils, especially to such inhabitants of a British colony as have recently quitted England, and are disposed, very excusably, to quarrel with the very forms of despotism, before they suffer its oppression. The able and intelligent author of "*The State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822*," foretold the events which have occurred in the colony:

Notwithstanding the good fortune of the Cape, in the character of those who have hitherto ruled the colony, it may be thought that a period is approaching, in which the government of one, being bad in principle, may produce that dissatisfaction to which it is thought liable, at an earlier period than it would have occurred in the gradual progress of society. The rising importance of the colony, and the sudden increase of British population, presumptuous if successful, clamorous if disappointed, asserting, from the habits of early life, a right to canvas, to censure, or to applaud the justice of every act of government, will teach the inhabitants to become discontented, without the appointment of some power standing between the absolute will of the governor, and the submission of the governed. The Cape may, in course of time, expect to see the establishment of a council, or of some board, holding power in check, and making a pause between the will and deed of the Governor."

A MALAY SONG.*

Cold is the wind, the rain falls fast;
I linger, though the hour is past.—
Why come you not? Whence this delay?
Have I offended? say!

My heart is sad and sinking too:
O! break it not, it loves but you.—
Come then, and end this long delay.
Why keep you thus away?

The wind is cold, fast falls the rain;
Yet weeping, chiding, I remain.—
You come not still: you still delay.
O! wherefore can you stay?

R.

* The original words may be found in Capt. Forest's *Voyage to the Mergui Archipelago*, p. 60.

DISCOVERY OF EGYPTIAN PAPYRI, WRITTEN IN ARABIC.

THE Baron De Sacy has lately read before the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres a dissertation upon three papyri, found by M. Drovetti in a pot of baked earth, well closed, upon a tomb buried in the sand, near the pyramids of Saccara in Egypt. These papyri are each of the size of a small sheet of paper, and rolled up: one is unintelligible from decay; the two others are passports granted to certain natives of Egypt by Djaber, minister of the Emir Abd-almalic, governor of Memphis, dated A.H. 133, authorizing the bearers to proceed into the Said. The documents are sealed with an impression in Cufic characters.

M. de Sacy has deduced from these documents, insignificant as they appear, some valuable data. They are, it seems, written in the *Neskhi* character, the invention of which is ascribed to Ebn Mokla, who died A.H. 326, or to his father, Abdallah Hassan, who died twelve years before, but which is now demonstrated to be two centuries older. The date of the documents is fully corroborated by history: Makrizi states that Abd-almalic, son of Yezid, was named governor of Egypt in the month of Schaban 133, and retained the post till the end of the year 135. It is worthy of observation, too, that the date coincides with that of the fall of the Omniades and the rise of the Abnassides; that the last caliph of the former dynasty sought an asylum in Egypt; and that the change of dynasty had occasioned troubles in the province, in consequence of which it is not surprising that the Christian natives of Egypt should be subjected to unusual regulations.

The writing itself is demonstrative of its antiquity; for, 1st, it contains no diacritical points; 2dly, it is observable that, as upon ancient medals and Cufic MSS., the medial *alif* is omitted in certain words: thus *كتاب* is read for *كتابين* and *ثلاث* for *ثلاثين* and *ثلث* for *اجلاب* and *كتاب*.

These papyri are, therefore, considered by M. de Sacy as the most ancient monuments of Neskhi writing extant, and even (if we except medals) of Arabic writing in general; they are at least the only monuments of antiquity in this language which bear a certain date.

M. de Sacy is led, in the course of his dissertation, to offer a brief analysis of the history of writing amongst the Arabs. He concludes, that the Neskhi character existed long before the time of Ebn Mokla; that he was not, properly speaking, the inventor of a new mode of writing, and there was no sudden transition from the Cufic to the Neskhi character; lastly, that previous to the Cufic character, there was another, very analogous to the character now in use.

One of the passports translated by M. de Sacy runs thus:

In the name of the gracious and merciful God! This is a writing given by me, Djaber, son of Obeid, minister of the emir Abd-almalic, son of Yezid, and governor of the nome of Memphis, to Samya Felibec, without beard, red, a prominent nose, squint-eyed, uncircumcised; and to Feloudj Halba, without beard, red, squint-eyed, uncircumcised; both inhabitants of the monastery of Abou-Hermes, of the nome of Memphis; [signifying] that I have permitted them to go into the Said, with their wives, their provisions, and wares, until the end of Schawal of the year 133. Should any one of the officers of the emir (may God grant him happiness!) meet with them, let him not offer them any hindrance. Written by Ibrahim, the first day of the moon Schawal, of the year 133.

NECROLOGY.

NECROLOGY.

No. VII.

MAJOR SCHALCH.

WE announced last month (p. 356) the death of this gallant officer, who fell in an action with the Burmese in Arracan. We are enabled, by means of an Indian newspaper, to lay the following sketch of his history before our readers.

The paternal family of Major Schalch, as his name would imply, is said to have been of German extraction. His father, and some immediate relatives, were officers of rank in our royal artillery, for which, or the engineers, the son also was originally intended. With this view he had been placed at the Military College at Marlow; but his health proving delicate, he was removed from that institution. The same delicacy of constitution would seem, at times, to have attended him in after-life; but under the influence of his ardent and sanguine disposition, he ever treated it lightly, and would, if possible, have seldom let it interfere with his pursuits or inclinations. It was recommended to his friends that he should proceed to India, and in 1809, at the early age of fifteen, he arrived in that country as an infantry cadet. It may appear strange, that at this period there was nothing to mark or distinguish in him any superiority of education or ability; and in some few of the common acquirements of general education he was said to have been scarcely equal to many of his young cotemporaries.

Soon, however, his mind, hitherto unawakened, was roused to a sense of its powers. Instigated by the example and kind assistance of Capt. Everest, now employed on the trigonometrical survey of India, he engaged deeply and successfully in mathematical, astronomical, and other congenial studies and pursuits. Under the former Surveyor General, Colonel Crauford, he still further improved himself; and after having been actively employed under Capt. Morrieson in surveying the Sunderbunds, he was noticed and kindly patronized by the Marquess of Hastings, and obtained, in 1819, a situation in the Quarter Master-General's Department. It was then that he first became conspicuous at the Presidency; and thenceforward, in the survey of Calcutta, in his projected and extensive canals—some time since commenced upon, his introduction here of the iron suspension-bridges, and other public works of utility, he soon rendered himself known to the Government by his splendid talents. But we may here pause to say, that, although he was thus rapidly and immeasurably outstripping all his former comrades and competitors in the career of public life, yet such was his amenity of manners, such the frank, unassuming, unchanging sweetness of his social disposition, that it is a truth, the full force of which many can acknowledge, he was not more prized by the Government authorities as a zealous public servant, than he was beloved, nay often almost idolized, by the many individuals who sought him in domestic or private life as their friend.

Possibly nothing could better have evinced the talents and persevering intelligence of Major Schalch, than the erection of the well-known iron suspension-bridge at Kallee Ghaut. It is true there was nothing original in the undertaking, nothing of peculiar genius or difficulty in its completion; but it is to be remembered he had never before practically engaged himself in the slightest mechanical work; that he had every thing to effect in the manufacture of the component parts of his first attempt—from the scientific application of its

its theoretical principles to the mere handicraft or operative direction of the very smiths and workmen employed. Yet, with untiring patience, he went on, alone, and every way unassisted by professional people, himself almost presiding at the forges; and at length, in a few months, effected the erection of a handsome and most highly useful bridge, with no other aid from any establishment or public department than the accommodation of a small piece of ground whereupon to make his experiment, and a few native blacksmiths, whom he had in every thing to guide and instruct.

To have known him, as the writer of this humble but affectionate tribute has done, in the first stages of his plans and pursuits; to have watched him prepare and fashion his first crude but valuable conceptions; then to have followed him in their more mature operation, in the energetic yet patient completion of his designs; viewing his mild ceaseless good temper, nay, almost boyish alacrity, counteracting and surmounting obstacles—well, indeed, might the warm anticipations of admiring friendship have been pardoned, when, in the idolatry of regard, they who felt them foretold his future proud advancement, and hailed in their friend and companion a man of highly distinguished name.

Alas! the path to distinction either ruins, by ceaseless exposure and exertion, the health of the enthusiast, or the proud reward of fearless enterprise proves to be but the fatal defeat of its hopes—an honoured but an untimely grave!

Major Schalch had suffered much from a *coup de soleil* at Mungdoo, and joined Commodore Hayes, in the Naaf river, for the benefit of his health. The Commodore, having determined to attack a Burmese stockade at Cham-bala, in which he understood the principal Mug leaders were confined, stood up the Prome Pura branch, leading from the Oreeatung river to Arracan. Upon reaching the enemy's works, a heavy fire was opened upon the fleet, and a severe action commenced. About half an hour afterwards (½ past 2 P.M.) Major Schalch, whilst standing on the front of the poop, beside Commodore Hayes, received a mortal wound, and fell into that officer's arms, exclaiming, "I am killed!" He expired at half-past three on the morning of the 24th, and his remains were consigned to the deep with military honours.

LIFE.

From the Greek Anthology.

WHICH path of life is free from hate and jar?
They vex the Court, the Senate, and the Bar.—
We toil abroad: if upon sea we roam,
How dreadful!—and curst Care infests our home.
If rare success with wealth our efforts bless,
Fears come: and poverty is wretchedness.
Vexation is his doom who takes a wife;
Yet who is happy in a single life?
Children torment us: childless, we're unblest:
In youth we're fools; in age with ills oppressed.
If then our choice were free, all must desire
Not to be born, or, when born, to expire.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

A WRITER in a Calcutta paper* has endeavoured to obviate an objection made by some of the opponents of missionary labours, that all the primitive Christians were poor and ignorant men; whence it is inferred, that the possession of wealth is an obstacle to the adoption of Christianity. The writer, after a brief examination of certain texts of Scripture, exhibits the following list of examples, in support of his argument, deduced from the New Testament:

List of Primitive Christians who were either rich, or in respectable circumstances.

John the Baptist, son of a priest. *Luke*, i. 5.

Mary, mother of our Lord, was cousin to this priest's wife, and so intimate as to spend three months on a visit at her house. *Luke*, i. 36, 56.

Joseph, betrothed to Mary before the miraculous dispensation began; he was, therefore, probably of equal rank in life with herself. The simple circumstance of his being a carpenter proves nothing as to his poverty.

James and John, sons of Zebedee, who was rich enough to have hired servants. *Mark*, i. 20. They wished St. Paul to remember the poor, which seems as if they had not reckoned themselves such. *Galat.*, ii. 10.

A centurion, having soldiers and servants under him. *Matth.*, viii. 9.

A certain scribe. *Ibid.*, 19.

Matthew, the evangelist, collector of customs. *Matth.*, ix. 9.

Jairus, a certain ruler. *Matth.*, ix. 18; *Mark*, v. 22.

A woman with an issue of blood, who was rich enough to have suffered many things of many physicians, upon whom she had spent all she had. *Mark*, v. 26; *Luke*, viii. 43. The ancient physicians were very rapacious.

James, the son of Alphæus. *Matth.*, x. 3; perhaps the same as Levi, the son of Alphæus. *Mark*, ii. 14. As Levi was a collector of customs, Alphæus was probably a respectable man. Perhaps Matthew and Levi were the same: in this case, James was Matthew's brother.

Mary, the woman with an alabaster box of very precious ointment, and sister to Martha and Lazarus. *Matth.*, xxvi. 7; *John*, xi. 2, xii. 3.

Martha had a household so large, as to be "cumbered about much serving," and was "careful and troubled about many things," *Luke*, x. 41; and (perhaps) made a supper. *John*, xii. 2.

Lazarus, brother of these, must have been a man of some consequence, because, at his death, many Jews came to comfort Mary and Martha: he was buried in a costly sepulchre. *John*, xi. 19, 38.

Pontius Pilate's wife perhaps believed. *Matth.*, xxvii. 19.

The centurion that watched the crucifixion. *Matth.*, xxvii. 54; *Luke*, xxiii. 47.

Joanna, the wife of Herod's steward. *Luke*, viii. 3. Perhaps her husband also believed.

Susanna, and many others, ministered to Christ out of their substance or property. *Ibid.*

Joseph, of Arimathea, a rich man. *Matth.*, xxvii. 57.

* The *John Bull* of February 25. We quote the original; but its obscurity and corruption, owing to typographical errors, have obliged us almost to re-write the article.

A scribe, not far from the kingdom of God. *Mark*, xii. 34.
 The good man of the house where the last supper was eaten, perhaps a believer; his house was large. *Mark*, xiv. 14, 15.
 Mary, probably one of the women who ministered to our Lord out of her substance. *Mark*, xv. 40, 41.
 James the Less, Joses, and Salome, her sons, probably believers like their mother. *Ibid.*
 Simon Peter, partner of James and John, master fishermen. *Luke*, v. 10.
 He declares he had forsaken *all* to follow Christ. *Matth.*, xix. 27; implying he had something considerable to forsake.
 Andrew, Simon's brother. *Mark*, i. 16.
 The centurion whose servant was sick. *Luke*, vii. 2.
 Widow of Nain; as "much people of the city were with her" she was probably a woman of consequence. *Luke*, vii. 12.
 The publican, i. e. collector of taxes, represented, in the parable, as offering the acceptable prayer. *Luke*, xviii. 10.
 Zaccheus, chief among the publicans, and rich. *Luke*, xix. 2.
 Cleophas, husband of one of the Marys before-mentioned. *Luke*, xxiv. 18.
John, xix. 25.
 Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews. *John*, iii. 1.
 A certain nobleman, whose son was sick. *John*, iv. 46.
 His whole house. *Ibid.*, 53.
 Officers, sent to take Jesus, probably believed. *John*, vii. 46.
 James, Joses, Juda, and Simon, our Lord's brothers, and of course connexions of Zacharias the priest: they became believers. *Mark*, vi. 3; *Acts*, i. 14.
 Many of the chief rulers, *John*, xii. 42; whose faith, however, was doubtful: "they love the praise of men more than the praise of God." 43.
 Joses, surnamed Barnabas, a possessor of land. *Acts*, iv. 36, 37.
 Paul, the apostle, known to have been a respectable man. *Acts*, vii. 58.
 Simon, the sorcerer; no doubt rich. He was baptized. *Acts*, viii. 13.
 Ethiopian eunuch, "of great authority." *Ibid.*, 27.
 Tabitha, a woman in good circumstances. *Acts*, ix. 36.
 Simon, a tanner, probably in easy circumstances. *Ibid.*, 43.
 Cornelius, the centurion. *Acts*, x. 1, 2.
 His kinsmen, and near friends. *Ibid.*, 24.
 Manaen, brought up with Herod, the tetrarch. *Acts*, xiii. 1.
 Sergius Paulus, deputy of Paphos. *Ibid.*, 7.
 Lydia, seller of purple, evidently in easy circumstances. *Acts*, xvi. 14.
 Her household. *Ibid.*, 15.
 The gaoler must have been a man of some respectability. *Ibid.*, 33.
 His household. *Ibid.*
 Not a few chief women of Thessalonica. *Acts*, xvii. 4.
 Jason was able to receive the brethren in his house. *Ibid.*, 7. Perhaps a kinsman of St. Paul. *Rom.*, xvi. 21.
 Not a few honourable Greek men and women of Berer. *Acts*, xxii. 12.
 Dionysius, the areopagite. *Ibid.*, 34.
 Damaris, probably a woman of consequence, from being specified by name with Dionysius. *Ibid.*
 Aquila, from his occupation as tent-maker (*Acts*, xviii. 3), and from having a church in his house (*Rom.* xvi. 5), was probably in easy circumstances.

Crispus,

Crispus, chief ruler of the synagogue. *Acts*, xviii. 8.
 His household. *Ibid.*
 Justus had a house close to the synagogue; consequently in a conspicuous place. *Ibid.*, 7.
 Apollos, "an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures;" i. e. a learned Jew. *Ibid.*, 24.
 Mnason, of Cyprus, in whose house the disciples lodged. *Acts*, xxi. 16.
 Ananias, who restored Paul to sight, had "a good report of all the Jews." *Acts*, xxii. 12.
 Paul's sister's son, no doubt, like his uncle, in easy circumstances. *Acts*, xxiii. 16.
 Agrippa, the king, almost persuaded to be a Christian. *Acts*, xxvi. 28.
 Aristobulus had a household. *Rom.*, xvi. 10.
 Herodian, Paul's kinsman. *Ibid.*, 11.
 Narcissus had a household. *Ibid.*
 Lucius and Sosipater, Paul's kinsmen. *Ibid.*, 21.
 Gaius, Paul's and John's host. *Rom.*, xvi. 23; and 3 *Epist. John*, 6.
 Erastus, chamberlain of the city. *Rom.*, xvi. 23.
 Chloe had a house. 1 *Corinth.*, i. 11.
 Stephanas, ditto. *Ibid.*, 16, and xvi. 15.
 Fortunatus and Achaicus, who, with Stephanas, supplied Paul with money. 1 *Corinth.*, xvi. 17.
 "Saints of Cæsar's household," i. e. courtiers. *Philipp.*, iv. 22.
 Luke, "the beloved physician." *Coloss.*, iv. 14.
 Disciples, having servants, i. e. slaves. 1 *Timothy*, vi. 2.
 Onesiphorus, who had a house, and refreshed Paul. 1 *Timothy*, i. 16.
 Zenas, the lawyer. *Titus*, iii. 13.
 Philemon, a rich man. *Epist.*, *passim*.
 Apphia, probably his wife. *Philem.*, i. 2.
 Archippus, Epaphras, Marcus, Aristarchus, Demas, and Lucas, Philemon's friends. *Ibid.*, 2, 23, 24.
 The elect lady. 2 *Epist. John*, 1.
 Her children. *Ibid.*
 Her elect sister and her children. *Ibid.*, 13.
 Christ sat down with many publicans. *Matth.*, ix. 10; *Mark*, ii. 15, *et passim*.
 He was called the "friend of publicans, a gluttonous man, and a wine-bibber," i. e. a friend of rich and luxurious men. *Matth.*, xi. 19.
 He directs his apostles to provide no gold, silver, nor brass; a superfluous command if they were very poor. *Ibid.*, x. 9.
 The same with respect to the seventy disciples. *Luke*, x. 4.
 He alludes to their having servants (slaves) ploughing. *Luke*, xvii. 7.
 Some (e. g. Iscariot) of the disciples said the alabaster ointment might have been sold and given to the poor. As they did not express a wish for it to be given to themselves, they could not have reckoned themselves as poor. *Mark*, xiv. 5; *John*, xii. 5.
 The disciples "sold their possessions and goods." *Acts*, ii. 45.
 Some were wealthier than others, and ministered according to their ability. *Acts*, xi. 29.
 They had books to the value of 50,000 pieces of silver. *Acts*, xix. 19.

Paul declares he had "coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel," *Acts*, xx. 33; implying that the disciples had wealth to be coveted.

They went to law with each other; no doubt about property. *1 Corinth.*, vi. 6.

God prospered some more than others, *i. e.* some were wealthier than others. *1 Corinth.*, xvi. 2.

The Macedonian and Philippian churches were particularly liberal. *2 Corinth.*, viii. and ix. *Philipp.*, iv. 15.

Judas Iscariot was probably poor; otherwise, thirty pieces of silver would not have been a temptation.

"For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor." *2 Corinth.*, viii. 9. Although the primary sense of these words is, no doubt, an allusion to the condescension of the Son of God in taking upon himself the condition of humanity; yet, as the word is *πλασται*, and the apostle is here exhorting to alms-giving, it may be questioned, whether, in a secondary sense, this does not also imply that our Lord was actually in the possession of worldly wealth, which, in obedience, we may presume, to the will of God, he abandoned on entering on his ministry. In favour of this interpretation, it may be added, that it entirely takes away the objection raised by the ambiguous translation of the improved version of the New Testament, *viz.* that there was nothing analogous in the case of our Saviour and that of the Corinthians.

FROM ANTAR.

By love taught to dare, I adore thee, my beauty;
And to see but thy shadow's a blessing to me:
My heart is thy vassal—I pledge thee its duty;
Each pulse, as it beats, owns no sovereign but thee.

Oh, how can I picture thee? how be forgiven,
If in painting perfection to language I fly?
Did I liken thy face to the pale Queen of Heaven,
Oh, where in her face is thy antelope eye?

Did I liken thy form to the palm-tree beside me,
Oh, where in that form is thy step's airy way?
In thy forehead I search for a loadstar to guide me,
But the night of thy tresses bewilders my way.

Then thy teeth—oh, a string of white pearls they resemble,
If unliving things may with living compare:
And thy bosom—to say what it pictures I tremble—
'Tis Eden!—May angels still make it their care!

TELEGRAPHS.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

SIR: One of the essential uses of your valuable publication is to render extensively known the progress of arts and sciences calculated to promote still farther the interests of civilization intimately connected with human welfare and happiness. Telegraphic communication, as it ought to be understood, has been frequently adverted to in your interesting columns; and we at length see, with a satisfaction proportioned to the vast utility of so great an undertaking, that a chartered company, with a large capital, is formed to establish intercourse, by telegraph, between London and the principal shipping stations, inclusive of intermediate and internal communication. This very project I have constantly and invariably urged, stating the indispensable necessity of using a powerful telegraph, and a comprehensive dictionary; as otherwise, in a climate like the British, few communications can be carried through in a reasonable time, as was too much experienced during the last war, on account of the weakness of a single-figure telegraph. To the chartered company every adventurer will be ready to recommend his own system as the best; but they will judiciously compare, experimentally, all dictionaries and telegraphs of power, selecting what bears a requisite trial. As the gentlemen concerned in the present noble and spirited undertaking may not have heard of it, I will quote the opinion of the Telegraphic Committee of Science, to whose consideration Lord Hastings referred my dictionary. "Having thus secured so great a number of signals, the more arduous task of forming a telegraphic dictionary remained; for this purpose, the author appears to have availed himself of every form of speech that industry could collect, or ingenuity devise, as useful in rendering this mode of correspondence at once clear and comprehensive. The labour, perseverance, and ability required to select and arrange this vast mass of materials, cannot be too highly appreciated. On inspection, the dictionary will be found to contain 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences." It is then stated, that the science is carried to a *maximum*, by indicating the class and marginal number in two movements; all small and auxiliary words and phrases requiring but one signal; and such form much of every sentence. I have always, Mr. Editor, maintained, on grounds of reason and experience, that any telegraph capable of expressing only *one figure at a time* is worse than useless. The great power of my shutter-telegraph was acknowledged in India; but it was deemed too lofty, and liable to warp, as are also the arms of a semaphore, unless formed of a strong frame, covered with double canvas painted. To obviate these difficulties, I invented my best telegraph, consisting of *six balls*, working, or sliding, on perpendicular iron rods. Of all objects, black balls are best seen; and have the same size and appearance in every direction. In no country can speedy telegraphic communication be of more vital importance than in India; a country held, as it were, by a standing miracle. Assam must, in the usual course of things, remain under British control. In the north-west quarter, a powerful Sikh chief, marked by more talent than rash Tippoo of former days, is rising fast into dangerous consequence. The Mahrattas and Nepaulese will constantly view us with bitter though secret enmity. Other minor states will be ever inclined to expel a foreigner and a stranger, however equitably he may rule. So situated, the aid of early and immediate intelligence must be of incalculable

lable value. A weak telegraph would be utterly inefficient for so important a purpose; and I am briefly to shew, that with a little more expense (not for a moment to be put in competition with the great object in view), information which may be conducive to the permanent safety of India may be readily obtained. To procure a real *maximum* of telegraphic advantage, the class and marginal number of any word, phrase, or sentence, must be given by *one simultaneous movement* of the telegraph. My semaphore is quite different from any other description offered to the public: the two wings are on one pivot; the arms have no counterpoise; and do not move from side to side of a mast; the top overhangs the pivot, and consequently, a small rope working over a pulley lets the arm fall, merely by the action of gravity, into any of three requisite positions, from which it is raised to its position of rest. The two arms furnish fifteen mutations, ten of which I apply to express the nine numerals and cipher, assigning the other five for powerful purposes. The semaphore on the Admiralty costs, I am informed, near £300; and expresses but one figure at a time when any beyond the first six are used; whereas that I describe expresses at once any three figures to 999, inclusive; and, from the simplicity of the machinery, costs only about eighty pounds. It is necessary to be rather particular here, as an officer of some rank has repeatedly, in print, claimed this telegraph as his own. He is replied to in print, and otherwise; and I hear no more of his allegations, which, uncourteously expressed, might have been spared under the real and proved fact. Now, Mr. Editor, from the ball and semaphoric telegraphs I form one of the *utmost power*, calculated for the purpose of the new chartered company, and completely for the service in India: It being desirable to cover as little ground as possible, I place a pair of arms over two balls, to obtain the place of *units* and the place of *tens*, by means of the balls; while two more balls give the place of *hundreds*. These three powers will express any three marginal figures in the dictionary; and at the same time, two pair of arms erected on the prolonged centre-timber of the second set of balls, will indicate the class, always not exceeding number 99. The semaphore (erected at Naples) is described in the dictionary; and the ball-telegraph is delineated and described in an appendix to a work on fuses and projectiles brought forward at Woolwich, where the fuses were tried by order of the Master-General, and found to burn in exact equal times.

Yours, &c.

Summerlands, Exeter, August 4, 1825.

JOHN MACDONALD.

PRIZE-MONEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: One of the surviving captors of Seringapatam in 1799, in your last number (for August), calls the attention of our honourable masters towards our claims to the so-long-delayed second dividend of prize-money. I beg leave, through the same channel, to solicit their consideration of the claims of the captors to the second dividend of the booty taken by the army under the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley), during the campaign of 1803; also to the property captured by the force, under the late Col. Wallace, at Chandore and Ghaukm, in 1804.

I am, Sir, &c.

York, Aug. 12, 1825.

ONE OF THE SURVIVING CAPTORS.

EARLY TRAVELLERS, No. IX.—ODORICUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I formerly transmitted for insertion in your Journal,* under the above title, occasional reviews of the reports published or written by early travellers in the East, which, owing to their rarity or obscurity, were at present but little known. With your permission, I propose to resume this practice, and to employ your work as the medium of communicating to the public whatsoever I have found either curious or amusing in the collections I have subsequently made. These details cannot be altogether destitute of interest: if they be accurate, they may increase our stock of information respecting obscure or disputed facts; and if they be depraved with inventions and falsehood, they may contribute to our amusement, or to our knowledge of human character.

Of the latter class is the work of which I now transmit you an abstract; namely, the *Itinerarium* of Odoricus of Friuli, a friar of the order of Minorites, who travelled in the East about the beginning of the 14th century. The original is in Latin, and may be found in the collection of Ramusio.†

He tells us that he took his departure from Pera, near Constantinople, and arrived at Trapesunda (Trebisond), called by the ancients Pontus. Here he beheld a man attended by 4,000 partridges, which were so tame, that when he wished to rest, they flocked about him like poultry. Between Trapesunda and Tauris, he passed a mountain called Sobissacalo, upon which Noah's ark rested. He proceeded to Upper India, and thence into the city of Casbin (qu. Casbin?), the city of the three Magi.

After many days' journey he arrived at Uz, the land of Job, "pleasantly situated, and abounding in victuals." Thence he entered into Chaldea, and passed the tower of Babel: in this region, he says, the men were beautiful, the women unseemly (*turpes*); the former having their hair carefully combed, and being adorned with gold and pearls: the latter being clad in coarse shifts, barchuded and barefooted, with dishevelled hair.

Passing from thence into Lower India, by sea, the first land he reached was Ormes (Ormus), where the heat was so intense as to produce an effect upon the male inhabitants of a nature which I cannot venture to specify, even in the words of the original.

He sailed from Ormes, in a kind of vessel, called *jase*, made wholly of bark; and in twenty-eight days reached a city called Thana (Tanah), where four of the friar's brethren suffered martyrdom, through denying Mahomet's title to the character of a prophet, and consigning him "to hell, with the devil, his father." Here he met with abundance of strange animals: black lions in great numbers; bats as big as doves; and mice as large as Italian *scapi* (to what animals he alludes I am not aware); on which account, dogs instead of cats were employed to hunt them.

He gives a very accurate account of the pepper-plant of Minibar (Malabar), thereby proving that he really visited the country; a fact which his inventions might otherwise tempt us to disbelieve. The Malabars, he says, worship a live ox, as their god, after it has laboured for six years. He describes the practice of self-immolation in the following words:

These people have another most vile custom: when a man dies, they burn his dead body;

* See Vols. XIV. and XV.

† *Harveta delle Navigazioni et Viaggi*. Venet. 1563.

body; and if he has a wife they burn her alive, because they say that she may assist her husband in ploughing and agriculture in the other world. But if the wife have children by her husband, she may remain with them without disgrace or impropriety; although they commonly prefer being burnt with their husbands.

After describing pretty faithfully the gross idolatries of the natives, he records his passage by sea to a land called Lammori (*qu. Comorin?*) where the people go entirely naked, and where the land is possessed in common, though houses are private property. Human flesh, he says, is here eaten, when the man is fat, with the same relish as beef in European countries. From hence he passed into the island of Symolera (Sumatra), to the south, and that of Java, which produced cloves, cubebs, and nutmegs. With the king of Java, he states, the Cham of Katay (China) was often at war.

Near to Java, says our voracious friar, is another country, called Panten, otherwise Tathalamasi, in which there are trees yielding a poison of so deadly a nature that there is but one remedy for it; this remedy I must beg leave to describe in the author's own words: "*Si aliquis illud venenum sumpserit, si velit liberari, sumat stercus hominis, et cum aquâ temperet, et in bonâ quantitate bibat, et statim fugat venenum, faciens exire per inferiores partes.*"

In the country of Campa (Chiampa) the king of which had 300 sons and daughters, and 10,004 tame elephants, kept in flocks like oxen or sheep, our friar saw an occurrence which even he pronounces very wonderful (*valde mirabile*); namely, immense swarms of fishes approaching the coast, suffering the inhabitants to take as many as they pleased, then retiring to give place to other kinds of fish, which offered themselves in the same meek manner. Upon the friar's inquiring the reason of this strange fact, the inhabitants told him that the fishes were "taught by nature to come and do homage to their emperor." After witnessing other things "incredible without ocular proof," he went, by sea, southward, into the island of Moumoran, 2,000 miles in circumference, the inhabitants of which had dog's faces.

He passed the island of Ceilan (Ceylon), where there is a mountain on which Adam mourned for his son Abel for 500 years. The inhabitants reported that a lake on the top of the mountain was formed from the tears of Adam and Eve; but Odoricus proved, he says, the falsity of this report, having observed the waters flowing into it. He believed, however, that certain birds in the island, as large as geese, had two heads, because he saw them! In another island further to the south, he found the inhabitants possessed with such a carnivorous propensity, that father devoured son, and son the father; husband feasted upon wife, and wife upon husband. Apprehensive, probably, that these details would stagger the reader's credulity, the friar adds, with a solemnity which must cause a shudder: "before the Almighty! I declare that I here relate nothing but of what I am sure, as far as a human being can be assured!" Here ends his account of this part of India.

He then relates that, after travelling many days by sea towards the East, he reached the great province of Mançi (*qu. China; quasi Manchoo?*) which was called India by the Latins. Respecting this higher India, he states that he obtained all the information he could from Christians, Saracens, idolaters, and officers of the great cham or khan. He describes the men of this country, who were artificers and merchants, as fair, though pale, and as shaven, having small beards. He subsequently refers to the long nails of the men, and the small feet of the women. The first city he came to was called Ceuskalon, situated upon a river, and one day's journey from the sea. The serpents here, he says, were very large; and the inhabitants were so fond of eating them, that

that a man giving an entertainment without a dish of serpents was thought to be deficient in hospitality. Upon his arrival at Kaitan, where certain Minorites resided, our friar deposited the bones of his martyred brethren. The city abounded, nevertheless, in monasteries of idol worshippers (evidently shamans, or votaries of Buddha); one of which he entered, and found 3,000 priests and 11,000 idols, the least of them as large as the friar's image of St. Christopher (*Christopherus noster*). The traveller was present at the feeding of the gods: the victuals were hot and smoking; the deities were satisfied with the steam, and the food itself was eaten by the priests.

Still further eastward he found a city named Fuko (Foquien?), about thirty miles in circumference, and containing large and beautiful cocks and hens, as white as snow, having, instead of feathers, wool like sheep's wool. Eighteen days' journey further, he passed a great mountain, on one side of which the living creatures were as black as charcoal, and on the other as white as snow. Here the married women wore, in token of their condition, a great horn upon their heads. In a city further on, he was surprised at birds being employed in the river for the purpose of taking fish; a practice still in use in China, as I mentioned in a former number.* He next entered the city of Kanasia, 100 miles in circumference, full of houses ten or twelve stories high; it had 11,000 bridges (being built upon marshy land), most of which the friar passed over; and the suburbs of the city contained a greater number of inhabitants than the city itself. He mentions a tax in this city levied on fires, like the hearth-money of Ireland, which is still, I believe, to be found amongst the Tartar nations. Each fire paid one *balis*, equal to five papers of cotton (*cartas bombicis*), which were worth one florin and a half. Ten or twelve couchés or beds were considered equivalent to a fire, and paid accordingly. The fire-tax yielded eighty-nine thuman; each thuman was the produce of 10,000 fires. These details afford the means of calculating the number of inhabitants of this wonderful city; they must have amounted to about nine millions of souls!

The population and the dimensions of this city are not the most wonderful particulars given of it by our friar, who relates the following circumstance:

In this city, four of our brethren converted to the faith of Christ a powerful man, in whose house I resided during my stay, who said to me once, *Ara*, that is, *Father*, "will you come and see the city?" I said, "yes;" and accordingly we entered a boat, and went to a very large monastery; my companion called one of the priests, who was known to him, and said (speaking of me), "this *raban francus* (that is, *priest*) has come from where the sun sets, on his journey to Cambaleth, that he may pray for the life of the great khan; wherefore you must show him something, in order that, when he returns into his own country, he may relate the strange things he saw in the city of Kanasia." Then the priest took two baskets of fragments from the table, and led me to a little enclosure, which he opened with a key, and there appeared a large and pleasant green, which we entered, and upon the green stood a hill, like a steeple, covered with sweet herbs and trees. Whilst we stood here, he took a bell (*cymbalum*) and began to ring, as they ring the monks into the refectory; at the sound of it, many different animals descended from the mount, some like apes, some like cats, others having human faces. They collected around him to the number of 4,000, arranging themselves in ranks; and he placed before them a plate, and gave them to eat. When they had eaten, he rang the bell again, and they all returned to their proper places. I inquired, with astonishment, what animals they were? He replied that they were the souls of noble persons, which were fed here for the love of God, who rules the world: and in proportion as the man was noble in life, his soul, after death, entered the

* *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 25.

the body of a noble animal: that the souls of rude and ignorant people entered the bodies of base animals. I attempted to refute this notion, but without success; for he could not comprehend how a soul could exist without a body.

Passing the city of Chilenso, forty miles in circuit, and the river Thalay, seven miles broad in the narrowest part, the friar entered the city of Kokain, one of the most beautiful in the world, inhabited by pygmies, measuring only three of his spans in height. They manufactured, nevertheless, the best silk and cotton in the universe.

Before he reached Cambaleth, he passed the cities of Jansu, Montu (the latter having the largest navy in the world, the ships being as white as snow), Lencyn (standing upon a river called Caramoran, which traverses Cathay), and Sumacoto. The latter city was the emporium of the silk trade. Cambaleth (Pekin?) he describes as a very ancient city, then in the possession of the Tartars. Near it, at the distance of about half a mile, the Tartars had built another city, called Caïdo, which had twelve gates, each two miles distant from the other. Between the two cities, the population was so numerous that they seemed to be but one. This city was the principal seat of the great emperor, the khan; the walls of his palace included an area of four miles, and below it were other palaces for the lords of his household. In the palace-grounds was a beautiful mount, planted with trees, and therefore called the Green Mount, and upon it was built a most delicious palace, where the khan commonly resided. The chief palace had fourteen pillars of gold, and all its walls were covered with red skins, the richest in the world. In the midst was a cistern, two paces high, made entirely out of one precious stone called merdochas, encircled with gold; and at each corner was a serpent of gold furiously shaking its head. The cistern had nets of pearls, and by means of it water for drinking was conveyed by tubes and conduits throughout the court; and near it hung a golden vessel, in order that persons might drink. There were, moreover, peacocks of gold that spread their tails and flapped their wings, &c.

In this city Odoricus affirms he resided for three years, and was often admitted to the feasts and solemnities celebrated by the emperor. Indeed, he asserts that the Minorite brethren were required to attend and give their benediction. The particulars he relates are not remarkable; they correspond, in many respects, with the present manners of the Tartaro-Chinese court; such as the fashion of bowing to the ground in the presence of the khan, and performing other ceremonies by word of command. Many wonders the friar saw, but he declines recording them, because no person would believe without seeing them. He states, however, as a credible fact, that in the khan's country there are some mountains, called Kapsei, situated in the kingdom of Kalor, where large pumpkins are produced, which, when ripe, open and discover a small beast, similar to a lamb: "in like manner," says the friar, "as I have heard that, on the shores of the Irish sea, trees stand bearing a fruit, like gourds, which, at a particular season, fall into the sea, and produce birds, called *barnacles*; and this is true!"

Leaving the empire of Catai, he travelled fifty days' journey westward, to the country of Pretegoani, the chief city of which is Kosau. Thence he entered the province of Kasan; and farther on, the kingdom of Tibek (Thibetian Tartary), subject to the great khan. He correctly describes the people of this country as living in tents of black felt. One custom among them I should regard as an invention, but that, however shocking, it is mentioned

by

by another early traveller, William de Rubruquis,* who visited these parts nearly 100 years before our friar.

When any person's father dies, the son assembles all the priests and players, and says he wishes to honour his parent: he thereupon causes the body to be carried into a field, the relations, friends, and neighbours of the deceased attending; when the priests, with great solemnity, cut off the head from the body, and deliver it to the son; after which they sever the body into pieces, which they leave behind. Then the vultures from the mountain, accustomed to the practice, come and carry away the flesh. Hence is current a report that the deceased was a saint, because angels of God bore him into Paradise. This is the greatest honour a respectable son can perform to his dead father. The son then takes his father's head, boils it, and eats the flesh, making a cup of the skull, out of which he and all his family and friends drink with solemnity and joy, in memory of his devoured father.

The act attributed to Lord Byron, if true, is thus countenanced by very ancient authority.

Beyond the empire of Mançi, towards the south, the friar came to the country of Milestorte, wherein was a certain *Old Man of the Mountain*, who had inclosed two mountains within a wall, and converted the interior into so delicious an abode, that the inhabitants of the country called it Paradise. Into this abode, wherein flowed rivulets of milk and wine, the Old Man admitted any strong and handsome young men he saw; and when he wished to be revenged upon any king or chief, he procured one of their relations, and after familiarizing them with the delights of his paradise, conveyed them out again whilst asleep. Whereupon they would petition for re-admission, which the Old Man granted only upon condition that they would assassinate the objects of his resentment. He employed this plan against the Tartars as they approached, in the course of their conquests, his mountainous paradise: but they besieged and took his city, and put him to a cruel death. This tale is evidently formed from the story of the Chief of the Hassassinah, a sect of Mahometans, who is often referred to by the writers on the Holy War, under the identical name of "*Old Man of the Mountain*."

The friar winds up his account with the following impudent invention, of what he says occurred in the country last mentioned:

The brethren there have this grace, that by virtue of the name of Jesus Christ, and of his precious blood, which he poured out upon the cross for the salvation of the human race, they expeditiously expel devils from the bodies of those who are possessed. And because there are many possessed there, they are brought, bound, ten days' journey; and those who are dispossessed believe in Christ who freed them, and regard him as their God, and are baptized. And their idols, which are commonly of felt and women's hair, they give to the brethren, who make a fire in a public place, where the people assemble to behold the gods of their neighbours burnt; and they cast the idols into the fire before the people. At first the idols escaped out of the fire; the brethren thereupon sprinkled them with holy water, and threw them in again; whereupon the devils flew away in the form of black smoke, and the idols were left behind and burnt. Then was heard a cry in the air, thus: "See! see how I am expelled from my dwelling!" By these means the brethren baptized vast multitudes, who, however, speedily fell back to their idols again. Another terrible thing I also saw there: passing a certain valley, near a delightful river, I beheld many dead bodies, and heard various sweet sounds, chiefly of lutes; whereupon I greatly feared. This valley was seven or

eight

* Post illos sunt Tibet homines, solentes comedere parentes suos defunctos, ut, causâ pietatis, non facerent aliud sepulchrum eis, nisi viscera sua.—Faciant pulchros ciphos de capribus parentum, ut illis bibentes habeant memoriam eorum in jocunditate sua. *Itinerar. fr. Will. de Rubruquis, de Ord. fratrum Minorum, Gall., Ann. Gr. 1283, ad part. Orientali.*

eight miles long; into which whosoever enters, dies: no living person can pass through it; wherefore the inhabitants go round about it. I was tempted, however, to enter, and see what was there. Whereupon praying, and recommending myself to God, and making the sign of the cross, I entered, calling upon the name of Jesus; when I saw so many dead bodies as no one would credit unless he saw them. On one side of the valley, upon a stone, was the face of a man, which looked at me so terribly that I thought I should have died. But I kept saying, *The word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us*, and signing myself with the cross; yet I dared not approach the head nearer than seven or eight paces. Going to the other side of the valley, I ascended a little sandy mount, whence I beheld, on all sides, nothing but lutes, which, as it appeared to me, played and sounded of themselves. When I reached the top of the mount, I found vast quantities of silver, like fishes' scales. I gathered some in my bosom for a curiosity, but, touched by conscience, I cast it upon the ground, and preserved none: thus, by the grace of God, I escaped. When the men of the country learned that I had come out alive, they revered me greatly, saying, I was baptized and holy: the bodies they said were those of infernal spirits, who play upon the lutes to entice men to enter, whom they kill. These things, which I most certainly saw myself, I, friar Odoricus, here write: many other wonders I omit, because men would not believe them, if they saw them not.

The death of our monkish traveller, at home, was attended by circumstances nearly as surprising as those he witnessed abroad. The event is thus related in an appendix to the *Itinerarium*.

In the year of our Lord 1331, the aforesaid friar Odoricus, preparing for another voyage, in order that his journey and labours might be more meritorious, determined to approach the presence of the lord and father of all, the sovereign Pontiff, our lord Pope John XXII., whose benediction and permission being received, he might transport himself to the countries of the infidels, with such of his brethren as chose to accompany him. In his progress towards the chief Pontiff, not far from Pisa, there met him in the way a certain old man, in the habit of a pilgrim, who saluted him by name; saying, "hail, father Odoricus!" When the brother inquired, how he knew him? the other replied, "whilst you were in India, I knew you, and your holy purpose too: but now return to the convent from whence you came; for, on the tenth day from hence you will leave the world." Astonished at these words from the old man, who, moreover, disappeared as soon as he had spoken, Odoricus determined to return. He came back in perfect health, feeling no sickness or bodily infirmity whatever. When he reached his convent at Udina, on the tenth day after he had received the revelation, having taken the sacrament, and submitted himself to the will of God, though sound in body, he happily rested in the Lord: his holy exit was made known unto the lord, the chief Pontiff, under the attestation of a public notary, in the following words:

"In the year of our Lord, 1331, on the 14th day of January, died in Christ, the happy Odoricus, a friar of the order of Minorites, at whose prayers, Almighty God shewed many and various miracles; which I, Guetelus, notary public of Udina, son of Sign. Damiano, of Porto Gruario, at the desire and wish of the noble Lord Conrad de Buardigio Castaldioni, counsellor of Udina, have written as faithfully as I could, and have given a copy to the Minorite brethren; but not of all things, because they are innumerable, and very difficult for me to write."

The caution of the notary is highly commendable.

I am, &c.

DAVIS NON EDIFUS.

ON THE GENUS "ORNITHORHYNCHUS."

By J. VAN DER HOEVEN, OF LEYDEN.

(*Abridged from the Verhandlungen der Kaiserlichen Leopoldinisch-Carolinischen Akademie der Naturforscher.*)

THIS genus has many characters in common with that of the *echidnae*, and forms with it, according to M. Cuvier, a tribe to which he has given the name of *monotremæ*.* Both are found only in New Holland; they have been classed by most naturalists among the *mammiferous* animals, although no one has yet been able to discover *mammæ* in them. They have one external vent, which serves for all evacuations; and hence the origin of the name given them by M. Cuvier. Their eyes are very small, and their ears want the exterior *concha*. They discover singular anomalies in the generative organs, and in the conformation of the skeleton; for example, besides the ordinary clavicle, they have a bone common to the two shoulders, analogous to the *furcula* of birds: the male bears a spur at the back of his foot.

The characters peculiar to the *ornithorhynchus* are the following, specified in the order adopted by M. Illiger: no true teeth, but fibrous *molares*, agglutinated and without roots, to the number of four in each jaw, at the extremity of the mouth, namely, two on each side; the snout in the form of a duck's bill, elongated, wide, enlarged towards the end, and covered with a fine skin; its base is surrounded with a cutaneous *lamina*, and its edges are furnished with transverse *laminae*, like the bills of ducks. "Their tongue," says M. Cuvier, "is in some degree double; one in the beak, covered with villousities; and another upon the base of the first, thicker than the former, and having two fleshy points." The body is covered with hairs, some of which are long and rigid; whilst others are shorter, soft, and flexible. It terminates in a broad tail. The feet are very short, and bear five toes with pointed nails. The toes of the hind-feet are simply united by a membrane to the root of the nails; but, in the fore-feet, this membrane is prolonged beyond the nails.

Such is the exterior description of this extraordinary creature, in which nature seems to have blended in sport the obvious characters which distinguish, at first view, the different classes of animals.

The name of *spur* has been given to the organ which the animal bears on the hind-legs, in comparing it with that on the *tarsus* of the common cock. It is placed, however, in a different situation, being found on the extreme external border of the foot, upon the *astragalus*. M. Cuvier assures us that it articulates upon a facet of this bone; M. de Blainville asserts positively that it is not so, for that it is attached to the foot only by the skin. Great varieties, in respect to length and thickness, are found in this organ; it consists principally of a hollow cone of a horny substance, and of a bone of the same shape, placed, like a muscle, beneath this horn. It has been recently found that a prick from this spur is venomous. Sir J. Jamison, of Botany Bay, slightly wounded an *ornithorhynchus* with a musket-shot. A person who accompanied him was wounded by the spur in the arm. A short time after, the limb swelled, and all the symptoms which usually attend the bite of

venomous

* *I. • μόνος solus, τρεμα foramen.*

venomous animals, manifested themselves. These symptoms gave way upon the application of oil externally, and ammonia internally; but, nevertheless, the wounded person experienced great pain for a considerable time, and was deprived, for more than a month, of the use of his arm. In consequence of this discovery, this equivocal organ has been considered as a weapon of defence. M. de Blainville has found an aperture tolerably large, of an oval figure, on the convex face of the horny envelope: he regards the bone which is beneath this envelope as the venomous organ: he has found this bone to be hollow, and the cavity contained a vesicle, apparently venomous, and provided with a canal. The canal was twice as long as the vesicle; it traversed the bony tube, and opened at its point, which was supported upon the aperture of the horn. Having endeavoured to verify these observations of M. de Blainville, the writer found, in the red ornithorhynchus, nearly the same details as in that described by M. de B.; but he could not perceive an exterior aperture upon the horn, nor has he been able to discover either vesicle or canal. In the brown ornithorhynchus he indeed found a small hole, but the organ contained no conical tube; it was merely perforated.*

After a description of the genus, the writer proceeds to its divisions into species, upon which subject naturalists are not agreed. When only one species of this genus was known, the name of *ornithorhynchus paradoxus* was applied to it. Peron discovered another, which being browner upon the back than the other species (which is ordinarily reddish), it was named *O. fuscus*, and to the other was given the name of *O. rufus*. In fact, the epithet *paradoxus*, given by Blumenbach to the latter species, could not be retained, because it applied equally to both species.

Some naturalists have, however, doubted whether there be any difference between these two species; MM. Cuvier and Oken are amongst the number. MM. Tiedemann and Hemprich concur with those who admit, with Peron, two species. The author, after examining and carefully comparing the two species, by means of two male specimens belonging to the rich collection of M. Temminck, cannot sanction the doubts of those naturalists, nor regard the differences between the individuals as simply varieties of age. The reasons which induce him to distinguish the two species are as follow:

The male specimen of the brown ornithorhynchus has hair upon its back of a dark brown colour: the abdomen and neck are of a deep grey, mixed here and there with dark hairs. The hair is rigid, especially towards the tail. The length of the animal, from the extreme edge of the beak to the point of the tail, is twenty-two French inches: the upper half of the beak is elongated; the lower much shorter, and is broad towards the end, and narrows at the base. The tail enlarges towards its extremity: the spur does not equal in size the middle nails of the posterior claw.

The male individual of the red ornithorhynchus is only fifteen inches long.

It

* The fact which M. Van der Hoeven seems to doubt, is fully established in a letter from Mr. HALL, of Sydney, to the Secretary of the Linnæan Society: of which the following extract appears in the Edin. Philos. Journal, vol. viii., p. 413: "You will be gratified to learn, that I have been completely successful in establishing our friend Sir John Jamison's account of the spur of the *ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. I subjoin an extract from my notes:—Sunday, October 1, 1820. On the banks of the Campbell river. In the morning, shot a male ornithorhynchus. On examination, soon after it was killed, I observed, near the extremity of the convex side of the spur, a minute spot, like the orifice of a tube: and on endeavouring to pass a bristle from this spot, three successive drops of a limpid clear fluid issued from it. I then examined the other spur with the same result. On dissecting the foot of the animal, I found, at the inner side of the root of the spur, immediately over the articulation, a small cyst (vesicle), which I cut into: it did not at that time contain any fluid; but from it I, with great ease, passed a horse-hair through the spur."

It is less elevated upon its hind legs than the other. Its hair is rigid, and of a brownish colour on the back. The lower parts are of a silvery grey colour, mixed with some hairs of yellowish grey. The hind feet bear long, greyish, shining hairs. The beak is large and rounded: the upper does not much exceed the lower, which is largest at the base, and diminishes gradually to the point. The tail is pointed. The spur greatly exceeds the nails of the hinder claw in length as well as thickness.

It results, from this description, that these two individuals differ not merely in size, but also in the form of the beak, the tail, and the spur; and these differences appear more than sufficient to constitute them two distinct species. The difference of age, which might at first account for that of the relative size of the animals, will not explain these shades of dissimilarity in the forms of their organs.

The conformation of the feet in these two species of the ornithorhynchus, indicates that they are aquatic animals. They inhabit the rivers and marshes of New Holland, where they are tolerably numerous, especially near Port Jackson. They are excellent divers; they do not swim on the surface of the water, like ducks and other web-footed animals, but shew themselves there only when they want to respire. It is said that their voice resembles that of the turtle. They crawl upon the ground exactly like a tortoise, which is what one would not expect from the structure of their feet. They make use of their nails to dig the earth. Mr. (Sir E.) Home tells us that the nature of their food is not known. He likewise states that, in order to kill them, the natives of New Holland watch the moment when they appear at the surface of the water, and instantly strike them with their wooden spears.

Twenty years have elapsed since the discovery of the ornithorhynchus: each naturalist has laboured to place this very singular creature in one of the existing classes; but the animal having *vertebrae*, and not being either a bird, since it has no members adapted for wings; nor a reptile, since it has a heart with two ventricles; nor a fish, because it breathes by lungs, the title of *mammiferous* has been given it, as if what we know afforded the only rule for all the works of nature.

If all agree in arranging it in the class of *mammiferous* animals, all do not concur in placing it in the same order. M. Dumeril ranks the ornithorhynchus amongst the *edentata*, and particularly amongst those of that order who have only *molares*. This section thus comprehends the *ornithorhynchi*, the *oryzopter*, and the *tatou*. M. Dumeril adds, that the ornithorhynchus is only placed provisionally amongst the mammiferous animals. M. Treviranus likewise places the ornithorhynchus amongst the *edentata*, which he names *bradypoda*. M. Cuvier has made a tribe of *edentata*, which he names *monotrema*, and which includes the *echidna* and the *ornithorhynchus*. M. Illiger has made an order of *mammiferi*, to which he has given the name of *reptantia*, not only on account of their creeping walk, but likewise to denote their affinity to the *amphibia*. The characters of this order are as follow: no teeth in the jaws, or simply *molares*, agglutinated and fibrous; no *mammæ*; a *cloaca*; feet perfect, short, distinct, adapted for walking or swimming, having five toes and nails in the shape of claws. This order is composed of but a single family, which comprehends the genera, *tachyglossus*, *ornithorhynchus*, and *pamphractus*. M. Tiedemann places the genera *echidna* and *ornithorhynchus* at the end of the mammiferous class; observing, that it is impossible, on account of the anomalies in their structure, to arrange them in any one of the orders of this class. M. Hemprich, in his elementary treatise, has made an order of the *monotremæ*,

which

which he places after that of the *mammiferi*, and which contains the *echidna* and the *ornithorhynchus*.

From this statement it will be seen that almost all zoologists have observed the affinity between the genera *ornithorhynchus* and *echidna*, and that several had renounced the classification of them with the *mammiferi*. M. Van der Hoeven concludes his memoir with detailing the reasons which induce him to embrace this opinion, and to separate the tribe of *monotremæ* from the class of *mammiferi*. The name of mammiferous having been given to such of the vertebral animals as bore *mammæ*, it cannot be given to animals that are without them. Hitherto, it has been impossible to find any in the ornithorhynchus: it is true that it does not necessarily follow that the animal is without them; nevertheless, if we consider the structure of its beak, we are led to believe it could not take hold of teats. Sir Everard Home had adopted the same opinion, and thought that the embryo of the ornithorhynchus developed itself in the *oviductus*, receiving by the *vagina* the atmospheric air necessary for its respiration.

Subsequent to the composition of the memoir of M. Van der Hoeven, additional facts have transpired respecting this animal, which confirm his theory so far as relates to the expediency of placing the genus in an intermediate class between *amphibia* and birds. These facts are disclosed in a communication from Mr. Hill, of Sydney, to which reference has already been made. The journal of Mr. Hill contains the following passage: "Found the ornithorhynchus (a female, which had been taken alive from its nest, formed of reeds and rushes, in a lagoon, near Campbell's River), nearly dead, and proceeded to examine its structure. The *rectum*, *vagina*, and urinary bladder, have one common orifice. On opening the abdomen, I was much gratified to find, in the left *ovarium*, a round yellow *ovum*, about the size of a small pea. There were also two of smaller size, and an immense number of minute vesicles, hardly perceptible to the eye, but distinctly visible under the microscope. There was no *uterus*, nor any *viscus* similar to it; but only a tube leading up from the *cloaca*, which divided into two ducts leading to the ovaries, similar in situation to the Fallopian tubes of viviparous animals, but much larger and wider. There was not any appearance of impregnation in the right *ovarium*." He adds, on the authority of a native chief's report, that the animal lays two eggs, about the size, shape, and colour of those of a hen; that the female sits a considerable time on the eggs; that the animal can run on the grass; and that the wound from the spur of the male, though attended with swelling and great pain, is not fatal.

EPIGRAM.

— quod enas possis dicere jure tuum.—MART.

Old Verres purchased, with ill-gotten pelf,
Posts for his sons, a title for himself.
Vain of distinctions due to worth alone,
He boasted that the work was all his own;
"He gained the peerage."—Verres, 'tis most true;
The title's your's, for it was bought by you.

STATISTICAL DETAILS OF THE CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM.

Showing the quantity of Land cultivated and uncultivated, and the rate of Jumma or Assessment for the Land Revenue, in the Year 1813-14.*

DISTRICTS.	Cultivated.	Fit for Cultivation.	Waste, or Unproductive.	Rate of Jumma per Begah.	
	Begahs.	Begahs.	Begahs.	Rs.	As.
Cawnpore †	1,768,745	134,189	1,043,381	1	8
Bundelcund †	2,118,991	894,387	—	1	6
Bareilly †	4,158,380	3,362,022	3,558,899	0	6
Shajehanpore †	3,856,187	2,907,430	4,010,411	0	7
Seharunpore †	1,879,998	2,134,705	2,444,317	1	6
Moradabad †	1,710,413	2,093,437	727,860	1	12
Agra †	1,222,667	330,807	902,740	1	2½
Etawah †	4,441,788	575,564	1,781,564	0	12
Allyghur †	1,640,242	1,147,045	1,182,665	1	15
Goruckpore, viz.					
Azimghur †	350,190	260,003	1,291,772	2	12
Goruckpore Proper † ..	363,872	768,272	569,986	2	3
Allahabad †	1,655,106	395,012	1,109,777	1	11
Furruckabad †	1,805,383	297,350	1,046,704	0	9
	27,271,992	15,300,223	19,676,076		

The foregoing account does not include rent-free lands, of which there are 1,195,641 kucha begahs in the district of Moradabad. Certain talooks in the district of Allyghur are likewise excluded, as no particulars were known respecting them.

The total recorded quantity of land in cultivation, upon which the revenue was realized, is 35,740,598 kucha begahs. The revenue amounted in that year (1813-14) to three crore and eighty lacs. In the year 1822-23, the last return, this revenue yielded 3,94,31,325 rupees.

The great variation in the rate of assessment per begah in the different districts, from 1 rupee 12 annas, the *maximum*, to 7 annas only, the *minimum*, is remarkable. The noble writer of the minute from whence these details are taken observes, that this variation is the more extraordinary, as it is not to be traced to any difference of fertility in the respective districts, nor generally to any difference in the dimensions of the begahs; besides that there is no reason to believe that the high or low rate of assessment per begah has any operation in producing an accumulation of arrears, or promoting the facility of realization; on the contrary, the Bareilly portion of Rohilcund is more fertile and better watered than Moradabad, the whole centre of which is comparatively unproductive land. Indeed, the assessment appears to be more easily realized where the rate is represented as highest.

It appears from the returns of the collectors in some districts within the

* Extracted from the Earl of Moira's Minute on the Revenue Administration of Bengal, 21st Sept. 1813. Founded on official reports from the collectors of the several districts.

† Per kucha begah

‡ Per pukka begah, equal to three kucha.

the circle of the perpetual settlement, that the rate of jumma per begah is there extremely low: in Nuddea it is 6½ annas; in Behar 5½, and in Sarun 11½.

Taking even the highest rate of assessment in the ceded and conquered provinces as the standard, namely, 1½ rupees per begah of 1,600 square yards, the tax appears to be light. Supposing that grain alone is raised on the land; the average produce is estimated, at a medium, at eleven maunds per begah; viz. 7½ of rice, and 3½ of other grain. The market price of rice at Calcutta is about 3 rupees per maund. Taking the rice at 2 rupees only, and leaving the other grain to defray the cost of production, the highest rate of taxation on land yielding the least valuable products would be about an eighth of the net profit from the land. The lowest rate of taxation would be about one thirty-fourth part.

CHINESE POETRY.

HWA-TSEEN, OR THE FLOWER'S LEAF.

THE poetry of China seems to be of a character strongly discriminated from that of other eastern nations: if we may judge by the translations we have seen, it is less Asiatic and more nearly allied to European poetry. The cause of this distinction is easily explained.—Although poetical composition is of high antiquity in China (the Shi-king, or Book of Classic Poetry, consisting of poems anterior in date to the age of Confucius),* the subjects were of a domestic, or humble kind; being chiefly short popular songs, or what are called odes, descriptive of natural feelings or rural scenery. One of the books of the Shi-king, called *Fung*, is said to have been written by persons of the lower classes. Epic poetry appears to be absolutely unknown in China. No traces are therefore to be found, in Chinese poetical works, of the metaphysical obscurity which characterizes the poetry of the Hindus, which treats of all the branches of science: history, philosophy, law, physic, divinity, even dictionaries,† are the subjects of Sanskrit verse. Chinese poetry, from the same cause, discovers none of the refinement and boldness, or rather extravagance of imagery peculiar to Persian and Arabic poets. When objects of nature, and the genuine sentiments of the heart, are described in natural language, a poet of China and a poet of Europe will differ but little from each other: peculiarities of climate and manners will merely distinguish the imagery and embellishments they respectively employ.

Although poetry is now considered as a necessary accomplishment in those who are educated at the Han-lin college; and at the public examinations, candidates for government offices are required to produce compositions in verse; this practice seems not to have changed the intrinsic qualities of the poetry. The reason alleged for the practice, namely, that poetry acquaints us with the passions and feelings of human nature, and is therefore a proper study for those who aspire to government, demonstrates that the character of Chinese poetry has not essentially changed since the age of Confucius.

The

The Chinese themselves either possess no very distinct ideas of the nature of poetry, or fail to make them intelligible. The following is a succinct statement of the opinions of an eminent Chinese writer, named Choo-he, on being asked why odes were written, and whether poetry was fit to convey instruction?—Man, he says, when created, possessed a quiescent principle; motives or desires were excited in him by the objects around; these desires raised thoughts; thoughts produced language; and, by the infinite variety of accordant sounds, poetry was generated. Poetry, therefore, being the resemblance, in words, of the effect of objects on the mind, its instructive properties depend upon the principles by which the heart is excited. In former times, he adds, poems were collected and examined by authority of the state, and those which were pure were alone recorded. To this species of censorship he ascribes the success of the illustrious Wan-Wang in regenerating the people.

The mechanical structure of Chinese poetry appears, likewise, according to Sir Geo. Staunton, to be similar in principle to that of our own. "Their stanzas are measured, as with us, and the order of the characters, or words, is regulated by what we term accent or intonation, just as our syllables and words, when monosyllabical, are chosen and placed according to quantity." There are, however, peculiarities in the structure of Chinese poetry, as may be found in that of the respective nations of Europe. The odes of the Shi-king contain only four characters (or syllables) in a line; the poets Loo and Le, about 700 years after Confucius, introduced the metre of five syllables. A Chinese writer upon this subject states that some stanzas consist of four or eight lines, containing five or seven characters in each, and rhyming every other line, and sometimes every other character, a peculiarity not very dissimilar to one which is found in Spanish verse. The rhyming of characters, in this species of Chinese poetry, prevails throughout the stanza; so that the first and third lines, as well as the second and fourth, rhyme character with character. When it is recollected that the number of characters of different form and meaning, but of the same or similar sound, is great, the difficulty is not so serious as might at first be supposed. In the eight line verses, an additional complexity often occurs; the four middle lines are also made to correspond in the following manner: if the two first characters of the third line convey one meaning, or two distinct meanings, the two first characters of the fourth line must exactly conform in this respect; and if the last three characters of the middle lines contain one, two, or three significations, the corresponding lines must agree.

Of this species of poetry, which is much admired in China, examples may be found in the Hwa-tseñ, or "Flower's Leaf," a Chinese poem on the subject of *Courtship*, of which we spoke in our last number,* and propose now to make our readers better acquainted with it. The poem was written during the Ming dynasty (which commenced about the middle of the fourteenth century), and is said to be the work of two natives of Canton; the dialect in which it is composed is peculiar to the Kwang-tung province. The structure of the poem is formed of seven syllables (or characters) in a line, and each verse, or stanza, consists of four lines.

To afford the reader a better idea of the structure and arrangement of the poem, we shall, in translating the exordium (addressed apparently by one of the authors to his mistress), exhibit the first stanza as closely as possible according to the original.

* A poetical work called Tsen-mò, is said to be much older than the odes of the Shi-king.

† If we smile at the absurdity of compiling a poetical dictionary, we must not forget that in our own Eton Grammar, the rules of the Latin language are rendered more difficult of acquirement to the learner, by being absurdly communicated in verse.

By the sea, scarce 'Tis
in the moon, in
the night,
a
brid-
al
night.*

Since love rules the starry train,
Why should man feel cold or pain?
Smiling mirth should crown his hours,—
Why deny him pearls or flow'rs?

Joy in wedlock may be found:
We're by Love's sweet compact bound.
Lovers once ne'er lost their love;
Then let fate our firmness prove.

As hill-springs perennial flow;
So may love no stop shall know:
Lasting love we all desire:
Though fools let the spark expire.

The author then, "for the benefit of posterity," relates no extraordinary instance of love, boundless as the sea and vast expanse of heaven.

The hero, whose family name was Leang, his sacred name Pang-chow, and his surname Jih-tsang, was the son of Jin-po, and was born at Woo-keang, in the province of Soo-chew-foo. He possessed talents, having, before he attained his eighteenth year, acquired a literary degree. His countenance was as the vernal red spread upon the moon; in vivacity he resembled Ke-king, in demeanour Fung-lang; not having a brother, he "walked alone, as a lone do."

Wandering one day from his study into the garden, he made many reflections upon the vanity of a life, the youth of which passes without pleasure; and adverting to the difficulty of obtaining the lovely daughter of Tany-tung, he resolved to leave home, and proceed to study in the schools of Chang-chow, famed for lovely women, as well as literary men. He communicated his design to his mother (his father being at Yen-king), who proposed that he should reside with his aunt Heaou, in the H'ien district, where he might prosecute his studies, and "pluck a flower from the moon." Jih-tsang (alias Leang) accordingly left home next day.

On his arrival at Soo-chow, Leang paid his respects to his aunt, who congratulated him on his design of "plucking a flower from the moon." The story then discovers that the uncle of Leang was a general, and his son (a stupid dot) was studying the classics. The two youths having met, and it being the lady's birth-day, they sat down to drink wine, and pledged and repledged till both were drunk. "On looking at each other, they perceived that their countenances resembled the flower of the peach."

Leang retired to his apartment, of which the following description is given: "The book-cases were filled with books; a dulcimer with silver strings was on the table; a brazen vase contained a lighted stick of incense; a song and flute

hung against the wall; a chess-board and dice were in the corner; drawings and stanzas of elegant poetry were suspended on each side of the room; and flowers blossomed around. He then proceeded into the garden, and was surprised to hear, at that late hour, the sound of chess-playing. By the help of a lamp, he espied some young ladies in the summer-house, and approaching nearer, beheld two lovely creatures at chess, who fled on perceiving him. The charms of one of them smote Leang to the heart: her eyes were like almonds; her eye-brows like the willow leaf; a red spot upon her chin increased her beauty; and as the breeze moved her dress, he saw that the golden lilies (i. e. her feet) did not exceed three inches in length.

When the ladies had reached their apartment, they began to scold their servants, who excused themselves by alleging they thought the young man had been Master Heaou. One of the maids was despatched, after a time, to fetch the chess-board. She found Leang still at the summer-house, looking like one foolish or intoxicated. A dialogue then takes place; Leang passionately conjuring the damsel to deliver a letter to her mistress; and the Abigail obstinately refusing. After hearing his fine speeches, she observed: "You may talk as much as you please about love, my mistress will not listen to you;" and thereupon left Leang "expiring among the flowers." He kept awake all night, till the drum of the morning roused him from his chamber.

Leang, in great perplexity, was told by his aunt, that when study became tedious, he might solace himself in the garden; whereupon he related his last night's adventure, and learned that the young ladies were nieces of his aunt; one, named Tsae-ke, aged fifteen, was designed for the dolt Heaou; the other, Leang's goddess, was named Yaou-s'een; her age was eighteen, and she wrote poetry and played upon the harp so exquisitely as to "astonish all mankind." The old lady hinted that Leang might indulge hopes; whereupon he became good-humoured, and drank copiously of wine.

Yaou-s'een, Leang's mistress, soon after returned to her own home; and upon reaching her apartment (or, in the phraseology of the poem, "lifting her golden lilies into the embroidered room") she was giving a description to her friend of her aunt's garden and summer-house, when the maid she had sent for the chess-board interposed, and related, for the first time, her dialogue with Leang; seasoning the story with remarks on the pitiable state of his feelings. Yaou-s'een laughed at his folly, and said she would drop a screen to keep the butterflies from her room.

Poor Leang, on hearing of her departure, felt as if "his intestines were rent asunder." He imputed his misfortunes to having "irreverently worshipped the gods in a former state."* As he was incapable of pursuing his studies, he changed his attire, and went in quest of his mistress. He found the house, but could not gain access to the lady. At length he hired an adjoining house, to which he went in company with his cousin Heaou. The two young gentlemen sent their cards† to their relation and neighbour, General Yang, who, upon seeing Leang, told him that his father and he had been fellow-students; but that he (the general) had thrown his books into the river, and taking to his horse and bow, became general of the south. The youths wandering with their uncle in the garden, found the following ode, upon "The Willow in the Pond," from the pen of the fair Yaou-s'een, just pasted on the wall:

* Referring to the constellations Chih-neu, and K'een-neu or New-lang, supposed to be married by T'ien-tee, sovereign of the stars.

† In allusion to the metempsychosis.

‡ See orig.

Who the drooping tree could place,
Ruffling thus the water's face?
On the bank the tree should stand:
Plant it there with skilful hand.

Leang, upon being challenged by his uncle to write a reply, took advantage of the incident to hint obscurely at his own feelings.

Waters ripple when the breeze
Stirs the branches of the trees:
One within this garden grows,
That might feel for lover's woes.

His uncle extolled the ode, and stuck it beside the other. Next morning Yaou-sên, walking with her maids in the garden, discovered the ode of Leang, which, it appears, contained his name, and fully comprehended its latent meaning. She was, however, still implacable.

General Yang next day returned Leang's visit; and in the course of conversation, proposed that their gardens should be united, which was accordingly done; and thus "the vernal breeze passed by the side of the celestial peach;" in plain prose, the lovers were brought into nearer communication.

One of Yaou-sên's maids, passing through the garden, observed the new door. Naturally curious, she entered the neighbouring garden, and saw the pining Leang, who beset her with such tender importunities, that she agreed to sound the inclinations of her mistress, and for that purpose "tottered on her golden lilies;" i. e. walked away.

Yaou-sên, who had been waiting for flowers to deck her hair, inquired what had detained the damsel so long. The latter related the interview, and described the dying condition of Leang so artfully, that the lady was overcome; acknowledged she pitied him; but desired the maid to keep the matter secret.

A kind of episode here occurs: Yaou-sên and her maids watch the heavens upon a moon-light night; and the objects suggest many very poetical and natural images, which cannot be shown by detached pieces, and the passage is too long to be exhibited entire.

Yaou-sên strolling in her father's garden, early in the morning, was prevailed upon by her cunning maid to visit that of Leang, as she assured her that he was "dreaming with his soul by his side." In the garden, however, they encountered Leang, and an *eclaircissement* took place. The lover was all ardour and protestation; the lady blushed and was confounded. Leang sued for their union; Yaou-sên replied that the will of her parents and of heaven must be first obtained. The young gentleman averred that marriages contracted by intermediate agents were unhappy; the lady affirmed, with a smile which seemed to express concurrence with her lover, that marriages were decreed. They parted; the fair Yaou-sên found herself as deeply smitten as her lover, and poured her sorrows into the bosom of her maid.

Leang soon after obtained another interview, at which he pleaded his cause so pathetically;* spoke of his wasted form, "frost-bitten before a lamp;" displayed his dress soiled with tears; begged of his mistress to kill him at once, and threatened to give up the ghost in her presence; until even the maid scarcely refrained from weeping, and prevailed upon her mistress to listen

* Among the common-place topics employed by the lover, he says "medicine, I find, is unable to cure the disease of love;" which is almost identically Ovid's sentiment:

Heri mihi quod amor nullis est medicabilis herbis.

listen to the youth's suit. The lovers then vowed eternal constancy, and drew up an engagement or oath on paper, which was solemnly signed, witnessed by the maids, and confirmed by burning sticks of incense to the gods. Leang then petitioned for a kiss; but the lady scornfully refused to allow this trespass upon decorum. The parting of the lovers was tender and mournful: "like the water-birds Yuen and Ying, separated by the waves, agitated and bewildered, they walked opposite ways."

In the mean time, Leang's father had agreed to marry him to Yü-king, the daughter of his friend Lew, and ordered the young gentleman home. He accordingly took leave of General Yang, who proposed his union with Yaou-sên. As soon as he reached home, he was informed of his father's design: he retired into his room overwhelmed with grief. In a fit of frenzy, he resolved to study no more, and to throw his themes into the river, and his books into the flames.

Meantime, the news of Leang's intended marriage with Yü-king reached the ears of Yaou-sên, who scolded her servants, and attacked her toilet, throwing her cosmetics into the pond, breaking her looking-glass, destroying all her musical instruments, burning her pencil and paper, and hurling away the dice and chess-board. She at length declared her resolution to become a nun.*

Yaou-sên's father, Yang, meanwhile, being promoted to a higher rank, carried his family to the capital; and an insurrection having broken out on the borders, his majesty appointed him to the charge of suppressing it. He accordingly left his daughter with Tsên, a member of the Han-lin college, and proceeded to the frontiers.

Leang, being miserable at home, begged to return and prosecute his studies at Chang-chow, to which his parents consented. His feelings on arriving at the deserted mansion may be easily conjectured. Entering the pavilion, where the vow of fidelity was made, he swooned away; the servants gave him a pill, and carried him to bed.

News now reached Dr. Tsên that the rebels had increased to the number of 100,000, and had surrounded General Yang. He imparted the intelligence to Yaou-sên, whose condition became worse than her lover's.

Leang, being prevailed upon by Heaou to lay aside his grief, and attend the triennial examination, they repaired together to Nanking, and delivered their essays. Leang gained the highest rank (Kue-yuen); Heaou's name was thirtieth on the golden list. After the customary public banquet, they set off to Peking, where Leang obtained the degree of Tan-hwa (third of the highest rank), and was appointed a member of the Han-lin college.

It happened that whilst Leang was walking in the garden attached to his office, Yaou-sên had entered it from Tsên's house; and he heard with astonishment her voice complaining of his silence. They met; reproaches on the lady's side were answered by vows of sincerity on the other. Learning from his mistress the danger of her father, Leang resolved to fly to his rescue; and assuming military attire, petitioned his majesty to be sent against the rebels. The emperor granted his request; created him a duke, and gave him the command of 100,000 men. Leang hoped to fall upon the rebels unprepared; but he was deceived: they attacked him, routed his army, and blocked him up. A report reached Peking that Leang was slain; and another army

was

* Religious mendicants of the Tao and Buddh sects correspond nearly with the nuns of the Catholics.

was despatched to the frontiers, of which Leang's cousin, Heaou, who had been created a member of the Board of Magistracy, was appointed commissary.

When Yaou-sëen heard of her lover's death, she determined not to live: prudently, however, taking some time for deliberation. His parents poured forth tears like a stream, offering prayers to recal his spirit. Even Lew's daughter, his intended wife, who had never seen him, burst into tears, neglected her toilet, and vowed never to marry another.

Here intervenes an episode, in irregular measure, relating to the endeavours of Lew and his wife, aided by Wang-poo, a go-between, to prevail upon their daughter to marry another person. The young lady, to avoid their importunities, flung herself into the river, where it was believed she perished; but a naval officer rescued her, and adopted her as his daughter.

The commander of the troops on the frontier, upon being reinforced, detached Heaou, with 50,000 men, to the relief of Leang. Heaou, dolt as he was in letters, executed his commission with skill. He reconnoitred the enemy, and finding them unprepared, shot an arrow bearing two letters, one to General Yang, the other to Leang, apprizing them of his intention to attack the rebels, and requesting their co-operation. The plan succeeded; the enemy were drunk, and "wished for wings to escape to heaven;" a single soldier routed a hundred; the killed amounted to 500,000! the rest submitted; and the imperial army returned to Peking with songs of triumph. The "dragon-countenance" (the emperor's) was glad; and the three leaders were loaded with honours.

"The golden mouth" (his majesty) inquired of Yang what family he had? and finding he had a daughter, determined to marry her to Duke Leang. Yaou-sëen, who, as soon as she heard Leang was alive, "loosened the silken thread that bound her eye-brows" (i. e. was less sorrowful), received this news with joy, and soon restored her toilet. The marriage took place the ensuing day; Leang repaired in his court-dress to the bride's house, accompanied by officers of state, preceded by drums and blazing tapers; and the populace agreed that the pair surpassed in beauty the gods and goddesses.

A difficulty now occurred with respect to Lew's daughter, Yüeh-king, who put in her claim to Leang. His Majesty thought the affair extraordinary, but directed him to marry her also; to which Yaou-sëen assented, and the two ladies lived as happily together as sisters; "lifting the cup beneath the bright moon, and alternately reciting verses in the cool breeze."

Such is the story of the Hwa-tsëen, which, although not devoid of art, would possess little interest, if it were not the production of a nation of whose history, manners and literature, we know, comparatively, so little.

In regard to the execution of the poem, the most prominent defect is poverty of images: the similes and metaphors are almost exclusively drawn from the following objects; namely, the peach-tree, the willow-tree, a flower garden, and the moon. These topics, with a few mythological and historical allusions, furnish most of the embellishments of the poem. There are, however, some sentiments and even entire passages in it, which breathe the real soul of poetry in the genuine language of nature.

SUCCESSFUL.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE IN INDIA.

THE Governor-in-Council at the Presidency of Bombay has published the following report of the success of Surgeon Richmond's treatment of diseases of the eye at Poona, which is highly deserving of general notice. The following tables are prefixed to the report:

Abstract of Diseases of the Eye, treated at Poona by Surgical Operation, from the 6th of May to the 12th of December 1824.

DISEASES.	Restored to good sight by operation.	Restored to good sight by operation, but by the imprudence of the patients inflammation was brought on which destroyed the eyes.	Total number restored to good sight by operation.	Restored to a degree of useful sight by operation.	Total number of Cataracts, artificial Pupils, and Pterygiums successfully treated by operation.
Cataracts	407	29	436	43	479
Artificial Pupils	9	—	—	—	9
Pterygiums	2	—	—	—	2

Total successfully treated by surgical operation 490
 Restored to good sight by medical treatment 14
 General total restored to sight 504

Abstract of Diseases of the Eye treated without Surgical Operation.

DISEASES.	Cured.	Relieved.	No better.	Remain- ing.	Total.
Granula Conjunctiva	62	17	—	6	91
Ophthalmia	38	—	—	—	38
Inflammation of the Iris	1	—	—	—	1
Opake Cornea	14	34	37	9	94
Specks on the Cornea	3	2	—	—	5
Leucoma	1	14	13	5	33
Lippitudo	8	—	—	—	8
Epiphora	14	—	—	—	14
Anterioris	—	11	22	—	33
Glaucoma	—	1	6	—	7
Night blindness	6	4	—	—	10
Fistula Lachrymalis	1	2	4	1	8
Staphyloma	—	1	13	1	15
Hydrophthalmia	—	2	—	—	2
Had the structure of their eyes destroyed previously to application for relief	—	—	—	—	28

REPORT.

By referring to the table of diseases it will be perceived, that in the course of seven months and twelve days 479 cases of cataract have been successfully treated; nine cases of closed pupil, and two of pterygium have been

equally so by operation; and fourteen with diseased *cornea* have received good sight by medical treatment, which, when added together, will make a total number of 504 blind restored to sight.

A great number of these patients on whom the operation for cataract has been performed, can read the figures of a watch without the aid of caractoric glasses; a medium which would nearly perfect their sight, if assisted by them.

The number who are stated in the column of disease to enjoy but a small degree of vision, though already highly useful to them, would also be greatly benefited by the assistance of these glasses; because, in most of them, the imperfection of sight is owing to the flatness of the *cornea*, dependent on old age.

Twenty-nine having lost their sight after it had been restored to them by operation, was on account of the patients not being under restraint, nor willing to submit to any kind of medical controul. Many who received sight in one instant rejoiced so exceedingly, that they became impatient of remaining a few days with their eyes bound up; and after they had left me, to enjoy the pleasure of light and the sight of their friends, uncovered their eyes, and admitted the strong beams of light on the *retina*, which had been for years secluded in darkness, and was consequently unable to withstand the first impressions of light without exciting inflammation. On comparing this loss with the general success of operations for cataract, it will be found that about one in twenty has come under this unhappy event.

Though I have not the least reason to complain of the want of confidence of the natives, yet I find them unwilling to submit, in after treatment, to any painful remedy; for had these people subjected themselves to the ordinary means employed in averting inflammation, I am certain their sight would have been preserved.

The inevitable and disadvantageous mode of operating practice pursued with the natives of India, from that pursued with Europeans, operates materially against the propitious result of practice; for after the operation is performed, they are allowed to go wherever they please, and to follow their own inclination. But to overcome these inconveniences, and to prevent succeeding inflammation as much as possible, the eye undergoes very little disturbance during the couching of cataract, so that in most cases no after treatment is required, except the occasional application of a few leeches to the temples.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it may be supposed that this issue of practice will meet the cordial approbation of all those experienced in this branch of the profession.

To manage the natives with readiness, it is absolutely necessary to do much with one stroke of the instrument; light must be given in one instant, and with as little pain as possible. This can always be done with a hard cataract; but one that is soft, and will not bear the pressure of the needle, requires a process of time to be removed from the axis of vision. I therefore always apprise the patients of this probable incident.

I have many times passed a needle through the walls and humours of the eyeball without the patients shewing the least symptom of pain; they remained as firm and steady as if nothing of the kind had taken place, and when questioned regarding the degree of pain, some answered they felt none, others felt a little. I am therefore of opinion, that with a highly polished instrument the operation of couching may be always performed, and the cataract laid down below the axis of vision so as never to rise, without the patient feeling any more pain than that of blood-letting, and frequently not so much.

During

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On the Death of a Friend.

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During the time I have been in Poona, the number of applicants amount to 820, many of whom have been saved from blindness by the timely interference of medical treatment. About 100 people with incipient cataract have also applied for relief, but not being completely blind, I could not think of proposing an operation, but informed them, that a total deprivation of sight would most probably ensue in the course of eighteen months or two years, and then the eyes would be in a proper state to receive assistance by operation. I have not noted down any of these people's names, because they did not actually come under medical treatment. Adding all these to the number last-mentioned, will make 920 applicants.

A few weeks ago I went down to the river's side, where an old blind woman resided; the structure of her left eye was totally destroyed, but the right contained a fine cataract, which was removed in an instant, and sight restored. In less than half an hour after this operation, a crowd of lame and blind surrounded me; among them I found ten were blind with cataract. On them I continued operating on the bank of the river till it grew dark, when I found I had but operated on eight, of whom seven had received good sight; the other one did not derive any benefit, on account of the principal nerve of vision being diseased. I then returned home, leaving two for operation, who followed me the next day, and received sight.

On another day, in the presence of two gentlemen, by operation I restored fourteen out of fifteen to good sight; and on another day, I went a course of forty miles to Sassoor, and several villages adjacent to it, in company with Drs. French and Ducat, who very kindly assisted me to perform twenty-eight operations for cataract, out of which twenty-seven proved successful. And within the space of two days, with the same gentlemen, I rode a course of fifty miles to Tellygaum, and villages lying round it, where I operated with success on twenty-seven cases of cataract.

Many of the patients included in this abstract came from the neighbouring villages of Poona, and some from the distance of 150 miles.

JAMES FRENCH, M.D., Assist. Surg., 67th regt.

CHARLES DUCAT, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Poona.

GEO. RICHMOND, Assist. Surg., 4th Lt. Drags.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

ED. ELLIOT, Assist. Sec. to Govt. in charge.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1825.

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

CHEERLESS is all around. The orb of day
Sheds on my sight a dim and sickly ray.
To fancy's touch my lax and tuneless soul
Responds not, as it wont: the stern controul
Of tyrant sorrow all my mind subdues.

Oh, Friendship! I have tasted of thy joys;
But now my heart the dear-bought knowledge rues,
Whose fruit mature death withers and destroys.

E. R.

VINDICATION OF MR. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPORE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I was in hopes that the task of refuting the calumnies uttered in a contemporary publication, respecting the British Resident at Nagpore, would have fallen into other and more able hands, particularly as I cannot at present be said to possess the confidence or correspondence of the gentleman so grievously assaulted. I have neither heard from nor written to Mr. R. Jenkins for three years: I mention this circumstance to show that I cannot be influenced by any extraordinary motives of friendship; but for Mr. Jenkins I have always had the greatest respect, originating in my admiration of his public character, his stern integrity, his great services to the state, his acquirements and knowledge. As a public officer Mr. Jenkins has few equals, and no superiors; nor is his private character less amiable and honourable. Thus much for Mr. Jenkins personally.

In the *Oriental Herald* for this month, and in the preceding one, two virulent and vindictive attacks on the public and private character of that really eminent and honourable man, the British Resident or Envoy at the court of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, have appeared. In expressing my deep disgust and indignation at the last anonymous libel, I know not where to begin: every part and parcel is vulnerable and refutable; and as far as the gross personalities of Q. are concerned,

"Each word's a libel, and each line a lie."

I freely exonerate the editor from any intention to injure the reputation or wound the feelings of one for whom I know he must have a great respect; but, in publishing the anonymous statement of perhaps an interested and disappointed person, does not the editor act reprehensibly? Would any respectable newspaper publish such accusations, unless they were authenticated, or the name of the writer stated confidentially, as some kind of guarantee for the truth of his statements? As I am politically opposed to Mr. Buckingham, it will be said, probably, that I am now actuated by my own hostile feelings, and wish needlessly to assail Mr. B.; this I deny. Mr. B. publishes what is sent to him; but I do maintain that he ought to be more circumspect when the character of a high public functionary and estimable man is thus attacked by no one knows who. Indeed, it would be great and repeated provocations alone that could induce me to irritate or goad Mr. B. His severe losses in India, the most unjustifiable usage he received from a false friend (how honourably anxious and determinedly persevering has he been in his successful contest in rescuing his character from foul aspersions, yet he is the medium of circulating them against others!), his severe and protracted sickness, great bodily sufferings, and mental anxieties render him deserving of kindness and consideration. Mr. B. may be assured and certain I am not one of his enemies.

I now proceed to contradict satisfactorily the whole of the misstatements contained in the letter just published.

"Capt. Sandys married the mother of the Resident's wife, hence his good fortune."—*Oriental Herald*.

Capt. Sandys certainly did, and I fancy he had a right to marry whom he pleased; but he held his appointment (only one) long before his marriage, and it is 1,000 rupees per month.

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"Lieut. Slack, another lucky fellow, married the sister, hence his good fortune—has greater pay than any Lieut. Colonel."—*Oriental Herald*.

True he did; but he was appointed to his situation before he probably knew the name of his intended wife. He has 600 rupees per month.

"Dr. Gordon, brother of Capt. and Lieut. Gordons, is probably worth a plum."—*Oriental Herald*.

Probably he was (he is now dead), and no wonder; his income from the *Company* was 800 rupees; this he held for thirteen years; had a public table to go to, a house found him, and the rate of interest of money at this time averaging ten per cent., and as high as twelve or fifteen with natives. No doubt, to a man at little or no expense, his fortune must rapidly increase, and honestly too.

"Capt. Gordon, a brother of the former, has 2,300 rupees per month: pretty well for a captain who has done nothing particular, and is nothing above the common order of men."—*Oriental Herald*.

Capt. Gordon has 1,200 rupees (*Nagpore*) per month; and for his military knowledge and fitness was chosen brigade-major by the officer commanding the horse, who had the option of nominating his own staff.

"Lieut. Gordon holds three appointments: and to get his regimental allowances, he is attached to the military escort."—*Oriental Herald*.

Lieut. Gordon holds one appointment under the *Company's* regulation, viz. political assistant, at 800 rupees per month. He acts, in conjunction with two others, as a magistrate in the city; and who more eligible than one so long filling a *civil* situation under and possessing the confidence of the Resident? for this, I believe, he gets nothing; if he gets any thing, it is only 300 rupees. He does not belong to the escort.

"The father-in-law of the latter has the honour of serving the Rajah. He has about 1,500 rupees per month."—*Oriental Herald*.

He does not serve the Rajah, for all persons not in the *Company's* service have been peremptorily ordered from all the native states; but he never had more than 1,000 rupees (about 780 Calcutta); and to get that, which was an uncertainty, he gave up a pension of 500 rupees, both of which he has now lost.

"His son, again, is adjutant. Lots of 'paper men,' you will say, as the corps is stationed at a distance, and these are the only two officers."—*Oriental Herald*.

These are not the only two officers, there happening to be four. As to the idea of "paper men," the thing is as impracticable as the idea of Q. is ridiculous—as well might a Bank Director be accused of uttering forged notes.

"Bayly, who holds, in contradiction of all orders, so many good things; he is a first cousin to Mr. Secretary Bayly, of Calcutta; hence his good fortune."—*Oriental Herald*.

Poor John Bayly! What a misfortune to have the Chief Secretary for a cousin! A better or braver man than Bayly is not in the Madras army. His admirable and intrepid conduct at the battle of Seta Buldee (of which action two prints were done by Orme), attracted the notice of Mr. Jenkins. But Bayly is a man of superior talents; these Mr. J. discovered and appreciated. He does not hold a plurality of appointments; what he does hold is with the sanction of the Supreme Government. As military assistant to the Resident,

he has (I believe) no salary; as paymaster to the troops, 800 Nagpore rupees, about equal to 610 Calcutta. So much for cousinship!

"Is not your correspondent aware of the rich appointments held by the Resident's brother and cousin? the former, a young captain of artillery, made a brigadier of infantry, with, besides, one of those disgraceful monthly bazar allowances—suppressed in the Company's service?—*Oriental Herald*."

These appointments must be filled, and the Resident recommended the parties alluded to. Why should not these officers be as eligible as others? Are they to be proscribed and cursed because they have the misfortune to be related to a distinguished individual? What disgraceful nearness of sentiment and narrowness of mind must the person possess who could utter such unworthy notions! His ignorance of life and the common usages of society are equally prominent and contemptible. The appointments were created, not by the Resident, but by the Bengal Government, and the scale of allowances was their act. As to the "disgraceful bazar allowances," the inference is invalid, it being a fiscal regulation common in the Mahratta country, and which, if objectionable, exists at Hyderabad, Poona, &c. It is not our country, but the Rajah's; and who, though a "minor," has some shrewd, honest, and vigilant ministers about him. They take especial care of their prince and state.

"Look at the hosts of persons that Col. A—— and his lady, in the shape of relatives and dear friends, quartered like a flight of locusts on this plundered country, the Rajah of which is a minor."—*Oriental Herald*.

I presume Col. Agnew is here meant: an officer of the highest and most irreproachable character. Mrs. A. had a cousin, an officer in the service, and whose income was the large sum of 250 Nagpore rupees a month! and this was the only person Col. Agnew ever asked to be appointed: indeed, many officers would not have accepted the situation. So much for the flight of locusts! As to the Rajah being a minor, that is no fault of the Resident.

I have now pretty well waded my way through this precious mass of scurrility and scandal: that the *Oriental Herald* should ever have published it I am equally sorry and vexed; sorry, because a statement like this will only injure the editor; vexed, because it is wantonly and most unjustly lacerating the feelings of an absent and estimable man. Of Mr. Jenkins, individually, or in his public capacity, it is impossible to speak in too high praise. When a young man, at the College at Calcutta, he was the head (for a considerable time) of each class; and his oriental acquirements are of the first order. Lord Wellesley selected him for an important diplomatic post (the most difficult and arduous line of the service); he showed such talents and industry, that he became, in a short time, resident (envoy) at one of the principal native courts. I believe this appointment gave umbrage to some of the Calcutta folks, who thought Nagpore ought to have been bestowed on a Bengal servant; but the Marquess Wellesley was not a man to be influenced in his decisions by any particular person or party. He sought for talent, and when found he was sure to employ it: this was a distinguishing trait in the public character of that admirable statesman.

I owe Mr. Jenkins no favour, but, in common with all who have the honour of knowing him, I greatly respect him. The only boon I ever asked Mr. Jenkins (the temporary command of the Chandah battalion, to which, by seniority, I fancied I had a title) he refused me. I have forgotten to notice two other charges

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charges against Mr. J., made in the letter which preceded Q's. It is stated that Mr. Jenkins kept an ill-supplied table, or, in other words, that he was niggardly and inhospitable. So far from this being the case, Mr. Jenkins, in my opinion, is too generous; and as a proof of it, I know he exceeded the allowance granted for his table, and was in debt for it frequently, which he discharged from his own purse. Every one was welcome to his table, and his attention and liberality were always the theme of admiration. Let this, as well as the rest, be disproved.

It is said that Mr. Jenkins uses the Rajah's elephants. When he proceeds on state purposes, the ministers wish him to proceed with some degree of appearance (there is nothing done without it by the natives); but I know it is a voluntary offer on their part, and one which he would rather avoid (if he could) than accept. It would be invidious to dwell on Mr. J.'s conduct at the battle of Seta Buldee—the success of his diplomatic measures—and the improved and flourishing condition of the Nagpore territories. I have already exceeded my limits, and now affix my signature.

JOHN B. SEELY, Capt., Bombay Army.

London, 6th Sept. 1825.

FORMER AND PRESENT STATE OF THE ROAD OVER MOUNT CAUCASUS.

This remarkable road, the sole land-communication between Russia and Georgia, and following the same line which has been known to the ancients by the appellation of the "Gates of Caucasus," has been frequently described, but never, as far as we recollect, by a person who had seen it in its former and present state. This advantage has been enjoyed by Mr. Eichfeld, who gives a very animated description of the stupendous work in a Russian Journal, from which we lay the following facts before our readers.

The author observes, that he saw this road in the same state of insurmountable difficulty, as it most probably was at the time of Darius Hystaspes, who, finding it impassable for an army, was compelled to pursue the farther route along the Black Sea, in order to reach the Scythians, whom he wished to attack. This road winds through a narrow pass, containing, on one side of the range, the beds of the Aragawa and Kur, and on the other, that of the Terek. The greatest obstacles were found on the north side, or that of the Terek; and these were of such a nature, that an insignificant fortress, placed in the narrowest point of the pass, was found sufficient to protect the Trans-Caucasian nations of old against the incursions of the predatory tribes who inhabit the northern parts of these mountains. The ruins of this fort still subsist, under the name of *Daricel*, meaning, in the Tartaric language, a difficult road. The Romans kept a garrison here during the time they ruled in Persia and Armenia. It was continued by the Greek emperors, till the sway of the Mohammedans introduced new relations amongst the people on both sides of these mountains, and this pass fell into the hands of the native tribes. It came into the possession of the Russians in the reign of the empress Catherine; but they were soon compelled to relinquish this perilous station; and it was not till 1801, when Russia felt sufficiently strong to take a permanent footing on the southern shores of the Caspian, that this pass was regularly occupied

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The difficulties of the Caucasian pass, on the Russian side, began near Balta, the first settlement of the Ossets, about fifty-eight English miles from Mosdok. From thence to the small town of Kasbeg, a distance of about twenty miles, a cleft is formed through the overhanging rocks, which rise perpendicularly in many places to a height of sixty fathoms and more. The width of this cleft is very unequal; but at Dariel it is no more than thirty fathoms. Near Kasbeg the rocks form an opening, as if it were on purpose to afford a view of the snowy mountain of the same name. Behind this place they close again, and continue in this manner as far as Kobi, where the pass takes a sudden turn, and presents to the eye of the traveller, wearied by the dull uniformity of naked rocks, a small valley covered with verdure. On leaving this valley, a steep ascent, of about seven miles in length, begins, leading to the summit of a mountain, which forms the actual boundary between the northern and southern sides of the ridge. A large cross is raised here, inviting the traveller to give thanks for the mercy which has conducted him so far; and even the mountaineers offer something, though merely a fragment of their dress, to the god who has led them to this boundary. Here eternal silence seems to reign; life and vegetation cease; even a bird of prey rarely soars up to this inhospitable height.

A narrow path running along an abyss, which the eye is scarcely able to fathom, leads to the village of Kaituar. Before arriving at the cross, every circumstance recalls the bleak north; but here a new world opens. The grateful breath of the south salutes the wanderer at the first step; and the eye is delighted on beholding the beautiful valley of the Argawa, gentle declivities covered with houses, and every where the traces of a happy and industrious population. Every thing here is new; the fragrance of flowers, the hues of the foliage, all is different; and even the echo seems louder and clearer. The farther we advance the more we feel the beneficial influence of a southern sky. The traveller arrives at Zshet, where the Kur and Argawa unite their lovely waters in a broad valley, and where, in the fourth century, the first cross was planted by the hands of a woman, named Nina; not of hard wood, or still harder stone, but of the supple vine, confined in a proper shape by this female apostle's own hair! One step more brings the traveller to Tiflis.

The reader will observe that we have as yet presented him with a mere sketch of this road. The difficulties on the north side of the ridge seem to have been of a frightful kind. The pass is filled with ruins of mountains, which frequently form high and steep masses; and between these the Terek precipitates its agitated stream, winding round with foam and noise, or breaks through them, hurrying downwards to seek a more peaceful bed, which it finds behind Balta. Near Kobi it has a perpendicular fall of nearly one werst, hurrying along with it every thing that opposes its violent progress; and at Dariel, where it is hemmed in by the rocks, its horrible roar is deafening to the ear. But the violence of this river is most frightful in spring, when the returning sun fills its bed with new supplies from the ice which perpetually caps the summits of these mountains. It was along the rocks overhanging this fearful torrent that the adventurer who dared to cross Mount Caucasus had to find his way, where, in one spot, he had, for a distance of fifteen wersts (about ten miles) no other footing than a few ledges, which often would scarcely admit of the tip of his toes, and no other hold for his hands besides a few

1825.] *Former and present State of the Road over Mount Caucasus.* 417 few shrubs, the seeds for which must have been carried into this wilderness by birds. He could not walk, but he had to climb sideways on hands and feet; and if he missed his hold or footing, he was dashed to pieces amongst the projecting rocks, or thrown an immeasurable depth into the river, which rolled its furious waves below him. The most dangerous spot was at *Dariel*, where the traveller had to force himself through a narrow chasm, in which many had lost their lives. The mountaineers, however, moved even here with perfect ease, and two of them would convey a traveller in perfect safety, tying him, if necessary, fast to their own bodies, and untying him, without ever losing their equilibrium. This chasm was about fifteen fathoms long. Behind it the former mode of travelling was resumed, till, on arriving at the site of the ancient fort, the wanderer found a short repose. A little farther was another perpendicular chasm of about four fathoms deep, just large enough to admit a man, and in which the traveller had to descend as through a chimney; and continuing his dangerous course, he would at last come to spots where the river threw fewer impediments in his way. The principal difficulties began at *Lars*; but even near Balta it was necessary to avoid the Terek, by climbing up to the hills on a sort of crazy ladders, the steps of which seemed ready to break every instant under the traveller's foot. Between *Tshim* and *Lars* the passage was comparatively easy along the heights, but all the rest of the pass was difficulty and imminent peril.

In order to form a regular road through the midst of all these impediments, it was necessary to work a distance of no less than thirty-two wersts. Rocks were levelled, galleries excavated, the river turned into a straighter and more regular bed, and its power, as it could not be subdued, divided and lessened. Its winding course formerly required twenty-four bridges within a distance of twenty wersts. These bridges were made of slight wicker-work, supported by half-rotten beams; fabrics which threatened and sometimes occasioned destruction to those who ventured over them on foot or horseback. They were kept up by different mountain-tribes, who levied a toll upon the passengers: and woe to them that refused to satisfy their demands! an instantaneous death was their lot. Sometimes they levied their toll on the travellers entering the pass; and their stations were so well chosen, that it was impossible to escape. Most of these bridges having become useless, have been destroyed, and two durable ones built near *Wladikawkas* and *Dariel*. The natives are prevented from enforcing their ancient claims upon travellers; but a toll is levied upon merchants by Russian officers, and afterwards distributed, according to the rank of each individual, amongst the natives.

The immense task was accomplished within six years, and now there is a road across these mountains, as good as the nature of the ground will admit. It is only, however, fit for use in summer; in winter it is impassable, especially between *Kobi* and *Kaitaur*, near the cross. Both the cold and snow set in with the severity of the highest latitude; the wintry storms, pent up amongst the narrow passes, raise such masses of snow as totally to obscure the air; and the mountains, throwing off their burdens, completely fill the glens which separate them. At such a season, nothing but death awaits the bold adventurer who dares to advance within those passes; and many are those who, fancying that nothing can withstand man's courageous enterprize, have been engulfed in the snow, and perished.

As soon, however, as the falling of the avalanches has ceased, every effort is made to restore the communication; and the snow being heaped up in mounds, the traveller may again venture to tread the rocky path which leads

418 *Former and present State of the Road over Mount Caucasus.* [Oct. to the southern declivity, where all traces of winter, and all the difficulties attending its severity, at once disappear.

In order to facilitate the passage over this stupendous bulwark of nature, and to allow the traveller a place of refuge and rest, in one of its highest vales a family of Ossets reside, established there by the Czars of Georgia, and now pensioned by the Russian government. They are to Mount Caucasus what the monks are to Mount St. Bernard.

The difficulties of preserving this road are, however, not solely confined to winter. In the year 1817, from the beginning of May till near autumn, these mountains were deluged with rain. Enormous masses of stone and earth, often covered with large trees, were carried down into the pass, sometimes forming new islands in the middle of the Terek, whose waters, swelled to an incredible volume, swept away the labour of years, destroying nearly the whole line of road which had been built with so much exertion, and among the rest, the massy stone bridge which at Wladikawkas had connected its two shores. All means of communication being thus cut off, a rope bridge was formed from one ridge to the other, upon which, as is frequently done in America, passengers were drawn over the raging torrent.

No time or labour was lost in re-establishing the communication between Russia and its Georgian territories; and in less than four months the road was again practicable. Scarcely, however, was this Herculean task accomplished, when the winter set in with unprecedented fury; an avalanche of an immense size detached itself from the neighbouring mountains, and, carrying with it all that could impede its mighty career to a course of fifteen wersts, filled the pass of the Terek to a great distance, and to a height of fifty fathoms. The river was for a time stopped, until, uniting all its strength, it broke a passage through the midst of this mountain of snow. But it was necessary to carry the road, for nearly eighteen months, over the tops of the hills, till the snow, gradually melting and lowering, became condensed into ice, and was burst with gunpowder; a defile was then cut through it, with the old road, although much damaged, for its foundation.

It was in this condition that M. Eichfeld saw it in the year 1819. Since that period the road has been completely restored, but still requires very extensive repairs at the end of every winter. It is apprehended that the fall of avalanches, such as that described, will take place every seven or nine years, when Mount Kasbeg is so overloaded with snow as to be compelled to throw off its superabundance. The ruins which those avalanches leave behind after the snow is melted, are such as a speculative traveller would consider as the effects of the deluge. Nothing but volcanoes seems wanting to unite all the terrors of nature in these wild regions; for earthquakes are not uncommon here, some of which have continued, with more or less violence, for a month together; for instance, in the years 1804 and 1817. In fact, it may be said that the years 1817 and 1818 were most formidable for these regions, as much in a moral as in a physical point of view; since some of the mountain-tribes displayed at that period more than ordinary fury and determination; such, indeed, as compelled the Russian government to resort to a war almost of extermination, in order to secure not only this mountain-pass, but likewise the peaceful inhabitants on both sides of the range, against the ferocious depredations of these untameable hordes. They seem now, either to be entirely destroyed, or so weakened and hemmed in with forts and garrisons, as to be unable to stir beyond their respective boundaries, or to act in concert with one another. Even the savage Tshetshenzi are constrained to peace, and the road from Kisgar to Derbent, formerly so perilous to travellers, may now

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NAVIGATION OF THE STRAITS OF GASPAR.

CANNING'S ROCK, discovered in the Company's ship *Canning*, Capt. P. Baylis, upon which that ship grounded on the 11th April 1825, homeward-bound from China, is situated in the direct route of ships which proceed through the straits of Gaspar; therefore, very dangerous for large ships, as upon the shoalest part of it, there is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 fathoms water. When aground upon the rock, the peak of Gaspar Island bore S. 78° W., distant $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles; Tanjong Brekat S. 64° W.; high hills on Banca, westward of Tanjong Brekat, S. 74° W.; Long Island S. 23° E.; islet off Long Island S. 16° E.; which makes it in lat. $2^{\circ} 23'$ or $2^{\circ} 23\frac{1}{2}'$ S., long. $107^{\circ} 14'$ E. by chronometers.

Mr. Smith, the officer sent to examine the extent of the danger, found it to consist of large patches of coral, stretching about 100 yards in a N.E. and S.W. direction, and not more than 50 yards from east to west, having from 17 to 20 fathoms water, close to its edge all round. When aground, the soundings under the ship's larboard fore-chains were 9 fathoms, at the starboard main-chains $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, at the larboard main-chains $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, close under the counter 4 fathoms, and about 20 yards from the larboard quarter 3 fathoms, or 19 feet water, upon a small patch.

The Canning's Rock was not visible from the main-top at $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distant, and it being very greatly in the way of ships coming from the northward, in thick weather, towards Gaspar Straits, they ought, after passing the latitude of the Magdalen's Shoal, to endeavour to make Gaspar Island, bearing well to the southward, then haul in, within 5 or 6 miles of the island before it is brought to bear W. S.W., in order to give a wide birth to this recently-discovered danger.

As other hidden dangers may probably exist in the vicinity of Gaspar Straits, not yet perceived by navigators, it may be of some utility to exhibit, under one view, those which have been lately discovered:

Canning's Rock, as stated above.

Discovery Rock, mid-channel to the west of Pulo Leat, explored in 1813, by Capt. Ross.

Magdalen's Shoal, lat. $2^{\circ} 0'$ S., long. $107^{\circ} 1'$ E., discovered in 1806, by Capt. Cowman, of New York.

Fairlie Rock, lat. $2^{\circ} 27'$ S., long. $107^{\circ} 2'$ E., discovered in 1813, by the Company's ship *Fairlie*.

General Hewitt's Rock, mid-channel between Pulo Leat and Long Island, discovered in 1820, by the General Hewitt.

Welstead's Rock, lat. $0^{\circ} 32'$ N., long. $107^{\circ} 55'$ E., discovered in 1825, by Capt. Welstead, of the General Harris.

Europe Shoal, lat. $1^{\circ} 12'$ N., long. $105^{\circ} 20'$ E., discovered in 1816, by the Company's ship *Europe*.

Savern's Shoal, lat. $1^{\circ} 40'$ S., long. $106^{\circ} 30'$ E., discovered in 1802, by the American ship *Savern*.

Exclusive of these dangers, in the neighbourhood of Gaspar Straits, a rock has been discovered, in 1832, bearing N. by W. about 5 miles from Victory Island; and, in the same year, a rocky shoal, distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the E. N. E. of Low Island, the southernmost of the Natunas.

The following is a description of vessels, known to have been wrecked upon the shoals near to, or in, the straits of Gaspar:

Vansittart (Company's ship), with treasure on board, for China, wrecked on the shoal that bears her name, to the N. W. of Gaspar Island, in 1789.

H. M.'s frigate, *Alceste*, wrecked on the reefs which extend from the north end of Pulo Leat, in 1817.

Amelia, Portuguese ship, wrecked on the Discovery Rock in 1816, and drifted upon the reefs off Pulo Leat, where she was lost.

An American ship, belonging to Mr. Astor, of New York, wrecked on the Belvidere's Shoals, to the northward of Gaspar Island, about 1816. Upon the same shoals, a very large Chinese junk was wrecked, and part of her crew saved by a Bengal country ship, about eight or ten years ago.

Columbian American ship, wrecked on the Severn's Shoal in 1824.

The following vessels have been wrecked in the Carimata passage, between the island Billiton and the west coast of Borneo :

Ontario, large new ship, belonging to New York, wrecked on the reef that bears her name, in 1799.

Abercrombie, a new ship of 1,200 tons burden, belonging to Bombay, wrecked on the shoals adjacent to the N. E. part of Billiton, in 1812.

Forbes, Bengal ship, and a Dutch snow, both wrecked together, on one of the reefs in the southern part of the Carimata passage, in 1806.

Palmer, country ship, and an American ship, name unknown, are said to have been lost in the Carimata passage, about ten or twelve years ago.

There is sufficient cause to believe that several other vessels have been wrecked upon the shoals situated between the island of Banca and the west coast of Borneo, during these last twenty years, besides those mentioned above; from which it may be inferred, that the routes to the eastward of Banca are not so safe as the passage through the strait of Banca, between the island of this name and Sumatra; as I cannot recollect any ship having been wrecked in that strait, during these last forty years, although many ships have been aground in it at different times.

JAS. HORSBURGH.

Chart Office, East-India House, 9th Sept. 1825.

SONNET.

TO NATURE.

SWEET mistress! with thy bosom ever young
In green temptation, and in ruddier charms
Than ladies tinge their cheeks withal—whose arms
Have rocked to rest a mind that oft hath clung
To the rich promise of thy secret tongue
(Fulfilled in silence);—Nature! not of those
Who, shunning thy most fond and sure repose,
For gilded cities their high harps have strung,
And poured in thankless ears their rapturous rhyme—
Forgetting how each hollow flower around
May hold the treasure of fame's answering sound,
In natural numbers, simple yet sublime—
Oh! not of such is he, whose naked brow
Throbs for one leaf of thee,—whose only idol, *Thou!*

Sept. 1825.

S. L. B.

HISTORY OF THE INTERCOURSE OF FOREIGN NATIONS WITH CHINA.

(From a Chinese Author.)

In the time of Hwang-te (about 2,200 years before the Christian era), a foreigner came from the south, riding on a white stag, and offered as tribute a cup and skins.

In the time of Hên, islanders brought as tribute flowered garments.

In the time of Shang (B.C. 1700), from the east the Yue-gow, whose hair was cut short, and their bodies decorated, brought cases made of fish-skin, sharp swords, and shields.

From the south they brought pearls, tortoise-shells, elephants' teeth, peacocks' feathers, birds, and small dogs.

In the time of Chow, when he conquered Shang (about 1000 B.C.), the intercourse with eight barbarous nations began.

In the time of Western Han (about 200 years before the Christian era), persons came from Cantoo, Loo-whang-che, and other nations in the south. The nearest was ten days' journey, and the most remote about five months. Their territories were large and populous, and they had many unusual commodities.

The Emperor Woo-te (B.C. 120) sent able ambassadors to the different countries, where they obtained bright pearls, gems, curious stones, various curiosities, yellow gold, &c. They were well entertained where they went; and from that time the above articles continued to flow into China.

In the time of Kwang-woo (B.C. 100) the barbarians brought horses. Ma-yuen erected brass stakes to prevent the ingress of the southern and western foreigners. The nations on the westward changed their names about this time. Têen-chô, Tsin, and other nations, from this time came by sea, and much intercourse was kept up with Canton.

In the time of Suy (A.D. 600) ambassadors were sent to the surrounding nations.

In the time of the dynasty Tang (A.D. 700), a regular market was first opened at Canton, and an officer sent to receive part of the profits for government. The largest ships that came were called single-masted ships, and contained a thousand *po-lan*.* The second size were called cow-headed ships, about one third as large as the others. The emperor required them to bring camphor and other fragrant substances.

In the time of Queen Woo (A.D. 700), one Loo-yuen-tseun, a Too-tûh, attempted to seize by mistake some foreign goods from a vessel: the captain, in a rage, killed him.

In the time of Shun-hwa (A.D. 1200), the officer appointed to remain at Kwang-chow-foo first exacted two candareens duty.

The foreigners resident at Manchoy (Canton) received from the Chinese metals, silks, gold, &c. In return they gave rhinoceros' horns, elephants' teeth, coral, pearls, gems, crystal, foreign cloth, pepper, red-wood, medicines, &c.

A board of revenue was established at the capital; foreigners were ordered

to

* Po-lan was a foreign word, and denoted 300 catties, hence they contained 200,000 catties.

to bring their goods to Kwang-chow, and no commerce was allowed but what was carried on with government capital. Afterwards, any goods were allowed to be sold in the market, except curious gems; and one-tenth of the value was required as duty. It amounted to several times ten thousand taels, and was distributed for the support of the Héen magistrates.

In the time of Tae-ping (1300) there was a native of Kwang-chow-foo, who, knowing the abundance of vessels that came to Canton, could not restrain his avarice. He made a statement to his superiors, complaining of good and bad goods being blended together, and begged that for the time to come they might be separated. One year there was a failure in the amount of the duties, an investigation instituted, and a stop put to the evil.

In the second year of Ta-kwan, the provinces of Chê-keang, Fô-küen, and Kwang-tung, were appointed for the reception of foreign ships. An additional officer was appointed at Chin-chew (Tseuen-chow).

In the third year, the foreign merchants wished to go to other ports and gave a bond that they had no prohibited articles. They were allowed to do so, and arms were given them for their defence.

In the fourth year of Ching-ho, the ship-captains sent tribute of gems, rhinoceros' horns, and elephants' teeth.

In the first year of Kéen-yen there was an edict, saying that many useless things were brought; from that time, precious stones for rings, also cuts-eyes, &c. might be bought with money: and that if foreigners should be defrauded, the Chinese would be severely punished. It was, however, allowed to the officers of government to accept of elephants' teeth, and the horns of the rhinoceros.

At this time it was found that there was a scarcity of metals, from so much of them being carried out of the country: and though the laws were severe against it, the wicked arts practised were beyond the reach of detection.

In the time of Ying-tung and Shun (in the fourteenth century), the trade was twice stopped, and again re-opened the ensuing year.

It was fixed that the foreign nations should bring tribute every three years. The regulations at Canton were made extremely strict. The ships bringing tribute were to land their goods, and wait till the harvest was over. One hundred and twenty houses were built for the accommodation of foreigners.

In the twelfth year of Ching-te (about A.D. 1550), foreigners from the west, called *Falanke* (*French*), said that they had tribute; abruptly entered the Bogue, and by their tremendous loud guns shook the place far and near. It was stated to court, and an order returned to drive them away immediately, and stop the trade. After this, little tribute was brought to Canton; it being carried to Fo-kien. The Foo-yuen of Canton afterwards wrote to court, and obtained permission to open the trade.

The *Se-yang-kwô* (nation of the western ocean, i. e. *Portuguese*), is very large, and situated near the country of Fô, where all the foreigners meet; it is distant from China 100,000 *li*. The country produces fragrant wood, cloth of different colours, peppers, &c.

In the first year of Yung-hô (1586, according to Duff), the king of Portugal sent an ambassador; three years afterwards he sent another with tribute. The emperor wrote to him, constituting him the king of Koo-ke, and gave him a silver seal. In the fifth year he ordered his eunuch to send him some silk for his officers.

In the sixth year of Khang-he, an ambassador was sent with a letter written

on golden leaves, a picture of the king, a sword adorned with gold, and a scabbard of gold and gems, a letter-box of amber, a coral tree, and coral beads, amber beads, to-lo-yung (woollen cloth) two pieces, ten elephants' teeth, four horns of the rhinoceros, fragrant wood, medicines, rose-water, and four decorated screens. They offered to the empress a large looking-glass, coral necklace, four strings of amber beads, rose-water, and other perfumes.

The emperor graciously rewarded them by silver, and eighty pieces of silk, &c. To the ambassador he gave 66 pieces of silk and 100 taels; to the second in the embassy, 18 pieces of silk, 50 taels, &c.; to the priest 18 pieces of silk and 50 taels: and to the nineteen servants each 10 pieces of silk and 20 taels.

In the fifty-ninth year, another embassy was sent. In the ninth moon the King of Portugal sent a ta-heô-sze (minister of state) with tribute. In his retinue were twenty persons.

In the third year of Yung-ching, the King of the Church (*the Pope*) sent an embassy with a great number of presents: globes, snuff, pearls, amber, cups, &c. &c. Also in the fourth year an embassy was sent. The Emperor wrote to the Pope with his own hand, which produced another letter in a bag of golden thread.

The Ho-lan (*Dutch*), who are called Hung-maou (*red-hair*, the name now applied to the English), in ancient times did not come to China.

In the winter of the 29th year of Wan-lêe (about 1600), two or three large ships came to Macao; the people's clothes were red, their bodies tall, and their hair red. Their eyes were blue, and sunk in their heads; their feet were one cubit two tenths long: they frightened the people by their strange appearance. The foreigners at Macao asked who they were. When their reply was translated, it appeared that they said, "we are not pirates, we bring tribute." But as they had not been here before, nor had any letter, the officer at Macao refused to receive them.

The officer of the duties called the captain into the citadel, and detained him a month, when he was sent back to his ships. The foreigners at Macao would not allow them to land, and they began to go. It was afterwards heard, that one Manloca waited till the ships returned, when he secretly put all the people to death.

In the tenth year of Shun-che they sent an embassy, which was received in the thirteenth year. The Emperor, in consideration of the difficulty of the voyage, ordered them to come once in eight years with tribute.

In the second year of Kang-he, they sent a king of the ocean (an admiral) to assist against the pirates in Fo-kien, with a request to trade. They were ordered to come to trade once in two years. In the third year they again sent the king of the ocean to assist at Fo-kien. In the fifth year they were prohibited from coming, because they came with tribute only once in eight years. In the sixth year, contrary to law, they sent tribute by the way of Fo-kien. In the twenty-fifth year, they requested to be allowed to bring tribute every five years. They were allowed then to go to Fo-kien. They formerly brought silver plates, saddles, &c. &c., but afterwards were allowed to bring only coral, to-lo-yung péc-ke (woollens), clocks, camphor, amber, muskets, and flints.

ANGLO-INDIAN TYPOGRAPHY.

THAT we are more prone to advert to the failings of others than to our own, is a remark as old as the days of the Roman satirist. An example is scarcely necessary to confirm its justness.

In our last volume (p. 789) we had occasion to refer to the gross typographical errors which deface our Indian newspapers. In a number of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, just received, we observe the following reflexion upon the *Singapore Chronicle* :

"The Singapore Chronicle always contains most interesting mercantile and agricultural information, but is really so shockingly printed, that it is often impossible to decypher a sentence. So much do we lament this, both on account of our own readers, and the honour of the Indian press, that we beg to make it known to the editor of the Chronicle, that the Hurkaru proprietor will be most happy to supply him with materials calculated to improve the mechanical part of his paper, and likewise send him round a printer, should he feel inclined to authorize it."

We were somewhat amused by this charge against a respectable paper, which seldom offends, in the particular we allude to, so grievously as the paper which complains; but our amusement was heightened considerably by observing, in another number of the *Hurkaru*, a specimen of inaccurate typography, which surpasses, we imagine, all antecedent examples. The following passage in Horace is familiar to every classical scholar :

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus : nunc Saliaribus
Ornare pulvinar Deorum
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

This passage is thus exhibited in the *Hurkaru*, whose proprietor so abounds with means of ensuring accuracy as to offer to improve "the mechanical part" of other papers :

Num est bebendum nunc pede liberd
Pulsanda tellus : nunc allah'hadibus*
Ornare pulvinor Deorum
Jampus erat dupibus, Sodales.

* This word is, we are aware, a substitution; but it should have been printed *Allah'badibus*.

EPIGRAM.

From *Paschasius*.

KIND Asper will do any thing you choose,—
But lend his ass,—and that you must excuse.
His time and toil he freely will expend
On your behalf,—his ass he'll never lend.
He'd fetch and carry, at your call or beck,—
But would not lend his ass to save your neck.
None in self-knowledge Asper can surpass,
Who justly rates himself below an ass!

Review of Books.

Essay on Dr. Young's and M. Champollion's Phonetic System of Hieroglyphics, with some additional Discoveries, &c., by which it may be applied to decypher the names of the Ancient Kings of Egypt and Ethiopia. By H. SALT, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt. London, 1825. 8vo.

ONE great distinction between the English and French schools of Egyptian research is, that the latter, elevated by the sublimity of the subject, as well as prompted by national character, have been inclined to impute too exorbitant an antiquity to Egyptian monuments; whereas the former, following the more modest footsteps of Mr. W. Hamilton, and the colder genius of their country, have been induced to consider many of those monuments capable of illustration by comparison with Greek and Roman inscriptions, and are disposed to infer their comparatively recent origin. The difference is very great,—one carrying back the date of certain Egyptian monuments to the period succeeding the Flood; the other limiting their antiquity to a period immediately preceding and succeeding the Christian era. In our view, both schools are wrong: antiquity, in fact, is always wrong. *In medio tutissimus ibis.* In this, as in every thing else, the golden mean is most likely to be nearest the truth.

The same distinction reigns throughout the rival pretensions of Dr. Young and M. Champollion. Dr. Young, in his phonetic illustration of proper names, has, with one or two exceptions, stopped at the names of the Greek and Roman potentates of Egypt. M. Champollion has carried his system of phonetic interpretation into the remotest dynasties of Egypt. So, in valuing the antiquity of Belzoni's excavation, Dr. Young has brought down the date to the period of a prince living about 500 years before the Christian era; and committed the mistake of burying one of the Saite dynasty, at Thebes. M. Champollion has referred the date to the remote ages of Memnon and Sesostris, and with greater probability, as it will be shewn; since the latter were of the Diospolite dynasty of the Egyptian kings, and were certainly buried within the vicinity of the above excavation at Thebes. In the same spirit, Dr. Young ridicules the metaphysical interpretation of his predecessors, Zoega, Palin, Pauw, and especially Kircher. Having hitherto met with nothing but fulsome triumphal inscriptions, or deeds for the conveyance of land, he is inclined to rate the far-famed "Egyptian wisdom" very low; to entertain great doubts that Plato, Pythagoras, and the Greek philosophers, derived any "solid knowledge" from Egyptians; to presume that they had neither astronomical, nor geometrical records; and to join in the contempt and ridicule which Juvenal scatters upon them. M. Champollion, and the French Savans, on the contrary, are inclined to infer that, next to the Hebrew scriptures, the hieroglyphics will, when decyphered, be found to contain the most important records of man's origin and progressive civilization which have ever been submitted to the world.

As Mr. Salt, in the preface to his work, recording the additions he has made to the discoveries of Dr. Young and M. Champollion, states that he presumes the reader to be familiar with the state of Egyptian inquiry at the point of time where he takes up the thread of it; it will be necessary, for a correct appreciation of his labours, and those of his English and French allies, to give

a succinct detail of the progress and condition of Egyptian research, as effected by modern inquirers, up to the present time.

Father Kircher's six volumes contain some faithful though inelegant representations of such Egyptian monuments as had, before his days, been brought to Europe. Prepossessed with the idea that they contained the most profound and mysterious doctrines of philosophy, theology, and metaphysics, he adapts his system to the hieroglyphics, instead of deriving it from them. It is a *petitio principii* throughout. Any given modern discovery or theory in physics, or metaphysics, might, upon his principle, be discovered in certain hieroglyphics; and all human invention be shifted on the "Atlantean shoulders" of Egyptian wisdom. However, the "learned visionary," as Warburton calls him, has been content with discovering among the sculptured archives of the vanished kingdom of the Pharaohs, the theological mysteries of the church, handed down from Adam to Ham, and from him to the Egyptians. The original inscriptions, according to him, are due either to Seth, Enoch, or Mizraim; and this miracle attends his interpretation—that it has the advantage of being able to succeed equally well, whether he begins at the end of any series of figures, or takes Rabelais's advice, and "begins at the beginning."

One ridiculous circumstance, connected with the learned Jesuit's interpretation is, that the Pamphilian and Barberinian obelisks, on both of which he has expended a folio of research, have been since discovered to be spurious imitations of the Egyptian style, consisting of emblems put together in a manner entirely arbitrary, and sculptured by Roman artists. It is right, however, that justice should be done to Kircher. In his metaphysical interpretation of the Egyptian monuments, he is supported by the whole body of the latter Platonists. It is still more certain, and more "germane to the matter," though neither M. Champollion nor Dr. Young has acknowledged the prior claim, that the first discoveries in phonetic illustration of names were made by him. This, a reference to his *Prodromus Copticus* will prove: it is true, that he gave a syllabic power, rather than an initial, to his phonetic signs; but this is the very charge that M. Champollion brings against Dr. Young. Thus, if Kircher discovered in the cognominal tablet over an Egyptian personage a *pomegranate*, he would call the name of the individual *Erman*, that being the Coptic name for the sign; and this, on the principle of modern heraldry, which represents a man's name in the same manner; namely, a *hammer* or *mallet* for the *Mallets*; a *lion* for the *Lyons*, &c. So Dr. Young, in the case of Berenice, interprets the first symbol—a *basket*, syllabically, *ber*; while M. Champollion gives it only the initial power of the consonant B. It is our opinion, that, notwithstanding Dr. Young is inclined to recant on this point, both he and Kircher will be found to be in many cases right; and the more so, because we are convinced that modern heraldry is a fragment of the hieroglyphical language, and warrants the syllabic interpretation. That this was partly the case, in enchorial representations of proper names, is proved by instances adduced by Dr. Young himself; thus, in the names *Amonrasonthor* and *Amonorytius*,* the first part of each name is written syllabically, by means of the symbol of the god Amon; the latter phonetically, or alphabetically.

The Chevalier Palin, in his mode of interpreting the hieroglyphics, is still more open to ridicule than the Jesuit Kircher. Instead of beginning at the commencement or the end, he, in one instance, by way of variety, begins in the middle; and instead of discovering that the hieroglyphics were executed by

by the chisel of Enoch or the graving tool of Seth, he finds that Hebrew translations of many of the Egyptian rolls of papyrus are to be found in the Bible, under the title of the "Psalms of David!" De Pauw follows a similar track, apprizing us that we have nothing to do but to translate the Psalms of David into Chinese, and to write them in the ancient character of that language, in order to reproduce the Egyptian papyri that were found with the mummies! Zoega is more frank; for, after encumbering the field of letters with his ponderous volume on the obelisks, and after collecting all that was really on record, he very candidly confesses that the sum and substance of the whole amount to nothing! Baron Humboldt's theory of the analogy between the Egyptian and Mexican monuments is deeply interesting and ingenious; but it does not bear on the subject of inquiry into the phonetic system. Del Rio's work on the Ruined Palencian City in Guatemala is more to the purpose. The tablets over the heads of Mexican heroes, represented in the plates, demonstrate that the Mexican mode of distinguishing names was generally similar to that of the Egyptians; it was, however, syllabic or heraldic—as in the instance of Acamapolzin, whose device was *a hand grasping reeds*, which the name signifies; and Chimalpoca, the cognominal symbol being *a shield emitting smoke*, which the name also implies.

We have already done justice to Kircher respecting his prior claim to the phonetic system. A similar justice is due to our own countryman Warburton, who, in his "Divine Legation," has entirely anticipated Champollion. We should rather say that Champollion has borrowed his system without acknowledging it. Warburton's theory is this: the first kind of writing consisted in the pictures of things (these are what M. Champollion calls anaglyphs); but the bulk of such memorials rendering abridgment indispensable, necessity introduced the system of hieroglyphics, which effected its purpose by three ways: 1st. By substituting a circumstance for the whole of an event; 2d. by substituting simple marks for the outlines of the pictures, which may be called the running hand of hieroglyphics; 3d. by what Clemens Alexandrinus calls the epistolographic method, from whence there is an easy transition to the alphabet. Such is the borrowed theory of Champollion. With regard even to the discovery of the phonetic signs or alphabet, Warburton, in the same work, infers the derivation of alphabets, as M. Champollion does, from hieroglyphics, and proves it in the same way, viz. by the retention of the symbolic names for each sign or letter. The description of Clemens Alexandrinus is to the same effect; the 1st arrangement of the Egyptian letters was the *epistolographic*, which was peculiar to the people; 2d, the *hieratic*, which was peculiar to the priests; and 3d, the *hieroglyphic*, which was again subdivided into *kyriologic*, or *phonetic*, and *symbolic*. Thus the symbolic and the phonetic characters were used contemporaneously: and the symbolic letters were again subdivided into 1st, the *imitative*; 2d, the *tropical*, or *figurative* (including anaglyphs); and 3d, the *enigmatical*.

The more, therefore, we sift the matter, the more we shall be convinced that the phonetic system is not a modern discovery. Two more circumstances will complete the proof of bad faith or singular ignorance in the pretended discoverers: 1st. the Chinese language (and it has always been stated by those who have employed themselves upon it) has possessed a phonetic system, for the purpose of representing the sounds of names, from time immemorial; and 2d, the Hebrew alphabet (a fact on which Kircher founded his syllabical phonetic process) consists even now of the fragments of phonetic signs, which retain their old names, as *aleph*, a *bird*; *beth*, a *house*; *gimel*

* Young on Hieroglyphics, p. 124.

a camel. Many of these Hebrew phonetic signs are the same as those composing Dr. Young's phonetic alphabet. The fact is, that *the Hebrew language might be entirely written to this day in phonetic symbols*, as well as in alphabetical characters.

Having thus reduced the pretended modern discovery of the phonetic system to its real value, the road is clear for deciding between the rival pretensions of Dr. Young and Champollion, as to which of them was the first to apply the system to the interpretation of sculptured proper names. On fair consideration, we do not hesitate to award the palm, such as it is, to Dr. Young. M. Champollion, with some periphrasis, appears to admit that Dr. Young first interpreted the names of Ptolemy and Berenice: but he attempts to subvert his claim by the allegation that the discovery was not scientifically made; and that Dr. Young has "mistakenly vitiated phonetic analysis," by giving a syllabic power, instead of initial, to the phonetic characters constituting the name. If the result of Dr. Young's process produced the true interpretation, it will be obvious that the objection does not invalidate Dr. Young's claim, and that the title of first interpreter of the name in question belongs to him. All that M. Champollion has done is improving on his suggestion, and following his clue.

Dr. Young, in his "Account of Some Recent Discoveries," has decyphered the names of most of the deities, and many of the Greek and Roman rulers of Egypt, by the phonetic alphabet, and a great number of Egyptian proper names, written in the epistolographic character. To these, Champollion has added a considerable number of the Ptolomies and Cæsars; and no less than thirty of the Pharaohs, which names, as he asserts, accord with the traditions of Manetho. But to Dr. Young belongs a merit which neither M. Champollion nor any other person can dispute with him; it consists in the substantial achievement of affixing a precise meaning to no less than 200 hieroglyphics. These interpretations we believe to be generally accurate, not less on account of the careful and experimental process employed in obtaining them (*viz.* that of comparing their local relations on the Rosetta stone with the enchorial and Greek characters), than from the internal evidence which their imitative form, as well as their combinations, supply. Thus we have a *hatchet* for *God* as a *Creator*; a *hatchet*, with the *feminine* symbol of an *egg* and a *semi-circle*, for *goddess*; two *hatchets*, with two *nails* signifying *security*, for *Soteres* or *saviour gods*. Here the plural number is expressed in the same manner as by the Chinese; repetition signifying plurality, and three characters an indefinite plurality: sometimes the latter qualifications are signified by two or three bars attached to the original characters. Again, *day* is composed of two characters; one representing the *sun*, the other *splendour*: *illustrious*, of two characters, one implying *splendour*, as before; and two legs signifying *bearing*: *good* is a *guitar*; whence the Platonic idea of music being *the good*: *beneficent*, or *doing good*, consists of a *guitar* and a *patena*, the latter implying *bestowing*, &c. &c. &c. Two other characters, proved by their locality on the Rosetta stone, are worth naming, because they show that the contempt generally thrown (and among others by Dr. Young himself) on ancient expounders of hieroglyphics, as Horus Apollo and Hermapion, is ill-deserved; one is the character of a *goose* for *son*, as Horus Apollo asserts; the other, that of a *bull with an arm*, and a *hawk*, for *mighty Apollo*—as Hermapion signified when interpreting the first part of the Heliopolitan obelisk, according to the testimony of Ammianus Marcellinus.

The preceding detail brings down the history of Egyptian discovery to the

the *statue*, in which Mr. Salt, in the work before us, takes it up. It is preceded by a dedication to the Right Hon. C. Yorke, and accompanied by some notes from the pen of Mr. Bankes, jun., who has also increased the value of the work by a lithographical engraving of that valuable document, the *Genealogical Table of Abydos*. In this publication, Mr. Salt declares himself to be a convert to the phonetic system, of which he first entertained doubts; since it "appeared to him a very vague and conjectural hypothesis." The proof which he now adduces of the "solidity of the basis on which it is founded," is indeed highly satisfactory, since it exhibits two persons, in two distant parts of the globe, without the slightest communication, coming by different modes of deduction to the same conclusion. Mr. Salt has added two new phonetic characters to Dr. Young's alphabet, *viz.* a *pair of tongs* and a *beetle* for D, T, or Th. To the previous collections of Roman emperors, he has added the names of Nero, Commodus, Adrian, Antoninus, and Domitian; he has, likewise, discovered a considerable number of names of the Pharaohs and their queens, some known to chronology, and some not: the most remarkable of the former are *Thothmosis*, who, according to the conjoint testimony of Josephus, Manetho, and Charæmon, was the Pharaoh who expelled the Jews from Egypt; and *Misarte*, who erected the obelisk now standing at Matærea. Among the Ethiopian kings appears the name of *Tirhakah*, who is mentioned in the Book of Kings; *Sabaco*, supposed to be the So of scripture; and *Zerah*. The name of Athurte, the princess who, according to Josephus, was daughter to Amenophis, and preserved Moses, is also among Mr. Salt's discoveries. The phonetic names of Rameses me Amun, and of his son Amenoph or Memnon, among the Diospolite kings, are, to our mind, perfectly established; that of Memnon is, in fact, taken from his celebrated vocal statue.

We are surprised to remark that Mr. Salt draws no inference from the propinquity of the phonetic name of Memnon to the phonetic characters composing the name of the Diospolite king to whom Belzoni's excavation appertained; nor does Mr. Bankes, though his Genealogical Table of Abydos completes the proof necessary to ascertain the personage. The above inference goes to subvert Dr. Young's theory, that it was the tomb of Psammis, if, indeed, the fact of the whole of the dynasty of Psammis being Saïtes, and buried at Saïs, ought not to have caused its rejection from the first. In two successive articles, published three years ago in the *Album*, on the subject of the tenant of Belzoni's tomb, the author of this paper maintained that it was Sethos, or Sesostris the Great, the son of Amenoph or Memnon. The opinion is now confirmed; 1st, by Mr. Bankes' Table of Abydos, wherein the name of the individual stands next in succession to that of Memnon; 2d, by the paternal coat of arms of Memnon, as exhibited by Mr. Salt, being coupled on the accompanying shield with the phonetic name of his son and successor throughout the excavation: the latter is the name absurdly assigned to Psammis. There can, therefore, be no doubt that Sesostris, the son of Amenoph, was buried in the magnificent alabaster sarcophagus now in Mr. Soane's possession. It is singular, that the sitting figure of Ptha, being the first phonetic character of the name of Memnon, is erased from the oval shield on the vocal statue; but it remains in the excavation. Hence the name was originally Phamenoph, as the Egyptians told Pliny: who adds that the month Phamenoph was named after him. The erasure, therefore, which Mr. Salt found, in a great number of other instances, was, probably, made to distinguish the name of the month from the name of the individual. Pliny records another

another remarkable circumstance; that the adjacent *Memnonium* was a serapeum in which Sesostris was deified, as the sun or Serapis, under the name of Ismendes, or the *producer of sound*. Figures of Serapis appear on all sides of Belzoni's excavation. It was probably the sepulchral portion of the same serapeum; and the whole may have been identical with the palace and tomb of Osymandes.

In one thing we cannot concur with Mr. Salt. Having confessed, in the first instance, that he entertained a prejudice against the phonetic system, he is hurried, by the usual zeal of conversion beyond due bounds, in expecting extravagant results from it. He does "not hesitate to say" (such are his expressions) "that with a complete knowledge of Coptic a person will be able, by the aid of the phonetic system, to decypher whole inscriptions." In this he has abandoned the substantial and cautious ground of illustration taken by Dr. Young, to follow the "will-of-the-wisp" of M. Champollion's vague and migratory logic. Does Mr. Salt, then, think that the Egyptians, after all (instead of merely expressing the sounds of names phonetically, which they were compelled to do), expressed ideas also by the same process? What is this but saying that there was, strictly speaking, no hieroglyphical language at all; but that what we have hitherto called so was, in reality, a vague, indefinite and irregular alphabetical system? Clemens Alexandrinus, however, and all contemporary authors who have written on the subject, testify that this was not the case; that ideas, not sounds, were represented by the symbolical part of the language; and this Dr. Young has fully confirmed by those 200 well-established *ideographical* characters, to some of which we have adverted.

We believe that much may be done; but are sorry to chill speculation by expressing our decided opinion, that, generally speaking, the language sought to be interpreted is, from the very nature of things, uninterpretable. The Egyptians either had no dictionaries, or have left none: who, then, can possibly hope to interpret the infinite number of abstract signs for ideas, which the priests may have adopted from the influence of caprice, of scientific prejudice, or local customs; and which might have been, for the greatest part, arbitrary and conventional? Whoever pretends to this, may as well pretend to the power of evoking the Egyptian hierarchy from the dead. We are astonished how any man of the least reflection can yield his reason to the delusive charm of so improbable an interpretation. Some shallow and trivial meanderings from the main stream of the ancient language may be traced—some drops from the deep springs of the great source of language identified—and some detached collections of its waters sounded and explored; but the head of the great volume of waters is, and must be, a "fountain sealed."

The collection of the phonetic names and hieroglyphical signs of the principal divinities, of which the remainder of Mr. Salt's work is made up, is not new; the characteristic crests or heraldic symbols of those divinities have been long familiar to the antiquarian. But the collection is useful, as contributive to a practical adaptation of the phonetic system, since Egyptian proper names are, in most cases, composed of the names of divinities: and nothing is more clearly established than the circumstance that, as in the hieroglyphical writing, it was customary to mingle the image of the deity among the phonetic characters designed to compose a similar, but human cognomen; so, in the epistolographic writing, it was usual to express a name in part phonetically, and in part hieroglyphically—a circumstance which greatly enhances the difficulty of phonetic interpretation.

Oriental Commerce; or the East-India Trader's Complete Guide; containing a Geographical and Nautical Description of the Maritime Parts of India, China, Japan, and Neighbouring Countries, including the Eastern Islands, and the Trading Stations on the Passage from Europe; with an Account of their respective Commerce, Productions, Coins, Weights, and Measures; their Port-Regulations, Duties, Rates, Charges, &c.; and a Description of the Commodities imported from thence into Great Britain, and the Duties payable thereon; together with a Mass of Miscellaneous Information, collected during many Years' Employment in the East-India Service, and in the course of Seven Voyages to India and China. Originally compiled by the late WILLIAM MILBURN, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service: a careful Digest having been made from the papers left with his executor, and the whole incorporated with much additional and valuable matter, by THOMAS THORNTON, M.R.A.S. London, royal 8vo., 1825, pp. 586. Twenty Charts.

THIS work, upon its first appearance, was reviewed in the second volume of the Asiatic Journal at considerable length. The favourable testimony then given to its merits has been amply confirmed by the speedy sale of the first edition, a copy of which (notwithstanding half, at least, of its commercial information had become useless, by the lapse of time) has long been vainly sought at a premium. The publishers could not have conferred a greater obligation upon the commercial world than by the *cheaper* republication of this very useful work.

The present edition, the title of which we give at full length, as the best index of the nature of its contents, is advantageously condensed into a single octavo volume, without any other sacrifice than such portions of the original work as, in our judgment, could well be spared; namely, the historical disquisitions, and tables of finance and sales of merchandize, which, it appears, are too fallacious to be implicitly trusted. The present editor has incorporated a vast deal of original matter (especially in the sections or chapters relating to South America, Singapore, and Australia, the two latter having been altogether omitted in Mr. Milburn's work), with the notes he was furnished with by the executor of the late author, who meditated, up to the period of his death, the republication of the work.

The East-India trader acquires, in this publication, a complete guide in his commercial transactions with the intermediate countries between Europe and Asia, both on his outward and homeward voyages; and its brevity, and the methodical arrangement of its subjects, are highly conducive to the facilities which a work of this kind must afford.

FOREIGN WORKS.

GERMANY.—*Joseph und Sulëika; Historisch-Romantisches Gedicht, &c. i. e. Joseph and Sulëika, a Persian Poem, by Mevlana Abdourzah'man Dchami; with a Translation in German, and Notes; by VINC. DE ROSENCHWEIG.* Fol. Vienna, 1824.

THE Persian poet who wrote this poem, on the adventure of Joseph with the wife of Potiphar, was seventy years of age, when he produced it; yet it discovers a very lively fancy. Mr. de Rosenschweig has given, with his translation, the original text, carefully corrected by means of manuscripts which he examined during his residence in the East, and has added philological and historical notes.

Funkelunde Wandelstane zum Lobe des Besten der Geschöpfe: i. e. Brilliant Stars, presented in Honour of the best of Creatures; an Arabian Poem, by Sheik Ebou Abdallah Mohammed, &c., called Bussiri: with a Translation and Notes by the above Author. Fol. Vienna, 1824.

The poetical eulogy upon the great prophet, composed by Sheik Ebou Abdallah Mohammed, is well-known in the East; and passages therefrom are frequently engraved on the tombs of Mussulmans. It consists of 172 distichs, which contain, in the final rhyme, the letter M, the initial of the word *Mahomet*. Mr. de Rosenschweig has translated this poem in prose, adding, as in the preceding work, useful notes.

De Interpretibus et Explanatoribus Euclidis Arabicis, Schediasma historicum; auctore J. C. GARTZ, Philos. Doct. 4to. pp. 42. Hake ad Salam, 1623.

It has been regretted that, among the students of Arabic, none have possessed a taste for mathematics; and that mathematicians are ignorant of Arabian literature. With very few exceptions, those who have hitherto addicted themselves to the study of Arabic, have been strangers to the exact sciences: consequently, the best works on mathematics written in that tongue remain locked up in libraries; although the circle of the mathematical sciences must be extended, if we knew all that the Arabians have written upon this subject. Dr. Gartz proposes to fill up the void in this department of learning, and to devote several small works to the history of mathematics amongst the Arabs. This first dissertation is designed, as its title imports, to make known the Arabian translators and commentators of Euclid. After pointing out the division of mathematics amongst the Orientals into geometry, arithmetic, music, and astronomy, the author briefly states what the Arabians have transmitted to us respecting Euclid and his works. He then proceeds to the translators and commentators and their labours, taking care to record, as he proceeds, the European libraries where they are to be found, and the sources he has resorted to. The data upon these subjects have been selected from thirty-four different writers. This interesting little work is written with method and perspicuity; and it is to be hoped that the author will complete his labours by filling up the chasms left by Orientalists in the history of the exact sciences amongst the Arabians.

FRANCE.—*Mœurs, Institutions, et Cérémonies des Peuples de l'Inde; par M. L'ABBE DUBOIS, ci-devant Missionnaire dans le Meyssour, Membre des Sociétés de Londres et de Paris, et de la Société Littéraire de Multras. Two vols. 8vo., pp. 1075. Paris, 1825.*

This work first appeared in English in London, under the auspices of the East-India Company, in the year 1817, and was reviewed in our fifth volume, p. 135. The author, on his return to Paris, made various and numerous additions and corrections, and has published it in the language in which it was originally written. The great object of his work is that of displaying the immense benefits of Christianity in comparison with idolatry, by tracing a faithful picture of the extravagancies and horrid customs of the Hindoos. The author, it is well known, is of opinion that the present time is not favourable for expecting the conversion of the natives; but he expressly forbids us to despair. "The day will come," he says, "when the banner of the cross will glitter upon the Hindoo pagodas, as it does upon the capitol." The author speaks of his work with a modesty which should disarm severity. "In publishing this collection of my observations, it is far from my thoughts to aspire to the literary palm. I took notes of whatever I saw, heard, or read, which I have digested with honesty and simplicity. The bitterest censure will attack my work in vain: its reproaches will be anticipated by those which, with humility, I make to myself. Sequestered for thirty years from all intercourse with my fellow-countrymen; possessing rare and unconnected intercourse with Europeans; passing my life in villages, in the midst of a rude and rustic people; deprived of access to those rich depositaries where I might have filled my hands; having only my Bible and a few writings of little interest to read; thrown back upon the imperfect recollections of my youth;—I must have produced, and am sensible I have produced, a defective work."

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the members of this Society was held on the 9th March, J. H. Harrington, Esq., President, in the chair.

At this meeting the following gentlemen were elected members: Messrs. J. Pearson, R. Winter, T. Dickens, T. Turton, C. Prinsep, T. Lewin, E. Hale, J. Loch, the Hon. Capt. Amherst, the Hon. W. L. Melville, and Capts. Buckley and Bruce. Mons. Garcin de Tassy was at the same time elected an honorary member, and Dr. Abel a member of the Committee of Papers, in the room of Dr. Hare, returned to Europe.

A young alligator, alive, was presented by Mr. Gibbons; and a curious copper axe-head, found in the earth at Bethar, by Mr. Swinton.

Various articles from Nipal, announced at a former meeting as being on their way from Mr. Hodgson, were laid on the table, viz.

Four large works, in print, whose reputation had gained them a place in the archives of Swogoombhoo Nath. Obtained from the principal officiating lama resident there.

Another large work, manuscript, with an illuminated frontispiece. Obtained from the same source with the above.

Manuscript collections of popular tracts, secured in masses or vols. by wooden bindings of a rude kind. Obtained from the Bhoteca peasants and monks, whom religion and trade bring down annually to Nipal. These MSS. are somewhat decayed and soiled, but usually quite legible.

Loose printed collections; obtained from the same source as the above; in good condition.

Loose manuscript collections; from the same source; much worn and dirty, but in general quite legible.

A neat manuscript collection of three vols., bound in coloured cloth, with some curious figures interspersed; obtained from an intelligent Gélung, or monk.

A large-lettered, loose tract, in print; obtained from the lama of Swogoombhoo Nath; in fine condition.

The Moony Potee, or Treatise on the Praying Cylinder. Taken from one of six vast cylinders vertically fixed on the north side of Kāsā Chit temple, in the valley of Nipal. Printed with red ink, and in entire preservation.

A large collection of juntras, or tavee. Vol. XX. *Asiatic Journ.* No. 118.

zees; all printed, and in fine condition. Obtained from the lama of Swogoombhoo Nath.

Some remarkable little pictures of Muha Kālu, in various forms, with and without a sukty.

Emblems and prayers, addressed to the Angel of Death, in the event of sickness; obtained from the lama of Swogoombhoo, after he had used them himself in the case of his child's illness.

Curious little pictures, exhibiting the grand lama, with a sukty: much faded, but the traces discernible.

Four wooden-block printing presses.

Ten large thānghus, or pictures, exhibiting the chief lamas as Budhs; the "Punj Budh," or five celestial Budhs of Bhote (and of Nipal), some subordinate divinities, especially Muha Kālu, and other persons and things full of meaning and interest with reference to the Buddhism of Bhote. Some of the thānghus much worn and soiled; but all (it is hoped) legible.

A collection of juntras, or charms, made up after the manner of Bhote, to wear about the neck and form the girdle of the waist.

Half a dozen very rude models, in clay, of the Chit, or first (and peculiar) order of Buddhist temples.

A religious drum.

Bhoteca religious utensils; a dhūp-dāny and tondyār lota.

A rude image, in wood, of a female of much repute in Bhote.

A specimen of linen manufacture.

A smaller thāngu, appropriated apparently to astrological purposes.

Six horns of the chiroo, or Himālyūm antelope.

A potent medicinal drug of Bhote.

The secretary read an interesting paper, by Mr. Hodgson, on the literature of Thibet. From the preceding list it will be seen that some progress has been made in the collection of Bhoteca works; and as Dr. Carey, we understand, is about to give to the world a grammar of the Bhoteca tongue, there will be little difficulty, it is presumed, in ascertaining their contents. The first five works were procured by Mr. Hodgson from the archives of Swogoombhoo Nath, where he was informed their excellence had obtained them a station. The remainder were all procured from the poor traffickers and monks.

who annually visit Nipal on account of religion and trade. It is, no doubt, matter of surprise, that literature of any kind should be so common in such a region as Bhote, and very remarkable that it should be so widely diffused as to reach persons covered with filth, and destitute of any of those luxuries which usually precede the luxury of books. Printing is evidently a main cause of this great diffusion of literature, yet the very circumstance of printing being in such general use among the Bhottees is equally striking. It is performed by wooden blocks, which are, however, often beautifully engraved; and the art has, no doubt, been derived from China. The writing of the Bhottees is said to exhibit frequently fine specimens of ready and graceful penmanship. Though the vernacular tongue of Bhote may be considered radically distinct from the Sanskrit, its learned language and letters are said to bear a close affinity to those of India; for when Mr. Hodgson placed the Sanskrit alphabet before a lama, he at once recognized in it the parent of his own language, and upon his proceeding to compare the two alphabets with each other, the difference between them seemed to be extremely trifling.

A paper from C. P. Brown, Esq., of Rajamundry, was read, communicating an easy mode of recollecting the names of the feet used in Sanskrit prosody.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Agricultural Society met at the Town Hall, on the 22d March.

A note was read from Captain Blissett of Chinsurah, presenting a pear from a tree in his garden at that place, blown down before arriving at maturity: it was about two inches long and four in circumference.

Various packages of seeds of grapes, vegetables, grains, and fruits from Cashmeer and Ladak were presented by Mr. Moorcroft, now on his travels. The packages are thus named: wild pear seed, swamp onion, shingtik, choosta roorora, chee kus, nak nus, to chun, red wilding apple, nus tooghzoor, small sweet apple, red crab apple, white ditto, Kussora white, apricot, melon seed, apple ditto, nus yan karmo, sersing, giok nus, mendokh nus, buckwheat, lucerne seed, prangos seed, saffron.

A maund of coffee was presented by Dr. Lamb, from his plantation at Dacca, in conformity with the resolution of the Society proposing a medal, or reward, for the first produce of coffee to this extent. The medal of the Society was awarded accordingly.

A translation, by Mr. Frazer, of a Persian treatise on the Agriculture of Ne-

paul, by Raja Gumshan Shingh, was presented by Mr. Breton.

BERLIN ACADEMY.

The last public sitting of this academy was more than usually interesting. M. Guillaume de Humboldt, the brother of the traveller, read a metrical translation of several passages of the *Bhagavad-Gita*; to which he added some details with respect to Hindoo metaphysics, as compared with the Greek systems. It is surprising to see M. Guillaume Humboldt, the learned translator of Pindar and Sophocles, as familiar with the mysteries of the Sanscrit grammar as he is with the Celtic and with the primitive idioms of the new world.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of July 4.—The following persons were admitted members: M. Chaudettes des Fossés, formerly Consul-general of Sweden; Marquess de l'Épinay.

Meeting of Aug. 1.—The following persons were admitted members: Mr. Aug. Denham, Gibraltar; Mr. John Maharg, Dublin; Mr. Alex. Nicoll, Professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford; M. de Villebois, *Maître des Requêtes*, Minister of the Royal Mint.

M. E. Coquebert de Montbret continued his communications from the historical *Prolegomena* of Ibn Kaldoun.

M. Schulz read an account of a Persian translation of the Sanscrit poem entitled *Mahabharata*, made by order of the Emperor Akbar, some MSS. of which exist in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*. The memoir of M. Schulz was referred to the consideration of Messrs. Chézy, Jaubert, and Burnouf, who are to report to the Council the result of their examination, and the best means of facilitating the publication of the work.

NATURAL CURIOSITY IN CEYLON.

Among a variety of the natural curiosities of Ceylon, the *Ficus Magnifica*, which stands in the village of Putlam, is remarkable for its extraordinary dimensions, being thirty cubits in diameter. The natives call it perooka and popperpule; and, according to the testimony of the oldest inhabitants, it obtained its footing there in the era of the Portuguese.

NEW AMERICAN RIFLE.

By this ingenious piece (which was made at Wikesbare, in Pennsylvania, and was likewise shown at the exhibition of the Franklin Institute) two loads are fired in succession from the same barrel, and by means of the same lock, so that it presents the advantage of a double-barrelled gun. It is loaded in the ordinary way, except that

that two loads are introduced at once; corresponding to these loads are their touch-holes. The lock is so constructed as to contain two prinings upon a double rolling-pan; the first communicates only with the forward load, and the second with that remaining. The lock has nearly the same arrangements as that of the double-barrelled pistol with single locks.

PREPARATION OF COFFEE AT ROSETTA.

One of the most curious sights in Rosetta, so famous for the finest Mocha coffee, is the preparation of that article for use. After roasting the coffee, it is pounded in immense mortars; three Arabs working at a time with enormous pestles, each as large as a man can raise. The capacity of the bottom of the mortar being only equal to the reception of one of these at a time, the pestles are raised according to the measure of an air sung by an attendant Arab, who sits near the mortar. The main purport of this curious accompaniment is, to prevent the hand and arm of a boy, kneeling near the mortar, from being crushed to atoms. The boy's arm is always within the mortar, which allows room for each pestle to pass in turn without bruising him, if he places it in time against the side of the vessel; but, as after every stroke he must stir up the powder at the bottom of the vessel with his fingers, if the precise period of each blow were not marked by the measure of the song, his arm would be struck off. A sight of this process is sufficient to explain the cause of the very impalpable nature of the coffee powder used in Turkey, where the infusion more resembles the appearance of chocolate than of coffee, as we prepare them for beverage in England.

MOCK SUNS.

On the 7th of May 1823, when the sun's lower limb had just dipped the water's edge at the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. Mr. Fellows observed several pathelia, viz. four on the left and three on the right hand of the sun, and all cut by the horizon, like the real sun. They had the same shape as the real sun, and were as high, but not so long. When the upper limb of the sun came in contact with the horizon, it and the mock suns appeared as bright spots upon the water's edge, and then one of them instantly vanished.

RUINE OF POMPEII.

Among the latest discoveries in Pompeii is a painting in fresco, which gives a strange idea of the sensuality of the Romans. It represents a table set out with every requisite for a grand repast. In the middle is a large dish, upon which four peacocks are placed, one at each corner, forming a magnificent dome with their

tails. All around are lobsters, one holding in his claws a blue egg, another an oyster, another a stuffed rat, a fourth a little basket filled with grasshoppers. Four dishes of fish decorate the bottom, and above them several partridges, hares and rabbits, each holding its head between its paws. A sort of German sausage surrounds the whole; after which a row of yolks of eggs; then one of peaches, small melons, and cherries; and, finally, a row of vegetables of different sorts; the whole covered with a green-coloured sauce, of which it is difficult to guess the composition.

THE HALL OF KARNAK.

The Hall of Karnak is the most extraordinary of all the monuments in Egypt. The ceilings are supported by a hundred and thirty-four columns, of gigantic proportions, and are the most enormous ever employed in the interior of a building; they require at least six men to embrace their circle, and are sixty-five feet high. The hieroglyphics are of proportionate grandeur, as well as the sculptured procession and offerings to the gods. The walls of this vast hall verify an important fact, of the Egyptians using tenons or beams of wood to secure the blocks of stone more firmly. This remarkable fact has been hitherto noticed only in the oldest Cyclo-pian monuments.

The dimensions of this wonderful hall are 154 feet long by 308 feet wide. The gate which leads to it is twenty feet wide and sixty-three feet high from the ground to the ceiling; the cornice and architrave are thirty-one feet; so that altogether it is ninety-four feet high; an elevation truly prodigious for a gate, and surpassing all in Thebes. As a scale whereby to appreciate its immense elevation, it may be observed, that the great door-way of the south-western entrance of Fonthill Abbey, which is at this time so extolled for its height and grandeur, is thirty-five feet, scarcely more than half of the actual elevation of this gate; omitting the thirty-one feet of the cornice and architrave altogether, it exceeds by seven feet the whole elevation of the Louvre. Let us conceive these enormous valves, whether of wood or bronze, opening on their vast hinges to the imposing spectacle which this forest of columns, this hall of giants, must present to the senses!

CHINESE NATIONAL SACRIFICES.

During the eighth month of every year numerous sacrifices take place in China. The days of the month, and the deities offered to, are as follow: On the

4th. Sacrifices and offerings are presented to Confucius.

5th. To the Chinese Ceres, and to the genii of mountains and rivers.

6th. To the god of the winds, or *Æolus*.

10th. To the god of letters, or the Chinese *Minerva*.

12th. To the god of war, or *Mars*.

13th. To the god of fire.

14th. To the spirits of illustrious and faithful ministers.

15th. To the god of the Southern Ocean (or *Neptune*), who tranquilizes the seas.

16th. To the queen of heaven, and king of dragons.

28th. To the deified sages.

These sacrifices are offered at the government expense in temples dedicated to the respective deities in each province and district of the empire.

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The *Brazen*, 28 guns, Capt. Geo. Willes, has sailed from Portsmouth for the coast of Africa, with Captains Clapperton and Robert Pearce, and Drs. Morrison and Wilson, of the royal navy, on their mission into the interior of Africa, having in view the discovery of the yet unknown course and termination of the river *Niger*, and opening friendly communications with the principal native kings and chiefs. The *Brazen* has also on board, with the same object, a number and variety of presents, suited to the notions, capabilities, and wants of the kings and chief persons of the different tribes. The travellers will debark in the Bight of Benin, whence Capt Pearce and Dr. Morrison will proceed eastward, in as direct a course as circumstances will permit, to Timbuctoo; and Capt. Clapperton and Dr. Wilson will proceed northward, taking the city of *Soudan* for their ulterior point. The king of *Soudan* has promised to send guides to *Sockatoo* to meet the latter travellers, receive the presents, and propitiate the other native sovereigns. It is a prevailing belief among the natives that there is a lake communication between both Timbuctoo and *Soudan*, with the Atlantic Ocean. The travellers are going out in the highest health and spirits, and with the most sanguine expectations of ultimately succeeding in their object.

EASTERN TRAVELLERS.

Cambridge, Aug. 26.—The spirit of enterprise, which the late ever-to-be-lamented Dr. Clarke so powerfully excited among the members of this University, has not suffered any abatement. A young man of fortune, lately of Trinity College, Mr. Blane, returned to Cairo with his friend, Mr. Crompton, on the 15th of last May, after a journey across the desert, which was attended with a good deal of hardship, from the want of water and from the excessive heat. They had pursued the route

of Moses and the Israelites, and, travelling with the Book of Exodus in their hands, had reached Mount Sinai. They drank their coffee on the spot where Moses had received the Decalogue, visited the cave in which *Elijah* had taken refuge at *Horeb*; and placed themselves on the stone whereon Moses sat when his hands were lifted up whilst Israel fought against *Amalek*. (?) They discovered also several caves containing curious objects of antiquity, not hitherto known or visited by any traveller. On their return to *Cairo*, they were preparing to start for *Jerusalem* and *Damascus*.

LA PEYROUSE.

Admiral Manby, of the English royal navy, has recently arrived at *Paris* with the news, which is strongly supported by presumptive evidence, that the place where the intrepid *Peyrouse*, with his brave crew, perished, forty years back, is now known.

An English whale ship has discovered a long and low island, surrounded with innumerable rocks between *New Caledonia* and *New Guinea*, at nearly an equal distance from those two islands. When the inhabitants came on board, they perceived that one of the chiefs had, as an ornament, a cross of *St. Louis* hanging from his ear. Other natives had swords upon which was marked the word *Paris*, and some medals of *Louis XVI.* were seen in their hands. When they were asked how they became possessed of those articles, one of their chiefs, of about fifty years of age, answered, that when he was a boy, a large vessel was wrecked, in a violent tempest, upon a coral reef, and that all the men that were in her perished. The sea cast upon the shore of their island several chests, in which was found the cross of *St. Louis*, along with many other things.

During his voyage round the world Admiral Manby saw several medals of the same sort which *M. de la Peyrouse* had distributed among the natives of *California*, and as, after he had quitted *Botany Bay*, *M. de la Peyrouse* announced his intention of sailing to the western coast of *New Holland* to explore the Archipelago in that direction, there is, therefore, too much reason to fear that the above-mentioned rocks have caused the destruction of that great mariner and his brave crew. The cross of *St. Louis* is at present on its way to Europe, and will be placed in the hands of Admiral Manby. — [*Constitutionnel*.]

FALL OF A METEORIC BALL.

The *India Gazette* contains the following communication, dated camp Oriang, in *Malwah*, 17th January:

"As I was taking a ride on my elephant yesterday evening, I was astonished

on looking towards the sky, at discerning at a great distance in the air a large ball of fire, about the size of an 18-pound shot, with a flaming tail a yard in length, descending towards the earth with wonderful rapidity. I, knowing that phenomena of this nature occasionally take place, resolved to await its descent, in the hopes of making some interesting discovery. In about half a minute after I first discovered the meteor, it struck the earth, and rolling on (towards me) burst within 300 yards of my elephant. The animal, being frightened by the tremendous explosion, fled, and threw me off the pad with some violence. On recovering myself, I resolved to see the effect of the fire, &c. and found that the grass was consumed from the place where it struck the earth to the point where the explosion took place; at which latter place I found several pieces of clay, of a metallic consistency—some round, some quadrangular, and many others bearing different shapes, having streaks of red, blue, and yellow, and divers colours along the grains. Fewer accidents took place than might have been anticipated: an old woman got a severe wound in her right arm, a tattoo was killed on the spot, and an unfortunate 'guddah' had its tail and ears cut off by some of the particles which struck them. Almost all the pieces were red-hot, and I was obliged to pour cold water over them before I could closely examine them. I have kept several as striking curiosities, and purpose favouring the Asiatic Society with some of the most extraordinary, as soon as an opportunity offers."

VOLCANO IN THE HIMALAYA.

In a former number we noticed the breaking out of a volcano in the *Himalaya range*, to the north of *Purneah*. The following remarks in reference to the subject appear in the *India Gazette*:

It is generally known that the *Himalaya* mountains are subject to frequent and violent earthquakes, which would appear to intimate that some active principle is at work beneath them. This principle seems at length to have found a vent; but why it should have selected one of the highest peaks instead of a lower level for its appearance, is not easily explained, unless this peak prove to have been the site of an extinguished volcano.

The greatest heights of the *Himalaya* which have been yet explored, are found to present primitive rocks; while in their nearest rivals, the *Andes* (most of the highest peaks of which are volcanoes), granite disappears at a comparatively low level, and is replaced by porphyry and other generally acknowledged igneous productions. It would, therefore, be an

interesting matter of inquiry to ascertain whether that part of the *Himalaya* which is the scene of the above-mentioned phenomenon agrees in structure with the more western part of the range, or whether it is surmounted by rocks indicative of the former action of fire.

The terrific agent which has here demonstrated its existence, may be connected with the earthquakes which are often felt in the lower provinces, but which, either from their distance from the centre of the subterranean operations, their depth from the surface, or the ill-conducting power of the vast mass of alluvial strata in that part of the country, have not been known to produce those destructive effects which are observed in other countries.

It has been observed, that buildings on rocks suffer (with few exceptions) more than those placed on alluvial soil; and this is easily explained by the circumstance, that rock, from its compactness and hardness, is more fitted to receive and transmit the vibrations given to it by any impulse, than the softer and more yielding alluvial strata. It is fortunate, therefore, that *Bengal* is blessed with such an unsearchable depth of soil as it presents; and however mortifying it may be to the geologist who may be so unlucky as to be embedded in it, his neighbours have much to congratulate themselves upon.

The earthquakes on the 5th and 8th January, at *Mymensingh*, would appear to have been connected with the appearance of the volcano.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

Capt. Markham Sherwill ascended *Mont Blanc* on the 26th August last, and gained the summit, after three days of excessive difficulty and danger. He was accompanied by Dr. Edmund Clark, and seven guides from *Chamonny*. The particulars of this interesting enterprise will shortly be published, as various changes have taken place on that highest European mountain since the last ascent in 1821. These gentlemen slept two nights on *Mont Blanc*, in hourly and imminent danger of their lives.

KNOWLEDGE WHICH THE ANCIENT INDIANS HAD OF BRASS.

The supposition of brass having been anciently made in *India*, seems to be rendered improbable by both *Pliny* and *Strabo*; *Pliny* expressly saying, that the *Indians* had no copper—and without copper we are certain that brass cannot be made; and *Strabo* representing them as so ignorant of the art of fluxing metals, that, according to him, if they had been pos-

possessed of the materials, they would not have had the ability to use them for the composing of brass. But these writers, it is apprehended, knew very little of India. Strabo, in particular, laments his want of materials to compose a consistent account of India; and few of the authors from whose works Pliny compiled his natural history, can be supposed to have had any intercourse with that country: Strabo, moreover, contradicts both Pliny's observations and his own. In describing the great pomp with which some of the Indians were accustomed to celebrate their festivals, he speaks of huge gilt kettles, cups, and tables, made of India copper; from which it appears not only that the Indians were not destitute of copper, but that they were skilful metallurgists, since they knew how to flux it, to form it into vessels of various kinds, and to gild it. Perhaps this Indian copper, of which the vessels were made, instead of being gilt, only resembled gold in colour, and was really a sort of brass. It is granted that this is but a conjecture, but it is not devoid of probability; for, not to mention that the author, whoever he was, from whom Strabo extracted his account, might in a public exhibition have easily mistaken polished brass for gilt copper; nor the little probability that cauldrons and kettles, and such vessels as were in constant use, would be gilded in any country, we have reason to believe, from what has been observed before, that a peculiar kind of vessels, probably resembling some of those exhibited in the India festivals, had been long in use in Persia, and that they were made of India copper, without any gilding. We know that there is found in India, not only copper, strictly so called, but zinc also, which, being mixed with copper, constitutes brass, nichelbeck, tombac, and all the other metallic mixtures which resemble gold in colour. On the whole, it appears probable, that brass was made in the most remote ages in India, and in other parts of Asia, of copper and calamine, as it is present.—[*Watson's Chem. Essays.*]

MALABAR.

It would seem that the etymology of the word Malabar (the name by which the Tapolians are at present known and distinguished among Europeans) is unknown many. By an attentive perusal of a *fitra*, we are led to the conclusion, that was derived from the two Tamil words *di-raaram*, i. e. mountaineers, and was referred on the Tamil nation by the celebrated Vasca de Gama, from their entry Malayala (mountainous land), which he discovered in or about the year 1498, and called *Coaste de Malabara*.—*Madras Paper.*

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

The extraordinary operation of taking blood from the veins of one individual, and injecting it into those of another, was lately performed by Dr. Blundell, lecturer of midwifery at Guy's Hospital, upon a poor woman aged twenty-five years. She was to all appearance dying from loss of blood, after a severe labour; when Dr. Blundell (seeing the imminent danger of the case) laid bare one of the veins of her left arm, taking care to prevent the blood flowing from the orifice. The husband of the woman, who was a robust man, was then called in, and two ounces of blood taken from his arm into a glass tumbler; this blood was then, by means of a syringe, slowly thrown into the vein of the woman, in the direction of the heart, and the same quantity immediately after repeated. In about ten minutes the woman rallied, and gradually recovered from the jaws of death. The syringe was of brass, and well tinned on the inside; to the mouth a pipe was fixed, of about two inches long, and the size of a crow's-quill: shape, like a pen at the end, but with a blunt point. All air was carefully expelled from the syringe when used.

MEDICINE OF THE BORNEANS.

In the island of Borneo the inhabitants know little of medicine, and however desperate the case of a patient is, bleeding is considered by them a circumstance of a most alarming nature. Capt. Beckman, who was once under the necessity of submitting to the operation, says, "One day, being indisposed, I ordered the surgeon to bleed me; Cay Depomattee, a native, with several others, being in the room, and strangers to the operation, were in great amazement to know what we were about, till at length, the vein being opened, they saw the blood gush out; on this they were so frightened, that they immediately ran out of the room, crying out 'Oran, gela attee,' that is, the man's heart or mind is foolish; after which they told us, that we let out our very souls and lives willingly. To this I replied, that their diet being mean, and their drink only water, they had no occasion for bleeding; but that we, who drank so much wine and punch, and fed upon flesh, which rendered the blood hot and rich, were absolutely obliged to resort to that operation to prevent illness. Cay Depomattee replied, 'I think that shows you to be still greater fools, in putting yourselves to such expensive charges, on purpose to receive pain for it.' This was certainly a very just observation, and fully evinced that, if they wanted faith in the utility of this expedient, they were not defective in natural understanding."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUSTMENT OF OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, Jan. 21, 1825.—In order to provide against inconvenience and delay in payments to officers of the Madras and Bombay establishments resorting to this presidency *on duty*, and also with the view to prevent difficulty and confusion in the adjustment of their accounts at those presidencies, it is hereby notified, that when an officer of the Madras or Bombay establishment applies for his pay and allowances to the presidency pay-master at Fort William, he be required to append to his bill an official copy of the general order under which he came to Bengal, together with his last pay-certificate, exhibiting the several allowances he is entitled to draw during his absence, agreeably to the rules of the presidency to which he belongs.

This bill is to be submitted for previous audit, and the military auditor-general is authorized to pass the same, to enable the pay-master to pay the amount and to furnish the officer on his return with a last pay-certificate from himself, in lieu of the one surrendered, which is to be sent, appended to the first bill, to Fort St. George or Bombay, as the case may require, for adjustment in the usual manner as receipts for advances have been hitherto forwarded by the accountant military department.

The foregoing arrangement renders applications to Government from officers of the other presidencies, when here on duty, for sanction to draw advances on account, no longer necessary; and, as by Act of the 33d of George III. cap. 52, sect. 37, the provisions of which the Hon. the Court of Directors have ordered to be strictly enforced, no officer absent from his own presidency from any other cause than public duty can draw salary or allowances until his return thereto, the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay are requested to make the necessary notification to the armies of those presidencies, that officers coming to Bengal on private business, or sick certificate, or in progress to Europe, must make their own arrangements, as no advances will be made to them in Bengal.

Under these orders, which circumstances have rendered expedient, it becomes necessary to cancel that portion of the second paragraph of General Orders, 11th April 1817, which runs thus: "Officers arriving at Fort William on sick leave, or otherwise, from the other presidencies, &c.," to

the conclusion of the paragraph. The order-books to be corrected accordingly.

The officers of the Bengal establishment are hereby directed to make their pecuniary arrangements so as to render any application for advances to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, or to any settlement or colony beyond sea, unnecessary, *except when detached on duty*, as those Governments will henceforth decline such applications.

This order is not meant to apply to officers of the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay on service in the Burman dominions, the payment of whose allowances when visiting Bengal is provided for in General Orders, No. 366, of 1824.

LOWER ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Fort William, March 11, 1825.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, contained in their general letter in the military department, dated the 28th July 1824, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, that, in future, no child of a soldier in His Majesty's service, whose father is living, will be admitted into the Lower Orphan School, except upon payment of such monthly sum as may be deemed adequate for its maintenance.

BRIG.-GEN. MORRISON'S FORCE.

Fort William, March 11, 1825.—The Governor-General is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Deputy Judge Advocate-General to the force under Brigadier-General Morrison, C.B., during the present service.

DEBTS AGAINST OFFICERS.

Fort William, March 11, 1825.—Sect. 57 of the New Mutiny Act, 4th George IV., declares that claims for debt against officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sutlers, &c., being British subjects, if the said claims exceed (400) four hundred rupees, cannot be tried and determined by military courts. Such parts, therefore, of the General Orders of the 16th of Aug. 1822, and 14th Oct. 1824, as give to those courts, in certain situations, authority to try and determine claims for debt, to any amount, against British officers, &c., are cancelled, and the military courts in question are in future to be guided by Sect. 57 of the Act in the recovery and trying of claims for debt against British subjects.

As regards officers, soldiers, retainers, &c., being natives of India, the General Orders above adverted to are still in force, and claims for debt to any amount against such native officers, and soldiers, &c. stationed or serving beyond the British territories, shall still be considered in full force.

NEW PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, March 18, 1825.—A 15th Provincial Battalion of eight companies, of the ordinary strength, will be formed at Banda in the following manner, for the entire civil duties of Upper and Lower Bundelcund, south of the river Jumna, to the Saugor district:

Two complete companies (in number) from the Cawnpore, and two from the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion will be reduced from the 1st proximo, and transferred with their arms, accoutrements, &c. &c. to the new Bundelcund Battalion, together with all supernumerary native commissioned or non-commissioned officers now in the Cawnpore and Seharanpoor battalions.

The 7th, 10th, and 11th bats. to furnish twenty privates each, to be drafted into the new corps at Banda, the whole being posted to companies with reference to their standing; the rest of the corps to be recruited with native Bandelas. The transfers from all these corps are to be voluntary, and a preference to be given to natives of Bundelcund or its neighbourhood districts.

The two complete companies only ordered for reduction in the 8th and 9th Prov. Bat. with the supernumeraries from the Cawnpore and Seharanpoor corps, are to take their arms, accoutrements, and clothing with them.

One drummer per company is allowed to each Provincial Battalion from the 1st proximo.

Capt. H. C. M. Cox, of the 58th N.I., is appointed to the temporary command and formation of the 15th or Bundelcund Provincial Battalion.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 17, 1825.—The following movements are directed to take place:—

The right wing of the 32d regt. N.I., will march from Cawnpore to Allahabad, and the right wing of the 11th regt. from Allahabad to Lucknow, on receipt of this order.

On the arrival at Lucknow of the right wing of the 11th regt., the 60th regt. N.I. will march to Dinapore, where it is to be stationed.

On the right wing 32d regt. reaching Allahabad, the left wing 11th regt. will proceed to Lucknow.

VOLUNTARY TENDERS OF NATIVE REGIMENTS FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Fort William, March 25, 1825.—1. The Supreme Government have received from His Exc. the Commander-in-chief the unanimous and voluntary tender of the 39th and 60th regiments N.I., for general service beyond sea. In accepting these tenders, and directing the enrolment of the two corps amongst the honourable class which they have chosen, the Governor-General in Council, desires to express, in the most public manner, the high sense which is entertained of the military spirit and zeal which have actuated them, and to offer his best thanks to the European and native commissioned, and non-commissioned officers and sepoys on the occasion.

2. It is but justice to say, that the 39th regt., a corps distinguished for its services as volunteers at Seringapatam, and during the Nepal war, may claim the merit of precedence in this honourable mark of devotion to the service, having submitted to their commanding officer, an address to Government in November last, to nearly the same purport.

3. The 60th regt., though a much younger corps, has, on every occasion, merited the approbation of Government, and more particularly in the instals now under notice. His Lordship in Council has no doubt that it will always emulate the distinguished corps which precedes it in this order.

4. The title of marines being no longer applicable to the 25th and 40th regts., nor appropriate to the duties devolving on them as corps of the line raised for general service, it is hereby abolished, such designation not being applicable to any general service corps.

5. The Governor-General in Council thinks it proper to define in orders for general information, the advantages to be enjoyed by regiments raised for general service, or volunteering as general service corps.

6. Rations on ship-board and money rations on shore, while absent from Bengal beyond sea; the former according to existing regulations, the latter as per G. O. G. G. 25th Nov. last (second and following clauses), the principle of which is to be considered applicable to all native corps absent on foreign service until re-landed in Bengal.

7. That the half-pay of his rank be allowed to the next heir according to the order of succession, Hindoo or Mahomedan, of every native officer and soldier of cavalry, infantry, artillery, pioneers, sappers or gun lascars, or of public permanent establishments, who may be killed in action, or die of wounds received in battle, or of sickness or accident, while employed on foreign service beyond sea, under regulations to be issued hereafter.

8. That

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8. That in the cases before-mentioned, the pension to sons shall continue for the term of twelve years only, as they will always have the preference for enlistment as soldiers, if fit for the service; but where the families of the deceased may consist only of female children, women, and aged persons, the pension shall continue during the life of the next heir.

9. Havresacs, canteens, and hammocks will be supplied by Government as heretofore, and a great-coat per man, at the expense of the State, to each corps on embarking for foreign service, to be accounted for by the quarter-masters in the quarterly returns.

10. After return from foreign service, if in time of peace, a quadruple proportion of native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates will be entitled to furlough, as per margin,* till it has gone through the corps, and for periods proportioned to the distances of their houses.

11. Exclusive of the existing regulations regarding family tickets, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that a superintendent be established in the kingdom of Oude for the payment of family money and pensions, and for such other duties connected with the families of the native soldiery as will hereafter be detailed in orders.

12. The corps named in the margin† are those now on the establishment, coming under the provisions of this order as regiments for general service, and will, in future, be designated as such, or "volunteers."

13. In order to give the fullest effect to this order, copies in the Persian and Nagree characters will be forwarded to each corps through the Adjutant-General of the army.

14. All former orders peculiar to the 25th and 40th regiments as marine corps, not here confirmed, are abrogated, and will be expunged accordingly from the order-books.

15. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue any further orders that may be necessary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

March 3. Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, joint magistrate, stationed at Nugwan in Zillah Midnapore.

Mr. G. R. Paul, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Ghaseepore.

17. Mr. M. J. Tierney, second register of City Court of Benares.

* Four non-commissioned and 40 privates per company, or 8 native officers, 40 non-commissioned and 400 privates per regiment.

† The 25th, 30th, 40th, 60th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, and 69th regiments of native infantry.

The 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 30th companies of Goolundaz (or 4th battalion of artillery), with all the gun or store lascars attached to the artillery and ordnance department, are also for general service.

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Mr. J. A. Irwin, register of Zillah Court at Mirzapore.

Mr. Henry Lushington, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Midnapore.

Mr. John Dumber, do. do. and to do. of Burdwan.

Mr. E. L. Campbell, do. do. and to do. of Sarun.

24. Mr. Charles Smith, judge and magistrate of Tipperah.

Mr. John Hayes, do. do. of Mymensing.

General Department.

March 17. The Rev. R. Arnold, district chaplain at Saugor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 11, 1825.—Assist. surg. J. Jeffreys to have charge of medical depot at Cawnpore, v. Surg. Venour removed.

Lieut. James Kernshaw, H.M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., to be assist. surveyor with Sir Arch. Campbell's force at Rangoon.

Lieut. J. R. Stock, 61st N.I.; Lieut. L. S. Bird, 24th N.I.; Lieut. D. Sheriff; and Lieut. L. Vansandau, restored to their original rank in the service.

Dep. Assist. Com. of Ordnance J. Watson to be assist. cook, and Conductor W. Claxton to be dep. assist. com., from 9th Feb., in suc. to Laurence deceased.

Mr. J. Kelly, surg., admitted to do duty as an assist. surg. on establishment.

Head-Quarters, March 7.—Lieut. and Quart. mast. Polwhele to officiate as adj. to 43d N.I., as a temporary arrangement; date 1st Jan.

March 8.—Lieut. J. C. Sage, 61st, and Lieut. J. Macdonald, 68th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Lieut. Sage's suspension from rank and pay (as published in G.O. of 18th Sept. 1824) rescinded from this date, and that officer directed to join the 69th regt.

Lieut. Stainforth to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 1st Lt. C. during absence of Brev. Capt. and Quart. mast. Bontein; date 24th Feb.

March 9.—Assist. surg. Dennis to have medical charge of a detachment of H.M.'s Royal Regt. proceeding to Fort St. George on board the ship La Belle Alliance.

March 10.—Lieut. W. G. Robe, 58th N.I., directed to proceed to Berhampore and to take charge of detachment of Hill Rangers doing duty at that station.

March 11.—Lieuts. Macdonald and Bontein 4th N.I., permitted to exchange situations; the former is accordingly appointed adj., and the latter interp. and quart. mast. from this date.

Lieut. Lane, of artillery, directed to proceed to Dacca with a detachment of native artillery men.

Assist. surg. Mottley appointed to the Mhairwarra local battalion.

March 12.—Lieut. Baker to officiate as adj. and quart. mast. to Saugor division of artillery, v. Alexander, until arrival of Lieut. Watts; date 23d Feb.

Fort William, March 16.—Medical Department. Superintendent Surg. Alex. Gibb to be third member of medical board; Acting Superintendent Surg. W. L. Grant to be a superintendent surg.; Dep. Superintendent Surg. J. Ridges to be an acting superintendent surg.; Surg. J. Langstaff to be an acting dep. superintendent surg.; and Assist. surg. D. Harding to be surg.; to have effect in consequence of resignation of Surg. A. Russell.

24th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. M. Ramsay to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. G. Sharpe to be lieut., from 25th Feb. 1825, in suc. to Turner deceased.

Mr. Jas. Remington admitted to inf., and promoted to ensign.

Mr. H. Bonfield admitted as an assist. surg.

Lieut. T. J. Rocks, 68th N.I. (proceeding to Europe on furlough), to have charge of invalids, 3 L

&c.

Ac. under orders of embarkation for Europe on board ship Euphrates.

Head-Quarters, March 14.—Capt. Campbell to act as dep. assist. adj. gen. to Benares division of army from date on which office of major of brigade was abolished.

Lieut. G. E. Carey, 15th N.I., to be adj. of Agra prov. bat., v. H. V. Cary, gone to Europe.

March 15.—Capt. Martin, 57th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to force under command of Lieut. Col. Richards, in Assam; date 19th Feb.

Artillery, 1st-Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson removed from 9th comp. 2d bat. to 13th comp. 4th bat.; and 1st-Lieut. E. W. Huthwaite from 9th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

March 16.—Officiating brigade major with force in Assam to perform likewise duties of deputy post-master to said force.

Fort William, March 18.—Surg. R. Limond, officiating dep. superintend. surg., to be officiating superintend. surg. with force under Sir Arch. Campbell serving in dominions of King of Ava.

Surg. D. Todd to be officiating dep. superintend. surg., v. Limond.

Mr. John Douglass admitted, temporarily, to do duty as an assist. surg.

March 25.—Lieut. Cautley, of artillery, to be an assistant to Capt. Smith, superintendent of Doab canal.

Removal of Lieut. W. Buttonshaw, executive officer of public works, from 14th or 15th reg. division to 3d or Dinapore division of department, ordered not at present to take place.

Lieut. J. T. Boileau, corps of engineers, formerly nominated executive engineer of public works, appointed to 3d or Dinapore division, v. Elliot.

Assist. surg. A. Wood to have medical charge of invalids under orders of embarkation for Europe on ship Euphrates.

Lieut. Col. Elrington, H.M.'s 47th reg., to be a brigadier with force serving in Ava, from date of his arrival at Rangoon, and will draw some pay and allowances as Brigadier M'Creaigh.

Head-Quarters, March 18.—Assist. surg. Toke appointed to 68th N.I.

March 19.—Brigade Major Taylor posted to district of Rohilkhand, and directed to proceed to Bareilly, his leave of absence being cancelled at his own request.

March 21.—Superintend. Surg. Grant directed to continue with south-eastern division, to which he is attached.

Acting Superintend. Surg. Ridges posted to western division of army, and directed to join.

Deputy Superintend. Surg. Langstaff appointed to Cawnpore division, and directed to join.

Surg. Venour posted to 5th L.C., v. Langstaff.

Brig. Maj. Pogson to act as dep. assist. adj. gen. to presidency division from date on which office of brigade major was abolished.

March 23.—Capt. Smith, 67th N.I., directed to remain at Benares to raise recruits for 45th reg.; date 15th Feb.

Lieut. C. W. Cowley, 34th N.I., to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Hodgson promoted.

Capt. Chespe, of engineers, having returned from Rangoon, directed to resume his duties as assistant to surveyor-general of India.

Officiating Dep. Superintend. Surg. T. Todd attached to eastern division of army.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 4. Lieut. J. W. Roworth, 11th Madras N.I., for health.—18. Lieut. Col. Com. J. Nicol, 9th N.I., for health.

To Singapore.—March 11. Lieut. H. C. Boileau, 39th N.I., for eight months, for health.

To New South Wales.—March 18. Capt. R. Blisset, 18th N.I., for twelve months, for health (via Singapore).

To Sea.—March 11. Assist. surg. Dempie, for eight months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—March 19. Lieut. Davis, 11th Lt. Drago., for health.—Capt. Mathers, 59th Foot, for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, MARCH 24.

The Hon. Sir Anthony Buller was sworn in Commissary of the Vice Admiralty Court under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

COURT OF REQUESTS, MARCH 19.

Meiklejohn and others, Proprietors of the John Bull, v. R. Howard.

This action was brought to recover the sum of 200 rupees, the amount of subscription to the John Bull newspaper.

The defendant stated that he did not exactly recollect the bills; but he did not recognise the right of Mr. Meiklejohn to call upon him for payment. The former bills were signed by Mr. Holcroft, and the others by Mr. Pritchard, who were the proper persons to proceed against him. Dr. Bryce, he had understood, was the present proprietor; and the John Bull had been transferred so frequently from one party to another, that he did not consider it safe to meet the demand unless the proprietorship were proved, and a regular assignment of the bills made.

The gentleman who attended on the part of the proprietors said, he was not a little surprised at Mr. Howard attempting to set up a defence at this stage of the proceeding, he having attended on a second attachment. The bills were presented to him regularly, and if he had paid them as regularly, he would have prevented the necessity which seemed to exist to enforce payment.

The Commissioner observed that there was an acknowledgment of the bills being presented in August last.

The defendant admitted there was; but they had not, he said, been presented since. He had received some chits from Mr. Meiklejohn which contained so many "and ifs" that he did not understand their purport at all; and addressing him on the subject, he received in answer that he would have no further correspondence with him.

The Commissioner thought that if they were endorsed over to the present plaintiffs, the purpose would be answered.

The defendant contended that that would not do. The proprietors were either to prove their deed of co-partnership, or sue him in the names of the proper persons. Mr. Meiklejohn, who was made the present plaintiff, he did not know, nor had he ever dealings with him of any nature.

The gentleman on the part of the plaintiffs said he never expected that Mr. Howard would have quibbled in the manner he had done, or he would have brought the deeds in question.

The

The Commissioner then postponed the case till Thursday next, to enable the plaintiffs to produce all necessary documents.

[The case, it appears, was afterwards withdrawn.]

POLICE OFFICE, MARCH 19.

Mr. Halifax, the head teacher of the Grammar School, appeared at the police office and complained of a violent assault committed on his person by Mr. Hawkins, another teacher at the same academy. He deposed, that while he was attending the school duties, Mr. Hawkins entered the room in a hurried pace, and passed within a few inches of his chair, on which he rose; when Mr. Hawkins, turning round, said, "go on, we will come to an understanding by-and-by;" that on his punishing a boy on a former day, Mr. Hawkins interposed in a manner which induced him to represent his conduct to the managers of the institution, and he was accordingly discharged on the following day, and desired to leave the house as early as convenient; which request he had not complied with, but prolonged his stay until that moment; that, on a similar assault being committed on Mr. Williamson, he received peremptory orders to leave the house before 10 o'clock, which he did not abide by; but entering the school-room that day at a quarter before 12 o'clock, while the plaintiff was engaged with his pupils, he seized a cane which was on the table, and repeatedly struck him with it, giving him a blow likewise in the face, which cut his lip. The plaintiff concluded, expressing his conviction that the defendant would not have desisted from such riotous conduct had not Mr. Hutchins, the second teacher, interfered.

The defendant admitted the assault, which was committed in consequence of a gross insult offered him about a fortnight ago, without any provocation whatever. He had been out, he said, and when he returned he saw Mr. Halifax in his room, who, on his entering, rose up and received him in a friendly manner. Among other subjects which they discussed, Mr. Halifax attempted to defend the loose habits of the French, and commenced singing several obscene and indecent songs. He then broke out on a sudden, stating that he contemned, abhorred, and detested all Englishmen and the English nation: which excited that indignation in the defendant's breast, which, he thought, every honest Englishman ought to feel; and he accordingly requested him to desist, or, he said, he would be under the disagreeable necessity of kicking him out of the room. Mr. Halifax, on this, with the mild and nature of a boy, called out to him to return all the books he had lent him, and acknowledged that, if a challenge were sent

him, he would not accept of it. This circumstance, he said, was fresh in his mind, and he had inflicted that punishment on him, which he thought him deserving of, for insulting his country and his countrymen. He added, that the plaintiff was more cruel than a slave-dealer; that he had broke several boys' heads. He was named by the boys, on account of his cruelty, *Philo*; his room was called *Tartarus*, and his bearer, *Cerberus*: "these circumstances," said Mr. Hawkins, "I mention to shew the nature of the man." He (Halifax) had beat a boy of the defendant's class, which was contrary to the school regulations, and, on his interfering, had reported his conduct to the managers and procured his dismissal. But it was not for this circumstance, but the reflections upon his country, that he had sought satisfaction. He denied having given him a blow in the face: he had gloves on, and merely kept him off with his left hand while he flogged him with the cane.

Mr. Slater said that, on the evening in question, Mr. Halifax returned to the academy rather intoxicated. He first spoke of the French, then of the English, the latter of whom he said he despised; on which Mr. Hawkins told him to desist, as it was hurtful to his feelings to hear his countrymen abused, which he was obliged to repeat two or three times; that whilst he was walking in the verandah next morning, Mr. Halifax called him aside, and asked him to repeat, in confidence, any thing Mr. Hawkins said the preceding night.

The decision of the case was deferred till Monday afternoon, when, the parties being brought up, the magistrate (Mr. Mac Mahon) fined the defendant 100 rupees, and desired him to find sureties, himself in 1,000 rupees, and two sureties of 500 rupees each, to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects, in default of which he would be sent to gaol for one month.

Mr. Williamson, another teacher at the same school, complained of an assault on his person by Mr. Slater, a teacher there likewise; who was ordered to find sureties, himself in 500 rupees, and two sureties of 250 each, to keep the peace.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The several police establishments for the duties of the town of Calcutta are as follows:

On the river, and extending over a space of not more than six miles, there are allotted nine boats, with a complement of 108 persons.

Round the land boundary, including the river side, there are 22 stations, with an establishment of 280 men.

In the town there are 40 tannahs, with 3 I. 2

an establishment of 1,440 persons; among whom are 800 watchmen, exclusively appropriated to night duty, and 480 as a day and night patrol, within the limits of their respective tannahs.

The Girdwarree and Oopergushtee establishment consists of 103 men, who are not limited to any particular line of charge, but left at the disposal of the magistrates in charge of the executive police.

The aggregate thus furnished, exclusive of the Europeans and others attached to the police office, is 1,920 persons; which is an increase, since 1821, of more than 800 men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Runjeet Sing.—On the 5th of Jummadie-Sany, Maha Rajah Runjit Sing Bahadoor went to view a certain nautch, attended by a number of his courtiers. At night a heavy shower of rain falling, he could not return home, but was obliged to make up his residence at Khuruk Sing's house. On his arrival home, the Sultan Ahmood Khaun, the hukim of the pundkandaries, made him an address to the following purport:—"That General Dewand Chund lately went, with a number of sepoy in his possession, to collect the rents; and though thirty thousand rupees were very soon collected, and given him, yet he, from a jealous mind, left the sepoy there, who were making great injury to his subjects; and therefore he demanded justice." The Maha Rajah, on this, ordered him to apply for it to Kowar Khuruk Sing; but being informed that he had already done the same, and that Khuruk Sing was only wasting his words, assured him that his case would be decided within two or three days.—[*Jami Jahan Noma*, March 2.]

On the 11th of Jummadie-Sany, Maha Rajah Runjit Sing Bahadoor, after maturely considering the case of Sultan Ahmood Khaun, desired Kowar Khuruk Sing to tell that Khaun, that until he agreed to pay annually a ransom, orders would not be sent for the return of the sepoy. On the 14th instant, Kowar Khuruk Sing informed the Maha Rajah that a treaty had been concluded between them and the Sultan Ahmood Khaun, upon condition, that if Yar Mahamood Khaun (who was intentionally sent with a number of sepoy to annoy him) would return, and allow him to remain quietly, he was ready to pay the ransom required. This the Maha Rajah consented to, and accordingly passed an order upon Dewan Chund to send all the sepoy and lascars that had halted in the Sultan's possession to the Hajoor.—[*Ibid.* March 9.]

The Nabob of Sindhia, still ignorant of the peace concluded between Maha Rajah Runjit Sing Bahadoor and Sultan Ah-

mood Khaun, the hukim of the pundkandaries, complained against the hukim to the Maha Rajah on the 18th of Jummadie-Sany, reporting that he, rather than delivering over the tribute peaceably, wanted to fight with his forces. The Maha Rajah then wrote a letter to the Nabob informing him of the peace made between him and the pundkandaries; and also privately wrote another to the Sultan, preventing him to enter in such hostilities with the Sindhiahs, but that he should have immediately informed the Nabob of the peace. After all this was done, the Maha Rajah received an address made by the fort-master of Sunkeer Gornah, which imported that Aimam Khaun, who was appointed in his room, had been shewn how to perform his duty; therefore he would return as soon as he received permission from the Hajoor. At last, the Maha Rajah, being informed of the mournful news of his late jaggeerdar, Dava Sing's death, sent an order upon the fort-master of Goburdhon Gornah to send some persons to regulate the affairs of that jaggeerdary, and allow the sons of his late jaggeerdar to remain in the possession of that jaggeerdary as peaceably as their father had done. On the 20th instant a durbar being held in the court, some subadars and havaldars received, as marks of distinction, rich dresses, or more properly khillets.—[*Ibid.* March 16.]

Violence.—A few days ago, a certain European was passing through the Sulkea road in a palanquin, with a number of attendants. When near Chundytalab, he sent some of his people, as a presgang, to the indigo-manufactory at that place, belonging to the Mullick family of Ann-doola, to bring some of the workmen, and make bearers of them. The Mullick family being informed of this violence, immediately sent some persons in relief of the workmen. These persons, on their arrival at the manufactory, beat the European's people very severely, and even their master himself. This case being reported to the judge of Hoogley, he came personally to the spot for administering justice. We will recommend this case to the notice of the reader as soon as it reaches our knowledge.—[*Kowmoody*, March 12.]

Singular Information.—A certain mahab, or fisherman, of Bakypoor, having lately died, his relations carried his dead body to the river-side to burn. They there prepared a pile, and put the corpse upon it; but when they were about to set fire to it, they found, to their great surprise, a large serpent come out of the water and approach the pile. They first, with great alarm, began to disturb the snake; but, in spite of all this, it passed seven times round the corpse (as it is the case with

widows,

widows at the time of their immolation), and mounted the pile. The persons attendant on the dead body, after concluding the serpent to have been the wife of the deceased in the life before this, set fire to the pile and went home. This is a subject so strange, that every one must be struck with astonishment at it.—[*Ibid.*]

Female School.—On the 16th Feb. the pupils of the female schools of Serampore were examined at the college house, in their respective proficiencies in the Bengally language, by a number of European gentlemen and ladies. The number of these female students amounted to two hundred and seven; and about seventy among them were successful, and received rewards of satisfactory prizes from the ladies present.—[*Somachar Durpan*.]

Ally Khaun.—Nabob Ally U'kbur Khaun, who has for several years together been appointed by the Hon. Company as a waqtowlee, or manager of the Imambarry or religious institution of the late Mirjah Saul at Hoogley, is a man of great experience in the science of physic; and the following are some of his qualities, which deserve notice and esteem:

"I had been," says the writer, "tormented for a whole year by diseases of different natures, and, among the rest, piles, indigestion, want of appetite, and a burning fever were the principal complaints under which I laboured. In short, I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and lost all hopes of life. I applied to the best physicians of this country, but in vain, till at last I was prevailed on by my friends to apply to the above-named nabob. I accordingly visited him, and though I was a stranger to him he received me with courtesy. He afterwards asked me to relate the nature of my diseases, and examined every part of my body, and gave me something to use that day. Having observed his expertness and skill, I entertained strong hopes of my recovery. I then visited him continually, and by following his prescriptions, and using his medicines, I began to find myself gradually better. He at last gave me a strong medicine, assuring me of my perfect recovery by the same. My good physician was right, for all my complaints soon diminished, and I was restored to my former vigour and health.

"This nabob is a man of known benevolence, great humanity, and possesses a feeling heart, for, as it is every where known, he has prepared a hospital in the same Imambarry, and employed several persons at his own expense, for the express purpose of waiting upon the poor patients, whom he affords charitable accommodation and medical assistance to until they are perfectly cured. Besides

the same, he has employed a learned Mowlowvy for the education of his fellow-beings in the Persian and Arabic languages, and has even fixed monthly allowances for the boys already admitted in the institution established here for their sustenance. He also wishes to have two other institutions of the Sunscrit and Bengally languages prepared at his own charge.

"I here conclude with saying, that how judiciously the Hon. Company have appointed this humane and pious personage for the management of the Imambarry, by whom the objects of the institution and the causes of religion are every day promoted.

"May the sovereign Disposer of events prolong the life of this benefactor, from whom hundreds of the poor are receiving material benefits!"—[*Sumbaud Kowmoody*, March 16.]

GAIETIES OF CALCUTTA.

Bachelors' Ball.—The Governor-General, Lady, and the Hon. Miss Amherst entered the room about 10 o'clock; and after passing round the circle, took their seats on the elevated platform under the orchestra. Dancing commenced, and continued with much animation and spirit till half past twelve, when the president led Lady Amherst to the marble hall; an elevated table in the centre was prepared for the party from the government house. Six hundred covers were provided, about thirty of which alone were unoccupied. The supper was in every respect excellent, and the wines particularly good. The president, W. Blynn Martin, Esq., in a short speech, proposed the health of Lady Amherst, and of the ladies who had honoured the bachelors of Calcutta with their company—which was drunk with three times three. His Lordship returned thanks, and gave the health of the president and our kind entertainers; Mr. Martin returned thanks. Mr. Winter, in a speech which appeared to elicit much attention, proposed the health of the Hon. Capt. Amherst, which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm; after which the "spinsters of Calcutta" was proposed from the chair. The company returned to the ball-room, where the Governor-General and Lady Amherst remained: about half an hour. Dancing was kept up till past three o'clock; and the Bachelors' Ball concluded the public festivities of the season in a manner reflecting the highest credit on their taste and liberality.

The fancy dresses were certainly not too numerous. The most characteristic were—two Mexicans—male and female; a most capital China-man, and a racing jockey. The plays were all admirable. Of the fancy dresses of the ladies we shall not venture to speak; they were chiefly

of the *simplex munditiis* order, and certainly contributed in a degree to the splendour and enjoyment of the scene.

The liberal hosts on this occasion—many of whom, we have reason to believe, will ere the revolving year again call forth the mirth-inspiring liberality of the bachelors of Calcutta, have become Benedicts—may, we confidently predict, reckon on the grateful thanks of the fair portion of the city for the splendid and noble finish which they have thus given to our public festivities.—[*John Bull*, March 14.

Lady Amherst's Party.—Lady Amherst was at home on Friday night to a select party. Dancing was kept up with great spirit, after which the fashionable partook of a most elegant supper. It would be superfluous to observe, that the entertainment throughout was most delightful, and that all retired charmed with the *agrémens* of the scene itself, and highly gratified by the affability and polite condescension of the noble hostess.—[*Ind. Gaz.* Feb. 21.

GAÏETIES OF AGRA.

Copy of a Letter, dated Agra, March 12.—To the individual who feels happy in proportion as he observes those around to be so, the change that has of late taken place at this station cannot but be truly gratifying. To a most unaccountable apathy for festivities has succeeded a relish for gaieties of every kind: plays, station balls, and private parties follow each other in rapid succession, and, from the pleasure which they seem to afford to all, one is induced to inquire why we should ever debar ourselves of such innocent and rational amusements. The station was again entitled yesterday evening by a dinner, ball, and supper given by the officers of the 58th regiment, whose polite attention to their guests was conspicuous throughout the evening, when every thing went off in the most happy manner. The laudable exertions of these gentlemen to promote society entitles them to the greatest credit, and I doubt not that they are duly appreciated by the respectable community of Agra.—[*Beng. Hurk.*

GAÏETIES OF ALLAHABAD.

Extract of a Letter, dated Allahabad, Jan. 31.—On Friday, the 28th inst., a ball and supper was given by the bachelors to all the beauty and fashion of Allahabad. The company began to assemble at eight o'clock, and, before the big-with-expectancy hour of nine had expired, dancing commenced with a country-dance, led off by Mrs. —, and the spirit with which dancing commenced promised fair to a pleasant evening. Quadrilles and country-dances were the rivals during the evening, but, in my very hum-

ble opinion, the country-dance has had its day, and should give way to the more elegant quadrille. The quadrille is peculiarly adapted to the climate, and nothing is so distressing as to see a couple flying down the dance to return for an unfortunate *poussette*. To return to the evening, dancing was kept up with great spirit until eleven o'clock, when the company retired to a good substantial supper, which did great credit to the stewards; after which, or rather at supper, several gentlemen amused the company with a few select songs, such as "Mrs. Simkin lived at Leeds," &c. &c. A gentleman, who unfortunately attempted "Let Schoolmasters puzzle their Brains," found his own so puzzled, merely from a lack of nerve, that he could not get on. All was harmony and good humour, and a more agreeable or more pleasant evening I have seldom if ever witnessed. The stewards were very attentive, and too much cannot be said in praise of the gentleman who so kindly gave up his house for the evening. After supper, dancing was spiritedly kept up till half-past three o'clock, when the ladies retired to repose in the arms of Somnus. Harmony and conviviality kept the gentlemen together till the morning, when each separated in the hope of soon meeting again. I forgot to mention the appearance of a "gay and gallant knight" in the Spanish costume, who, to the astonishment of all, joined in the dances. I could not help thinking of the words of the old song:

"Ah! ladies, beware of a fair young knight;
He loves and he rides away." &c. &c.

He walked, looked, and gave us a speech, but whether in Spanish or double Dutch I am unable to say, as I heard not a word; however, it must have been something very good, as the knight retired amidst shouts of applause, "*charior resurgere*" than he had hitherto appeared. His next appearance was—in what do you think? Such a treat! ye gods! what would not the good people of the "city of palaces" have given to have been at the city of gods in the *Ma-fussil*?—as Richard—the noble Richard. On his *entré*, all was expectation—all was silence; which the knight, who we must now call "Richard," broke with: "Now is the winter of our discontent," &c. &c., which was delivered in a style slightly inferior to our English Richard. Richard was peculiarly himself, and fully justified our expectations. Richard, being "*himself again*," gave us several other speeches, which I am sorry I am unable to give you; suffice to say they were all received with thunders of applause, and added to the effect as well as amusement of the evening. Thus passed the evening, in gaiety and mirth; and with the hope of our again meeting; and that soon, the ladies of Allahabad and noble Richard. I take

my leave for the present; but cannot without concluding in the words of Moore:

"Then oh! may our life's happy measure
Of moments like these be made up:
They are born on the bosom of pleasure;
They die midst the tears of the cup."

THE THEATRE.

The theatre on Friday night was crowded to a bumper. The amusements were the comedy of "Catherine and Petruchio," and the farce of "Love laughs at Locksmiths."

Petruchio was a most masterly performance in every respect, and was admirably dressed. *Grumio* was taken at a short notice by the *Sir Anthony Absolute* of the "Rivals," and acquitted himself excellently. *Baptista*, *Hortensio*, *Biondello*, were very good. *Catherine*, as she always is, was truly delightful. The whole performance passed off in a very spirited manner, and amidst loud applause.

"Love Laughs at Locksmiths" was one of the completest things seen on our boards for an age. *Tobinson* was invariably great in the part; it was the sublime of whimsicality and humanity. *Beldare* was by the *Grumio* of the first piece; and a capital personification. This amateur is truly a most valuable acquisition to our boards, and possesses a greater degree of versatility than we had imagined.

Rick was decidedly one of the best efforts of that amateur. We remember to have seen, and was greeted throughout with great applause. Really, it was a most creditable essay.

Solomon Lob was extremely good, and has a very capable vein for that line, of which we hope advantage will be taken in time to come.

We were agreeably surprised to see *Vigil* on the boards, although we feared the exertion was too much for an invalid. His performance, as usual, was graceful and striking, particularly when his vocal science came into requisition.

When we say that *Lydia* was by the *Catherine* of the first piece, we need scarcely add, the part was charmingly and brilliantly performed.

We beg to repeat, and that with unfeigned satisfaction, that the father of our Drury has not bid farewell to the boards, and we hope will not for a long time to come.

The Governor-General and Lady Amherst honoured the house with their presence.—[*Ind. Gaz.* Feb. 14.

CLUBS.

Asiatic Society Club.—The Asiatic Society Club met on Saturday evening, at the Society's rooms in Chowringhee, and sat down to an elegant dinner, provided by those skilful artists, Gunter and Hooper.

After dinner the most prominently interesting scientific subjects of the day became topics of pleasing and instructive conver-

sation; and on the whole there could not be a happier evening spent by any club in the world.—[*Ibid.*

Beefsteak Club.—The Theatrical Beefsteak Club entertained the two worthy amateurs, who lately appeared in the parts of *Captain Absolute* and *Faulkland*, to dinner on Saturday evening. The chair was occupied by a member of the club, who is not more remarkable for his brilliant talents, than for his fascinating manners and social spirit. The evening accordingly passed away most delightfully, "midst the feast of reason and the flow of soul;" and was Gunter's science unpanegyrised by those who are main good judges of what viands and wines ought to be seen on the table of choice spirits. In the course of the evening, the club did themselves the pleasure of electing their visitors honorary members.—[*Ibid.*

The East-Indian Club.—A meeting of East-Indians was convened at the Town Hall, on the 14th of March 1825.

Mr. G. S. Dick being called to the chair, addressed the gentlemen present in a short and energetic speech, the substance of which is the following:—

"Gentlemen: Though I am exceedingly sorry to observe so small an assemblage of our countrymen on an occasion of this kind, yet it is with no ordinary or dissembled feeling of pride (not, however, unmingled with the utmost diffidence) that I accept the honour of presiding at this small meeting, according to your wishes. I shall be happy, indeed, if I succeed in discharging the important duty to your satisfaction; at least, I will attempt to do so, and, in the hope that the my feeble endeavours to do justice to the undertaking will be supported by the strong aid of the few who are present, I proceed in the business without further ceremony, and with the sincerest and most heartfelt pleasure.

"My countrymen: We are all of us, I fancy, already pretty well informed of the reason of this meeting. The object of it, in a few words, is to establish a club of our own particular class of society, for the laudable purposes of conviviality and more frequent and social intercourse; and, I would fain hope, for the encouragement and gradual excitement of every patriotic feeling that ought to dwell in our hearts, and that may or can be of service either now to ourselves, or hereafter to our posterity.

"It has frequently been matter of some dispute by what name we should be designated. We have received many appellations: by some we have been denominated Indo-Britons; by others, Eurasians; and by many, East-Indians. Perhaps we have been honoured with many other appellations, all of which, however, it would be

be only idle to enumerate. Now, though it cannot really be of much consequence to any of us what be our present or future designation, yet I think, as a distinct body of people, we should be at once determined, and content to assume and adhere to that national name, which may now, by the majority of us present, be considered the most appropriate and applicable designation.

"Indo-Briton," though a fine sounding term, cannot be supposed to be exclusively our own; for it does assuredly apply just as well to the descendants of Britons and natives born in the West-Indies, as to those in the East. It besides, unfortunately, bears no application whatever to the people of other countries, many of whom are, like ourselves, connected with the natives of this country, and whose descendants are like ourselves, I believe, equally amenable to British and native laws.

"Eurasian" has a more extensive signification, inasmuch as it implies in its very composition, at least, the descendants of two-quarters of the globe, Europe and Asia. But it is imperfect, so far as regards the other two quarters (why should we overlook any?)—I say, it is imperfect so far as regards the other two quarters, Africa and America, and is, I think, therefore, an objectionable appellation.

"To myself, and the few with whom I have conversed on the subject, the term 'East-Indian,' seems to be the most agreeable, as well as the most applicable and proper designation. In England, it is certainly the most common and familiar, and I know not why or how it is that we should at all have relinquished it in this country. It is true, many gentlemen who have been long resident in this country, when they have retired to their home in England or elsewhere, have been called Nabobs, old Indians, &c.: but they are seldom or never, I fancy, styled East-Indians; but what though they were, it is a frivolous objection; there can be no evil in any one participating so good a name. 'East-Indian' approximates closest to the name of our country, the East-Indies, and is, in my humble opinion, in every respect, an excellent, fit, and comprehensive designation. I shall presently, gentlemen, beg leave to read to you a list of regulations which has been put into my hands for submission to the meeting. In the first place, I shall hope to be allowed to go through it without waiting for any comment; and then I shall read every regulation distinctly, for the purpose of being passed, rejected, or amended, according to your approbation or disapproval. But before I begin at all to do so, let me say I shall be happy to hear your sentiments as to the advantages, advisableness, and necessity of establishing a club like the one in question.

"I will only add for myself, that though

I am grown fond of retirement and seclusion, from habit and various circumstances, yet I do most heartily wish for the establishment of the club, and from no interested motive whatever beyond my country's name and good. To establish it, however, successfully, we must dispense with every kind of party spirit, feeling, and animosity, and cast away all vile, vain, and petty objections. We are all of us, at the best, but men—one very little, if at all, better than another. Our riches, our talents, and all our vanities must very soon be levelled to the dust. Should we not, therefore, now enjoy ourselves, and make the best of what we have for our country ere all passes away?"

Dr. P. Dick followed the last speaker, and spoke nearly to the following effect: "The President: There is none present, I should think, but must fully concur in the sentiments you have just delivered.

"If in any country there was even a good reason to establish a social meeting for the purposes of promoting good fellowship and friendly feeling among a particular class of men, it could not, I conceive, be more urgent than that which loudly calls for a similar institution of East-Indians in this country."

"We are considered here, we all know, as a separate class of society; we are deserted by Europeans in this country, and although united with them by the most sacred bonds of relationship, we are avoided, and looked upon as their inferiors, although many of us have been instructed at the same seminaries in England with them, and most of us have received a far better education than the generality of the British youth who come to this country at an early period of life to seek their fortune.

"Surely, then, these are sufficient reasons that we should associate amongst ourselves, by establishing a club like the one which we are at present assembled to propose, not merely for the purpose of eating and drinking, but for the much more noble one—of encouraging every friendly feeling towards each other, and every social virtue which can or does exist in the mind of man.

"In a society of this kind we might confer and converse openly and fearlessly on every subject which peculiarly influences us—a large body of people, in this, our extensive country. We might here propose the adoption of such measures as should be deemed most likely to remedy our grievances, or abolish the production of them altogether.

"You were told, my countrymen, the other day at a meeting in this place, to court more the society of Europeans; I would not be understood to dissuade you from this, but I would strongly recommend you not to neglect your own. Out of

of eight-and-twenty years of my life, twenty-four I have passed in England; and, however much I had reason to admire the conciliating manners, the liberality of mind, and charitable disposition of the British in their own country, towards all ranks of society from every nation, yet, I am sorry to say, I have not discovered the like noble characteristics among many of them who are resident here; and if it be true, which none can deny, that there are, amongst East-Indians, men whose minds have been as highly cultivated, and whose manners have been formed equal to the most accomplished scholar or polished gentleman; and if (as we must all know) there be no other reason for this dislike, than that we might call it enmity, than a want of charitable feeling, and a haughtiness of pride in the minds of those in whom such exist, should we not endeavor to seek more the society of ourselves? Let us not compromise our feelings of honour, or sacrifice our independence, for the sake of acquiring an acquaintanceship with those whom neither respect nor desire to know us. Be assured that a firm and independent conduct will ever gain for us the esteem and good-will of all honourable and wise men; and we shall then disdain and contempt the sneers of the ignorant, and the pride of the prejudiced."

The following regulations were then read and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved—1st. That a monthly dinner club be established, and called the EAST-INDIAN CLUB.

2d. That every member be an East-Indian.

3d. That the number of members be unlimited.

4th. That every East-Indian wishing to become a member after this date, shall be first proposed by two members, and then be balloted for, or otherwise be proved of by a majority of members before admission.

5th. That there be one fixed monthly meeting at dinner on the first Monday of every month, at half past six P.M.

6th. That the meeting, for the present, be held at the Town Hall.

7th. That every member pay an entrance money, one hundred rupees, and, further, the monthly sum of sixteen rupees, in the beginning of every month before the regular meeting takes place.

8th. That the monthly sum be paid regularly by every member, whether he attend the monthly dinner meeting or not.

9th. That the entrance-money be not recalled, and that it be forfeited altogether by any member discontinuing to pay the monthly contribution, excepting in cases of members altogether quitting Calcutta, or for no less a time than two months.

10th. That members who may be compelled to quit Calcutta for two months or

more, be not expected to continue paying the monthly contribution, or be recalled upon for entrance-money on their return to Calcutta; but should any member neglect to pay the monthly allowance without some satisfactory reason, to be approved of by the majority of the members, that he be no longer considered as belonging to the club, and forfeit altogether his entrance-money.

11th. That there be a monthly president, a vice-president, and two stewards; that the vice-president of one month be president in the following, and that new vice-president and two new stewards be elected every dinner meeting for the following month; furthermore, that in all disputes or impropriety of conduct which may arise at the dinner meeting, an appeal be always made to the president, and that, if necessary, all the members be called upon to expel the party or parties offending, if the president's voice be not immediately listened to.

12th. That there be also a secretary and collector to the club, and that the Bank of Hindoostan be requested to be treasurers.

13th. That every member be allowed to bring his friend, of any nation, or country, excepting an East-Indian, who may be settled and residing at Calcutta.

14th. That the president, for the time being, be authorized at any time to call a special meeting to make fresh regulations or alter old ones; and that he, together with twelve members, form a quorum for the transaction of any business concerning the club.

It was then agreed that the first dinner meeting should be held at the Town Hall, on the first Monday in April.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as officers to the first dinner of the East-Indian Club:

President—G. S. Dick; Vice-President—T. B. Scott; Stewards—H. Martindell, and J. Joakim.

Secretary and Collector—H. M. Child.

[The formation of this Club has naturally and properly attracted the attention of the public at Calcutta. The large sum required as entrance-money and subscription has been objected to. The former of the two is alleged to be intended to constitute a fund for building a club-house; the latter is to be only temporary, until the number of members increase. It is also objected that the association is improperly exclusive, and that it keeps up the very distinction of which the East-Indians complain. Some of the East-Indians themselves object also that the measure will be displeasing to government. We are inclined to view the object as pregnant with important consequences—whether beneficial or not, we are not prepared to say.—*Ed. A. J.*]

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The officers and members of this Society are as follow:

Officers, &c. President, Clarke Abel, Esq., M.D.F.R.S., &c.; vice-president, J. Grant, Esq.; treasurers, Samuel Smith and Co.; secretary, G. M. Paterson, Esq., M.D.; assistant secretary, R. Neave, Esq.; trustees, the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary; printers and publishers, Samuel Smith and Co.; draftsman and engraver, Mons. P. Savignac; figure-caster, Mr. Wm. Mandy.

Members. C. Abel, M.D.; James Barber; Wm. Carr; H. Cavell; ~~Paris Dick~~, M.D.; T. Dickens; J. M. Dove; D. Drummond; C. C. Egerton; R. Fleming; N. Forbes; Robert Frith; J. Gordon; J. Grant; J. Kyd; R. A. McNaghten; J. Mellis M.D.; W. P. Muston; R. Neave; G. M. Paterson, M.D.; C. K. Robison; Rammohun Roy; Sam. Smith; F. P. Strong; C. Vignolet; Robert C. Wyllie.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Pertabghur, Malwah, 5th March.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at this post on the 1st inst., and left it again on the morning of the 3d for Barodah, in fine health and spirits; he proceeds from the latter place to Kairah, Bombay, and Poonah, and from thence direct to Calcutta, not touching at any intermediate post.

BENGAL AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On the 18th March, the seventh anniversary of this Society took place at the Union Chapel, the Rev. W. Carey in the chair. After a short address from Mr. Carey, the Rev. James Hill read the report of the committee. Two circumstances in the spread of the gospel were remarkable, he observed—the vigour of its friends, and the virulence of its enemies; but perseverance would enable them, he hoped, to overcome the latter. The preaching stations in Calcutta, he said, had been well filled, and were flourishing. From some places, he thought, they could have returned with the expression in Scripture, “who hath believed our report, and to whom hath the word of the Lord been revealed?” but, “though heart and flesh had failed, he knew that God was the strength of their heart, and their portion for ever.” In other places, the “feet of Him who revealed the gospel of peace had appeared beautiful on the mountains.” At Mirzapore and Boglepore, Mr. Gogerly, although obliged to superintend the press, had visited. A school for boys and girls had been opened in January last, and since its commencement the number of boys had augmented to twenty: those of the girls were small, owing to the Mussulman neighbours, who

were more hostile to the education of females than even the Hindoos. But Mrs. Warden was endeavouring with assiduity and care to overcome these prejudices. To Kidderpore, the committee turned with delight; there, every Sabbath morning and Tuesday evening, the gospel was preached, and many had waited upon the preacher, in order that they should be fully instructed in it. In the school, there were from forty to fifty boys, and ten girls, who were being instructed in the language that they spoke; and, through the benevolence of two gentlemen, a neat and substantial house of worship had been erected, which was opened, on the 1st February last, by brothers Trawin and Warden, with this suitable text: “My house shall be called the house of prayer.” On the occasion a large congregation of natives was present, and the society was much indebted to Messrs. Davidson and Co. for their liberal support. *Ram Hurry*, the native who was converted in 1823, was employed in missionary labours. Two others had received the ordinance of baptism, and, since conversion, had refused to profane the sabbath, and had abstained from manual labour, being willing to be flogged and abused rather than violate the authority of God. Another native had shut up shop on Sunday, and passed the day at chapel, reading the word of God. Five natives were entirely given up to Mr. Trawin to educate, and the average expense of each boy was four rupees per month. Chittylah, situated three miles beyond Kidderpore, possessed numerous facilities to missionaries, being the centre of attraction to many who attended a place of native worship there. At the school examination a novel circumstance had been exhibited, which the committee reported with delight—three daughters had read in the presence of their mothers, who were not a little pleased. “Who,” inquired Mr. Hill, “did not look with pleasure to a period when a mother should not be a slave, and a father a domestic tyrant?” The station of Chinsurah had sustained a great loss, which the committee felt pain to advert to—it was the death of Mrs. Mundy; but they hailed with joy, at the same time, the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, who had commenced their labours. Mr. and Mrs. Hill occupied the station of Berhampore; they had arrived there on the 8th of March 1824, and had preached several times to the soldiers and natives, distributing tracts, which the Brahmins, who met the latter returning from the place of worship with, took away, either under the pretence of reading, or some other excuse. At Benares, Mr. Adams still continued his labours; he wrote that the people of the country were numerous, and it was painful to see myriads follow idols: religious tracts had been distributed to them; but schools

were needed to an indefinite extent. With sorrow, he added, the want of success in this country, to turn natives from darkness to light, and the period was yet distant when all nations would be of one religion. But the fall of Hindooism, thought Mr. Hill, would be rapid, and their conversion as quick as that of the natives of the South Sea Islands. The society had engaged in situations requiring large supplies, and he hoped the benevolence of the friends of Christianity would support the society in its endeavour to promote the progress of the gospel. From enemies they had nought to fear; and if some had shut up their hands and hearts, he would appeal to the meeting in the impassioned language of Christ, “Will ye also go away?”

Thanks were voted to the Ladies' Branch Society, the Chinsurah Branch Society, to Mr. Carey, &c.; after which a collection was made in aid of the funds.

COL. KREFTING.

We have great satisfaction in informing the numerous friends of the venerable Governor of Serampore, Col. Krefting, that his Danish Majesty has been pleased to nominate him a Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog, as a mark of his royal approbation of the public services performed by that highly-respectable person, who for a series of years has presided over the government of Serampore, and by his mild, unassuming, and dignified conduct, has gained the general esteem and affection, both of the inhabitants of the settlement entrusted to his care, and also of those who either are personally acquainted with him, or have had an opportunity of admiring his public and private character.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 14.

APPRENTICING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Calcutta Apprenticing Society was held at the Town Hall this morning, when the sub-committee, which had been appointed to ascertain the expediency and practicability of forming an establishment of the nature of a School of Trades, and some other preliminary matters, reported progress. A prospect appearing for the immediate apprenticing of a considerable number of boys under favourable circumstances, they did not recommend the proposed establishment at present, and the plan has been for the present suspended. Much matter, interesting and important to the objects of the society, having grown out of the proceedings of the sub-committee; and their inquiries not being altogether completed, they continue embodied to prosecute the same:—moreover, they are charged with the arrangement of all points in the detail of apprenticing boys. There are many applications and opportunities

under consideration; and most respectable masters and boys, well-spoken of and apparently promising, will be brought together on Monday; and, therefore, there is every hope that, in the course of a fortnight at latest, the society will be in actual beneficial operation.—[*Ben. Hurk.* April 1.

IRON WORKS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. M. Heath, of the Madras civil service, has applied for an exclusive right to establish iron works, similar to those in Europe, in the Company's territories in India, without prejudice to the native manufactures of iron.

THE WEATHER.

Calcutta, March 7.—“I have the pleasure to inform you, that the first detachment of the 2d European regt. arrived here on the 28th ultimo, after a very fatiguing march, owing to the very bad weather we encountered: before our arrival at Jubblepore we had rain very frequently; but, on our reaching Mhow Gunge, we met with as dreadful a storm as I, or men of much longer standing in the country, ever witnessed; it began with very heavy rain, which was succeeded by showers of hail or rather ice. I measured many of the pieces of hail or ice, and positively assert that they were from seven to eight inches in circumference. We came to Mhow Gunge on the 9th February, and the storm began about nine in the evening, the wind blowing a complete hurricane, accompanied with hail and rain through the night; the tents were almost all thrown down, and the officers were for the most part obliged, together with their ladies, to leave the camp and put up in the adjacent village. The morning of the 10th presented a melancholy sight to the spectator—cattle of all description lying about, killed by the hail, the camp completely inundated, and numbers of tents down, and the poor men wet, using their utmost endeavours to raise them, rendered by the rain of such weight that it was a matter of impossibility for one tent's crew to raise them. About ten o'clock the rain began again to fall in heavy torrents, which lasted, with very little intermission, for two days: owing to this we were obliged to halt for four days, when we again proceeded, and reached our destination with nothing more of moment occurring; and I am happy to say that, notwithstanding our misfortune, we completed our heavy march, halting days included, in fifty-seven days (which, when the bad weather is considered, reflects great praise upon our commander), without losing a man.”—[*Scotsman in the East.*

Soubatoo, March 28.—“The weather here is still melancholy and unsettled; much

snow has fallen during the last fortnight in our immediate neighbourhood, and a few flakes here. Sharp frost every night, and at Kotghur, on the 13th, thermometer at 28°. We were here a month too early, as touching either health or comfort."

Camp, about thirty miles north-west of Delhi, March 22, 1825.—To-day, at 12 hours 35 minutes mean time, we had a sharp shock of an earthquake; it lasted four or five seconds, and the rumbling noise which was very loud appeared to go in a south-west direction. We have had as pleasant weather as I ever recollect at this season: to-day has, however, been very close and hot.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

Hailstones.—A heavy shower of hailstones, which lately fell near South Gosth, attended with a thunder storm, threw down several of the buildings, and caused great injury to the inhabitants. At Channapoor, nine persons lost their lives by houses thrown down upon them. The weight of each hailstone was weighed to be something more than half a seer.—[*Kowmoody, April 2.*]

NEWSPAPER BROILS.

The following "Notice" appears in the *Calcutta John Bull*, April 8:

"Mr. McNaghten has published what he calls a counter-statement; in which he says, he feels convinced that he has 'succeeded in making Mr. Greenlaw appear disingenuous, false, and pusillanimous.' His conviction as to what he may have succeeded in making Mr. Greenlaw appear, is of no consequence. Mr. McNaghten has often before this published the self-same sentiments; and has been told—as he is told again—that he is at perfect liberty to say just what he pleases in defamation of Mr. Greenlaw. Mr. McNaghten, when he wrote the letter to Mr. Greenlaw, very well knew Mr. Greenlaw's sentiments of him (and that he disdained to bestow the smallest notice on him), and they were in truth such as caused a momentary hesitation, whether or not he should return Mr. McNaghten's communication in a blank cover. He, however, determined otherwise; and placed himself in the hands of Capt. Husband, whom he neither saw nor heard from till ten o'clock on the following morning; when he went, wholly unknowing what would be Capt. Husband's determination. To this moment Mr. Greenlaw is ignorant of what passed between Mr. Neave and Capt. Husband; nor has he any right to a knowledge of such confidential communications."

"Mr. Greenlaw would belie the whole of his public conduct towards Mr. McNaghten, if he did not distinctly declare that he considers him wholly beneath his notice; consequently, his opinion of Mr.

Greenlaw's personal courage is not of the smallest importance. Mr. Greenlaw knows how to defend his character from any insinuations, whenever such may be made by a gentleman. With respect to Mr. McNaghten's remarks on Capt. Husband, it may be sufficient to say that Mr. McNaghten must know that Capt. Husband cannot reply."—[Mr. G. is Editor of the *John Bull*.]

THE PONT ROULANT MILITAIRE.

The new rope bridge, to which the above name has been aptly enough given, is now standing over the canal on the race course, where it made its appearance at day-break yesterday morning, nobody knows how, after a blowing tempestuous night; it having been seen in Mr. Stuart's grounds, at Allipore, and in full use not many hours before. Its span, between the point of suspension, is two hundred and fifty feet, but being professedly a foot bridge, the breadth is limited to four feet.

It has only six strands, or bearings, which support the road way, and they are as slight as three and a half and four inches circumference; yet the bridge is very strong, and quite equal to the passing of infantry in open files with their firelocks, led cattle, &c. &c.

A curious part of this unique structure is that the frame work, which stands boldly on the top of the banks, is all on the surface, no part entering the ground, although the fulcrums are twenty-five feet high; and that there are only six ground tie-pins, to which are projected, on each side, the two suspending ropes and the main radiating guy.

On examining the construction it will be seen, that a number of the guys are carried down from the standards to friction sheaves in the horizontal frame-work, then, passing on forward to the beam which lies across the fore foot of the piles, are belayed to it. They may, therefore, be said to revolve within themselves, as it were, and thus to steady the whole fabric.

We observe, too, that the mode of setting up this portable machine is quite new, inasmuch as that there are two cross friction rollers, about seven feet apart, for the main strands to work on, concealed in the inclined plane of the frame-work; thus the dead eyes and their ground-pins are excluded, and the setting-up tackle is connected with the cross-piece which unites the main roller crutches.

The whole contrivance seems admirably simple and effective, and must, we think, greatly facilitate the process of setting-up, besides the advantage gained by a considerable diminution of weight in the carriage.

The framing at the west end has more wood in it than that to the east, which latter, however, being found fully sufficient,

it may be considered the best model, especially as being so much lighter.

Mr. Shakespear's new transport cart for his bridges, differs from the European pattern in general use. It is on Hindoostanee wheels, five feet high, very strongly built, though with wooden axles, and a few of these carts will, we are told, carry the whole bridge with outany risk of breaking down. The mode of suspending the yoke below the pole, by traversing rings, we do not recollect to have seen before.

The only pontoon used is two common canoes with a bamboo platform across, which answers every purpose. They are strong, very portable, and their cost trifling.

It would be superfluous for us to offer any encomium on the scheme and workmanship of the beautifully light picturesque structure now displayed to public view, and of which every one can form his own opinion.

Mr. Shakespear spares no pains to render his admirable invention useful: that he has eminently succeeded, the two past seasons furnish the fullest proof. More we shall not say, than to offer our own most cordial congratulations, not only to the projector, but to the public at large.

We must take this opportunity of adding, that we have seen a beautiful little rustic Shakespearian, of about sixty feet span, recently thrown over the canal in Mr. W. B. Martin's pleasure-grounds at Shalimar, to connect the western side of his estate. The effect is singularly pleasing, from the surrounding hanging wood, and the agreeable surprise of coming to the bridge unexpectedly.

When time has ornamented this rustic with a variety of the beautiful creepers of this country, which have been tastefully planted about it, the appearance will be still more interesting and rural.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz., April 7.*]

CALCUTTA MARKETS, APRIL 7.

Indigo.—The importation appears now to have ceased, none having arrived since our last; the reports from the interior of the growing crop continue to be favourable.

Cotton.—The stock in the interior is represented as much reduced, and some difficulty experienced in executing the orders in the market; the transactions here are few, and the market languid.

Saltpetre.—The holders of this article are becoming rather more firm, and the import from the interior not having been excessive, a demand for export would speedily be felt.

Sugar.—The large stock which has been accumulating from heavy import and a limited vent still lies neglected.

Opium.—At the hon. Company's sale of

1,250 chests of Malwa opium, held at Bombay on the 15th ultimo, the whole went off with great spirit at an average price of 1,125 rupees per chest. The following exhibits a statement of the export of Malwa opium from Calcutta since the first sale, 14th July 1823:

	China.	Eastward.	Total.
From 14th July 1823, to 31st Dec.	1,475	294	1,769
Year 1824	2,045	445	2,490
From 1st Jan. 1825, to 31st March	75	—	75
	3,595	739	4,334

Piece-Goods have been selling freely at advanced rates.

Spices.—Pepper has been offering at very low prices during the week; but some purchasers having appeared in the market, the holders have advanced a little in their demands.

Metals.—Iron, lead, and steel support the late advance. The late arrivals from England have brought large supplies of spelter, and the stock is now heavy; but purchasers are still to be found at our quotations.

China Goods.—Tea, vermilion, and camphor still in good request. Cassia saleable, but at low prices.—Alum looking down.

Europe Goods.—Cotton goods in tolerable current demand, but transactions not extensive. Woollens dull of sale.

Freight.—There is now some difficulty in procuring light freights for the ships loading for London at lower rates than have for some time prevailed; and we may quote £6. 10s. to £9. per ton, for heavy and light goods respectively.

INDIGO CROPS.

Malda, March 24, 1825.—"The market will be overstocked with indigo this year, which I fear will reduce the price so as to make the favourable season a misfortune to the planters. No one in this quarter remembers to have seen such prospects of a large crop. We have almost finished our March sowings, and the young plant looks remarkably well. By the 1st of June we shall be manufacturing our October plant, which is already a cubit high."

We have received accounts to the same effect from all parts of the country, and trust that, though some, like our correspondent, may see nothing cheering in the prospect, the result, if anticipations should be realized, will be permanently beneficial to the interests of those connected with the production of indigo in this country. To say nothing of Egypt, the rivalry of South America was very likely to have become formidable, under a continuance of the high prices and demand for produce of late years. We have heard it remarked, by those conversant in the subject, that a most mistaken idea of sacrificing quality for quantity has latterly induced so many of our

our planters to neglect the state in which they send the commodity to market, that the produce of Bengal is likely to lose its name for pre-eminence in the most essential respect. We may expect that, in a season of abundance, all temptation to act on so erroneous a principle will be opposed by a well-founded conviction that, in a superabundant season, none but the finest qualities can have any command of the market. The inferior sorts must tempt purchasers by excessive cheapness, or lie neglected till the chances of the seasons, by occasioning a scarcity of the article, bring round a demand for what was before reckoned unworthy of notice.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, April 4.]

CAPE SETTLERS.

The committee formed here, in March 1824, for the relief of the South African Settlers, have closed their labours. From a published report of their proceedings, we learn that the subscription realized the sum of 21,245 sicca rupees.—[*Calcutta Paper*, April 8.]

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The following particulars are contained in a letter from an officer in the army, whose miraculous escape from Long Island they describe. The island in question is, we have understood, a small one at no great distance from the Isle of France. "I suppose," says the writer, "you must have heard of my providential escape the other day: I was wrecked on the Long Island, in a boat belonging to H.M.'s brig the Wizard, and after remaining on that desolate place for four days without receiving any assistance from the main land (although we lighted large fires every night), two gentlemen, viz. Lieut. Hewetson, of the 56th regt., and Mr. Howorth, R.N., commanding the Wizard, put to sea on a raft, and, deplorable to relate, they were hurried to the N.E. (in my sight) with such rapidity, that I lost the view of them in two hours after they left me, and they have never since been heard of. After I was taken off the island, I gave immediate information to government, who ordered out a schooner and various sailing-boats to cruise for the poor fellows; but they all returned without success. This lamentable accident occurred on Monday, the 17th January last. They had not a morsel of any thing with them, and under a vertical sun their sufferings and death must have been horrible. The above two gentlemen and myself being the whole party in the boat, it is needless to say how near I was sharing their fate, particularly when it is recollected that, by refusing to accompany them, I was necessarily left alone in such a barren spot."—[*Scotsman*, April 8.]

TRANSACTIONS AT BHURTPORE.

Agra, March 18.—"You will be astonished to hear of some transactions at Bhurtpore. The Rajah, Bulder Singh, son of Ranjeet Singh, died suddenly at Goherdhun, the 28th of last month, leaving his heir, a child of seven years old (who had only been recognized as successor a few days before by Sir D. Ochterlony), under a regency. It appears that the old Rance wanted to have the sole management of the country: the consequence was, an uncle of the little boy determined on investing himself as sole regent; and for this purpose he very deliberately gained three battalions over to his cause, placed sentries and pickets throughout the town, attacked the fort, blew the gates open, entered, and seated himself on the throne, after murdering one of the relations, who was cut down at the very foot of it, and some of his followers, and gave out that he had acted on solely disinterested motives; that he had no intention of usurping the sovereignty, but merely intended to act as a guardian to the child, under whose name business should be carried on. The ministers of the late government are confined; but every thing is quiet at present. A vakeel was despatched to Sir D. Ochterlony immediately, but we have not heard the result."—[*Cal. John Bull*, April 1.]

Subsequent accounts state that a large force has been assembled, and a proclamation issued, by Sir D. Ochterlony, which, it is hoped, will prevent hostilities.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

March 24. *Theologia*, Kildon, from Liverpool and Bombay.—25. *Larkins*, Wilkinson, from Bencool and Malabar coast.—30. *Portsea*, Shepherd, from London.—April 5. *Aurora*, Earl, from London.—10. *Princess Charlotte*, Blyth, from New South Wales.

Departures from Calcutta.

March 20. *Hondolia* (brig), Gallals, for Bordeaux.—23. *Mediterranean*, Gibson, for Penang and Singapore.—26. *Albion*, Swainson, for Liverpool.—April 7. *Euphrates*, Meade, and *Providence*, Remington, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 15. At Moradabad, the lady of A. N. Forde, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
16. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. T. C. Maclean, of a daughter.
24. At Futtyghur, the lady of John Bush, Esq., of a daughter.
March 3. At Almorbah, the lady of Lieut. Jarvis, Adj. 5th N.I., of a daughter.
5. At Agra, the lady of Wm. Fane, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.
6. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Stacy, 3rd N.I., of a daughter.
8. At Meerut, Mrs. C. Billings, of a son.
11. The lady of R. Stewart, Esq., of a son.
12. At Muttra, the lady of Major Smith, 3d Cavalry, of a daughter.
13. Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a daughter.

14. At

14. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. T. B. Todd, 11th N.I., of a son and heir.
16. Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a daughter.
20. At Agra, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.
— Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a son.
— At Cooley Bazar, Mrs. T. Jones, of a son.
22. Mary, the wife of the late Mr. Sandy, of twins.
23. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. John McLean, indigo planter, of a son.
24. At Cossitollah, Mrs. F. C. A. Rigority, of a daughter.
25. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. G. Warren, 1st Europ. regt., of a daughter.
26. The lady of J. W. Carroll, Esq., M.D., of a son.
27. The lady of Capt. Alex. Gordon, of a son.
28. At Banuloh, the lady of R. B. Berney, Esq., civil service, of a son.
April 5. At Chowlinghee, the lady of E. Bird, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
7. Mrs. C. Rebello, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 13, 1824. Mr. Joseph Samuel (during his extreme illness) to Elizabeth Humphreys, widow of the late Mr. G. Humphreys, branch pilot, and one of the daughters of the late John Howers, Esq.
March 2, 1825. At the cathedral, Alex. Falconer, Esq., of Belinaberry, to Miss Josephine Hume, eldest daughter of the late James Hume, Esq., and niece of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. for Aberdeen.
10. At Bareilly, H. G. P. Tuckett, Esq., of H.M.'s 11th L. Drago, to Jamina, fourth daughter of the Rev. James Slater, of Tonyn, county of Longford, Ireland, and niece of the late Major Gen. L. Thomas.
26. H. Lushington, Esq., civil service, to Eliza Louisa, eldest daughter of W. Trower, Esq.
27. At Berhampore, Mr. J. Chesterman, indigo planter, Purnea, to Miss E. A. Chopin, daughter of the late E. Chopin, Esq., Calcutta.
28. At St. John's cathedral, Wm. Monckton, Esq., of the civil service, to Ellen, third daughter of Col. G. Richards.
30. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. Twemlow, of the Bengal artillery, to Miss A. M. H. D'Oyly, second daughter of the late Edw. D'Oyly, Esq., of Stion Hill, Yorkshire.
31. At St. John's cathedral, Mr. John Moffet to Miss Mary Redford.
April 2. At St. John's cathedral, Lieut. Col. R. H. Cuddehe, H.C.'s military service, to Miss S. E. Paton.
3. At Monghyr, T. M. Farnworth, Esq., 43d Bengal N.I., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late P. Gibbs, Esq.
4. At St. John's cathedral, Lieut. R. C. Jenkins, 61st regt. N.I., to Miss A. B. C. Palmer.
— At St. John's cathedral, John Grant, Esq., assist.surg. H.C.'s service, to Miss E. N. A. Hayes.
5. E. Hughes, Esq., to Rosling, eldest daughter of L. Maney, Esq.
— At the cathedral, Lieut. A. G. Ward, 68th regt. N.I., to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Ward, of Serampore.

DEATHS.

Jan. 14. At Rangoon, of wounds received in action, Capt. G. W. Clark, 13th L. Inf.
Feb. 2. At Berhampore, Charlotte Maria, wife of Lieut. John Macan, and eldest daughter of W. T. Smith, Esq., first judge of the Provincial Court of Moorshedabad.
March 10. At Cawnpore, J. Jones, Esq., aged 63, after a long and severe attack of acute rheumatism.
— Mr. F. H. Matthews, aged 56.
12. In camp, with Brig. Gen. Morrison's division, from the effect of a *coup de soleil*, Assist.surg. G. Leech, H.M.'s 54th regt., aged 28.
13. At Cawnpore, George Richard, son of Mr. W. Dickson, aged six months.
15. Drowned, a few miles above Ghaseepore, Cornet Paxton, 6th regt. L.C.
16. Mrs. E. Madin, aged 25.
19. Mr. Henry Palmer, organ builder, aged 25.
20. At Dacca, Miss E. Alexander, aged four years, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Alexander, of the Government Custom House at that station.

20. Mr. John Macleod, of the police establishment, aged 60.
26. At Purnea, Elisabeth, wife of Capt. J. Aubert.
28. At Fort William, Edw. Murphy, youngest son of Conductor B. Murphy.
April 4. Mr. F. Ward.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES TO THE PIONEERS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 8, 1825.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, as a temporary measure, two additional companies shall be attached to each battalion of pioneers of the following strength each, viz. 1 subaltern officer, 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 1 puckally, 4 naigues, and 97 privates.

In consequence of the above temporary increase, the following number of artificers will, for the present, be added to each battalion of pioneers—1 carpenter, 1 smith, 1 hammerman, and 1 bellows-boy.

H. M. ROYAL REGT.

Fort St. George, Feb. 18, 1823.—His Majesty's Royal Regiment has been retransferred to this establishment by the right hon. the Governor-General in Council from the 1st inst.

UNIFORM OF THE SERINGAPATAM LOCAL BATTALION.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 19, 1825.—Lieut. Gen. Bowser, commanding the army in chief, is pleased to establish the following uniform for the Seringapatam Local Battalion ordered to be raised under G. O. by Gov. of 21st ult.:

Colour of lappels, cuff, and collar—deep yellow.

Colour of soldiers' lace—white, with black stripes.

Colour of clothing of drums and fifes, including lining—deep yellow, with red.

Colour of officers' buttons—silver.
Officers' trimming—silver.

UNIFORM OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 25, 1825.—Officers under the rank of colonel, who are specially appointed by government to commands, are in future to wear the uniform prescribed by general orders of the 8th Dec. 1823, under the head of "Colonels holding Government Commands."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 24. Mr. M. Lewin, head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

Mr. H. Morris, assistant to collector and magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. H. M. Blair, register to Zillah Court of Canara.

March 24. Mr. James Thomas, junior assistant to Accountant General.

General

General Department.

Jan. 14. The Rev. W. Roy, senior chaplain of St. George's Church.
The Rev. J. Hough, junior chaplain of ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 29, 1825.—Lieut. H. T. Van Heythuyson, 15th N.I., appointed to 1st bat. pioneers.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 9th N.I., and Ens. J. W. Smith, 34th Lt. Inf., to be considered as appointed to 1st bat. pioneers; former from 28th Aug., and latter from 17th Oct. 1824.

Lieut. W. Gompertz, 44th, and Ens. W. C. M'Leod, 30th N.I., to be considered as doing duty with 1st bat. pioneers from 29th Dec. 1824.

Lieut. G. B. Green, 1st Europ. regt., and Lieut. T. Rooke, 12th N.I., directed to resume their duties with commissariat on their arrival at Rangoon.

Feb. 10.—Lieut. Col. J. Wissett removed from 6th to 44th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. Woodhouse from 44th to 6th ditto.

Fort St. George, Jan. 25.—Brig. Gen. Willoughby Cotton to command Madras division of troops serving under orders of Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell at Rangoon, v. Brig. Gen. H. Fraser proceeding to England on sick certificate.

Jan. 28.—Engineers. Sen. 1st-Lieut. A. Ross to be capt., v. Fullerton dec.; date 24th Jan.

16th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. W. D. Dalzell to be capt., and Sen. Ens. E. Peppercorne to be Lieut., v. Gray invalided; date 26th Jan.

Feb. 1.—Capt. A. Ross, superintend. engineer in Ceded Districts, and acting superintend. engineer in Northern Division, to act as civil engineer in that division.

Lieut. J. J. Underwood, superintend. engineer in Southern Division, to act as civil engineer in that division.

Lieut. H. C. Cotton, superintend. engineer in Mysoor, to act as assistant to Chief Engineer until further orders.

Feb. 4.—Capt. F. Crowe, 43d regt. N.I., to command 1st bat. pioneers, v. Milne, returned to Europe.

Lieut. J. K. Luard to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast. to 16th N.I., v. Dalzell, promoted.

Assist.surg. F. Pulham to be garrison assistant surgeon at Seringapatam, v. Seale.

Lieut. Russell, 32d N.I., and Ens. Woodfall, 1st N.I., declared by committee qualified to perform duties of either translators or interpreters in Hindoostanee language whenever they may be required to perform such services.

Feb. 8.—Engineers. Sen. 1st-Lieut. J. Purton to be capt., v. Ravenshaw dec.; date 6th Feb.

Feb. 15.—Assist.surg. H. S. Fleming, to be garrison assistant surgeon of Fort St. George, v. Stuart.
50th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. T. Sewell to be Lieut., v. Ewing, dec.; date 8th Feb.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 21.—Capt. C. M. Bird, 31st or Trichinopoly Lt. Inf., Lieut. Bissett, 1st N.I. (with sanction of Hon. the Governor), and Ens. C. Stafford, 39th N.I., appointed to do duty with 22d N.I., and to join Capt. Hammond's detachment at Palaveram.

Feb. 23.—Lieut. Col. W. Dickson removed from 6th to 7th Lt. C., and Lieut. Col. J. H. Collette from 7th to 6th ditto.

Feb. 28.—Lieuts. J. C. H. Campbell and T. Pen-ton, 47th N.I., appointed to do duty with 38th N.I.

Lieut. N. Geoghegan, 25th N.I., appointed to 1st bat. pioneers.

Lieut. G. Burn, 14th N.I., Lieut. E. Newton, ditto, and Lieut. G. J. Richardson, 31st or T.L.I., appointed to 2d bat. pioneers.

Ens. W. A. Miller, 4th N.I., appointed to rifle corps.

Fort St. George, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Kenny, 13th, and Lieut. George, 3d N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. Col. Com. T. Pollock, of Infantry, to command field force in Dooab, v. Pierce deceased.

Lieut. Col. A. Campbell, H.M.'s 46th regt., to command troops in Malabar and Canara from date of departure of head-quarters of H.M.'s 20th regt. from those provinces.

Feb. 22.—50th Regt. N.I. Lieut. H. W. Lardner to be adj., v. Ewing deceased.

Mr. A. M. Glass admitted to Inf., and prom. to ensign.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 21. Maj. W. Burton, of artil., for health.—Feb. 1. Capt. W. Milne, 37th N.I., for health.—Ens. E. W. Snow, 24th N.I., for health.—3. Ens. J. O'Brien, 28th N.I., for health.

—15. Assist.surg. A. Stuart, for health.—32. Lieut. J. W. Goldsworthy, 1st N.I., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAITIES OF MADRAS.

The dramatic performance at the Pantheon on Wednesday evening attracted a very crowded house, and the amateurs exerted themselves to the utmost to give effect to the characters of the pieces, and for the gratification of the audience: many parts of the performances were received with great applause, and the whole was very effective. We have been present at many dramatic performances at Madras, but never witnessed one with so little interruption during its progress as that of Wednesday; the arrangements, indeed, could not have been better at a regular theatre in England. The performance began early, and, in consequence of this superiority of arrangement, was over in good time: the applause of the audience at the conclusion, testified their gratification at the efforts which had been made for their amusement. A prologue (a copy of which we have been favoured with) was spoken before the curtain drew up, and an epilogue at the conclusion of the comedy. Three comic songs were also given during the interval between the play and the entertainment. The characters were cast as follow:

The Dramatist.

Lord Scratch.....Mr. W...
Harry Neville.....Mr. P...
Florville.....Mr. D...
Willoughby.....Mr. T...
Ennui.....Mr. B...
Peter.....Symonds.
Vapid.....Mr. M...
Servant.....Akers.
Louisa Courtney.....Mrs. Keer.
Lady Waitford.....Mr. A...
Letty.....Mrs. Stokes.
Marianne.....Redfern.

Miss in her Teens.

Capt. Flash.....Mr. M...
Capt. Louveil.....Mr. T...
Fibble.....Mr. B...
Buff.....Mr. A...
Jasper

Jasper.....Mr. Symonds
Miss Biddy.....Mrs. Keer
Tag.....Redfern

Prologue.

When dread besieging hosts, in firm array,
Far through the hostile lines have far'd their way,
And the wide breach within the tow'ring wall,
Proclaims the citadel's approaching fall;
If, in this hour of need, and foe's distress,
The men whose talents could command success,
If all the experienc'd veterans fall back,
And none are found to lead the bold attack,
No wonder that their general cried, "egad!
I'll sound the trumpet for the awkward squad,
His very awkwardness will sure preserve it,
Success it can't command, but may deserve it."
Soon in the foremost rank a band appears,
Of cheerful, gallant, smiling volunteers,
Ready and anxious, at their leader's call,
To storm, to fight, to conquer or to fall;
Sure, if they fall, that e'en their foes will say,
That those who did their best deserved the day:
So when, the other day, the comic muse
Indignant heard her veteran band refuse
In farce or comedy to take a part,
She call'd on us, though tyros in the art,
With all the aid she promis'd to assist,
And hinted, too, she lik'd The Dramatist:
We've got it up, and strove to do our best,
And trust to you and fortune for the rest,
Secure that, should we blunder in our parts,
You'll deem our heads to blame, and not our hearts.
Yet, while we claim the privilege of youth,
Some sacrifice we deem is due to truth:
Know, then, we seek no common meed of praise,
No hack'd wreaths of laurel, or of bays:
No! higher far our "proud pretensions" fly,
One radiant glance from beauty's beaming eye,
From her fair cheek one tributary smile—
These, these alone can recompense our toil;
Oh, should the fair to grant these trophies deign,
We'd think we had not trod the stage in vain.
—[Mad. Gov. Gaz., Jan. 25.

The dramatic performance, under the patronage of Lady Munro, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the British soldiers of the army under this Government who have fallen in the Burman war, took place on Tuesday evening. The performances consisted of "The Road to Ruin," "Sylvester Daggerwood," and "All the World's a Stage."

Before the curtain drew up the house was nearly filled, and became very crowded shortly after the performance began; the audience in the boxes and pit being composed of almost all the principal families of the settlement. The Hon. the Governor and Lady Munro entered the theatre a little before eight o'clock: "God save the King" was immediately performed by the band in the orchestra, the audience standing while it was playing, and the performance commenced immediately afterwards. The performers were mostly those who had so successfully exerted themselves on a late occasion, and were equally effective on this; their present task, however, was more difficult, and, notwithstanding the additional aid they had obtained, several had much to do. We shall not enter into the particular merits of an amateur performance, although a great deal might be advanced upon the subject: the amateurs, however, must have been highly gratified at seeing
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so crowded a house, and to have found their efforts crowned with applause, both during the performance and at its conclusion. The same efficiency, as to arrangement, was observed as in the last performance, and the curtain, in consequence, dropped before twelve o'clock. We have heard that about 2,000 rupees were collected on this occasion.—[Mad. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 24.

Public Assembly.—The public assembly last evening was extremely well attended, and prolonged to a late hour, the dancing having been kept up with great spirit during the time; and the exertions of the stewards, to render it a most pleasant entertainment, were crowned with complete success.—[Mad. Gov. Gaz., March 8.

Madras Races.—The running for the untrained plate afforded much amusement; there was also a foot race, which excited interest, and a good deal of mirth: a gentleman engaged to run forty yards, with another of considerable weight on his back, before a third gentleman ran one hundred yards; it was supposed the latter had the best chance, the race, however, was won by the former. The races have gone off with great good-humour, and notwithstanding the horses for the plates were few, comparatively, there was some capital running during this meeting. The subscriptions not having been so great as usual, prove inadequate to admit of a race ball.

Concert.—Mr. Scheidlenberger's concert took place at the public rooms on Friday evening last, and we were happy to see a crowded audience. Lady Munro arrived at eight o'clock, and the performance commenced immediately after, with a symphony of Haydn's.

The subjoined was the selection for the evening.

Symphony.....Surprise.....Haydn
Pot Pourri.....Rosquellas
Fischer Menuet, variations for piano, clarinet, Kent bugle, flute, bassoon, and violin, arranged for the occasion by F. Zscherpel.

Concerto.....Piano.....Dussek
Rondino.....Meysseder
Thema, with variations for the harp, arranged by.....F. Zscherpel.
Finale.....Tancredi.....Rossini.

Mr. Scheidlenberger's performance on the violin was admirable, and we never recollect to have heard the most difficult passages executed with greater effect and brilliancy. Mr. S. is a perfect master of his instrument, even for the modern style of playing, which demands so much more, as relates to execution, than was formerly required from performers. How difficult it is to obtain a complete mastery in this respect, may be readily imagined from
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the few who do or can attain it. Mr. S. was ably supported by Mr. Zscherpel, both at the piano-forte and harp—and the whole of the orchestra was very respectably filled. The performance, which was over before ten o'clock, appeared to have given much satisfaction. The party afterwards adjourned to the ball-room, which was brilliantly lighted up for the occasion: the dancing then commenced, and was kept up with unusual spirit and animation till supper was announced; this was tastefully laid out in the eastern room of the building, and exhibited every delicacy to be obtained at this season. The dancing was resumed after supper, and the company separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the entertainments of the evening.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Jan. 25.]

New Discoveries.—The weather is becoming daily hotter and more hot.—The late fashionable drive round the Cenotaph is completely deserted. The beach is now the centre of attraction, and, until the evening closes, is generally crowded with the beauty and fashion of Madras, who inhale, and we hope duly appreciate, the delicious softness of the pure and refreshing sea-breeze. The ships in the Madras roads add to the beauty of the scene, and a look at them, whilst they are riding gallantly at anchor, calls forcibly to our remembrance what we most value and cherish, the thoughts of our native land, far more interesting than the golden shores of Coromandel.—The Dhoneyes, too, have a pleasing appearance, and the catamarans and masula boats are not without their attraction. It is also quite amusing to observe the little boys catching crabs on the sand, and the palankeen boys fishing in the surf.—Innocent and interesting occupations!!—[*Mad. Cour.* Feb. 15.]

IMPROVEMENTS.

We understand that the medical gentlemen at the Presidency are of opinion the hedges of prickly pears, with which Madras abounds, are productive of unhealthiness among the inhabitants; and that, in consequence of this opinion, an order has been issued for the destruction of this obnoxious plant, which we hope will soon be carried into effect.—If the order embraced the cutting down an immense quantity of jungle, which has been allowed to grow up at Madras within the last few years, it would be more salutary, for we believe the gentlemen of the faculty consider that fever and other diseases have increased at Madras in consequence of the increase of trees and plants.—Whilst on the subject of improvements, we cannot do better than notice those which have been made; for instance, the tunnel is an excellent thing. The Black Town canal,

which a short time since was a vile nuisance, is now by no means offensive.—The river near the government house, and that part of the canal immediately above the Wallajah bridge, have been considerably improved.—Still, however, there remains much to be done; and, if the nuisances which exist in the suburbs of the Black Town, particularly near Chintadra-pettah and Egmore, where the thoroughfare is so great, were prevented, the abaters thereof would be entitled to the especial thanks of all who are troubled with any sensibility in the organs of sight or smell. Without interfering with the religion or prejudices of the natives, we think a great deal might be done, with a little trouble and at a small expense, to remove the disgusting system which now prevails, and which is extremely indelicate and offensive, and must, in our opinion, occasion ill health in the neighbourhood.—[*Mad. Cour.*]

SUPREME COURT.

The second law term for the present year commenced on Monday. On the same day, John Cochrane, Esq., barrister at law, was sworn in as one of the advocates of the court.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, March 23.]

THE WEATHER.

This season, hitherto, we have had a period unusually short of northerly wind; it often happens in February, for two or three successive days, that the wind is from the southward—but this was the case during a great proportion of the last month, and the heat in consequence was greater than usual. The wind veered round considerably yesterday—and it may not yet be too late to have more of the N.E. monsoon.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Mar. 3.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 10. *Sophia*, Barclay, from London.—16. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from Calcutta.—17. *Earl Kellie*, Edwards, from Ceylon.—18. *Portea*, Sheppard, from London.—25. *H.M.S. Tees*, Kingcombe, from Penang.—27. *Aurora*, Earl, from London.

Departures.

Feb. 24. *H.M.S. Liffey*, Coe, for Ceylon and Bombay.—March 12. *Mary Ann Sophia*, Cornfoot, for Negapatam and Batavia.—15. *Ann*, Lanes, for Pondicherry, Sumatra, and Mauritius.—23. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for St. Helena and London, and *Portea*, Sheppard, for Calcutta.—26. *Ganges*, Lloyd, for London.—27. *Sophia*, Barclay, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 2. Mrs. A. Taylor, of a daughter.
7. Mrs. J. Bacon, of a daughter.
17. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Mathews, 37th regt., of a daughter.
19. At Palamcottah, the lady of G. S. Hooper, Esq., of a son.

22. At Cottayam, Mrs. Fenn, of a son.
— The lady of Lieut. T. P. Hay, 22d regt., of a daughter.
26. At Calcutty, the wife of M. D. Rosairo, Esq., merchant, of a son.
28. The lady of D. Hill, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Pallaveram, the lady of Lieut. J. Woodward, 32d regt. N.I., of a daughter.
March 2. At Ellichpore, the lady of Lieut. Adam, 44th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
4. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Paske, of artillery, of a daughter.
11. The lady of Capt. W. Strahan, assist. quart. mast. gen. of the army, of a son.
12. The lady of J. Minchin, Esq., of a son.
— At the Palace of Kittoor, the lady of Lieut. G. Perks, 23d or Wallajahabad L.I., of a son.
16. At the Black Town, the lady of G. Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter.
18. At Mysore, Mrs. Van Ingen, of a son.
23. At St. Thomas Mount, the lady of Lieut. F. Blundell, of artillery, of a daughter.
— At Vepery, the lady of Capt. Clemons, 9th regt. N.I., of a son.
25. At the Presidency Cantonment, the lady of Lieut. Col. Webster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 9. Mr. C. Bacon, to Miss A. R. Winter.
14. At the Luz Church, Mr. P. De Castellias, to Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Joseph Greenhill, Esq., of the Madras civil service.
March 3. At Secunderabad, Lieut. R. Codrington, 46th regt. N.I., to Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. F. Gardiner, of Coomb Hay, Somersetshire.
19. At St. George's Church, Capt. James Barclay, of the ship *Sophia*, to Caroline, second daughter of Edw. Day, Esq., of Staunton, Somerset.
21. At St. George's Church, Henry Cotes, Esq., solicitor in the Supreme Court, to Ann Heywood, third daughter of Alex. Davidson, Esq., late of Calcutta.
23. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Edw. D'Sena, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Mr. R. J. Pauchard, conductor of ordnance.

DEATHS.

Feb. 4. At Bangalore, Mary Ann, daughter of Quart. Mast. W. Doyle, horse brigade, aged two years.
7. At Mangalore, Lieut. H. Ewing, adjutant 50th regt. N.I.
11. At Ryepore, Nagpore States, J. W. Martin, Esq., assist. surg. on half-pay of H.M.'s 22d foot.
18. At Belgaum, Capt. T. Greenhill, 4th regt. Madras L.C.
— Mr. Conductor J. Huntley, of the ordnance department.
21. Lieut. Alex. Edlie, 35th regt. N.I.
March 4. At Royapettah, Eliza, second daughter of Mr. W. Goodman, examiner in the office of the Board of Revenue, aged 18.
5. In Fort St. George, Lieut. John Penn, H.M.'s 59th regt., aged 25, second son of Abel Penn, Esq., commissary of ordnance at Vellore.
— At Secunderabad, Mr. John Daly.
— Joseph Adrian, infant son of Mr. F. M. Helderman.
6. At New Town, Mr. Francis Almeida, sub-assist. surg.
21. At sea, on board the *Circassian*, the lady of W. Barnfield, Esq., late of Calcutta, merchant, aged 52.
24. At Vepery, John Hay, Esq., formerly of Cawnpore, merchant, aged 64 years, after an illness of only a few days.
27. At Royapettah, Jane Helen, only daughter of Mr. Robert Reid.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Bombay Castle, March 8, 1825. — The Governor in Council having resolved to

raise a provincial battalion of native infantry, for the civil duties of the Zillahs of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat, the same will be carried into effect, with as little delay as possible, at the former station.

The battalion to consist of the following strength, and to be designated the Guzerat Provincial Battalion.—Total strength 10 companies: 10 subedars, 10 jemadars, 50 haveldars, 30 naipoys, 27 drummers and fifers, 1,000 sepoys, 10 puckaulies, 1 commandant, 1 adjutant, 1 serjeant major, 1 drill haveldar, 1 drill naique, 10 pay havildars, 2 native hospital assistants, and 4 artificers.

It is very desirable that the men for the Guzerat Provincial Battalion should be composed of natives of the northern parts of the province, and of men of unexceptionable characters, who may have been found, for want of activity in marching, size, and other causes, unfit to be retained in the regular army after having served several years, but who may be very competent for the duties to be allotted to the provincial troops.

It is not intended that recruiting for the provincial battalion should interfere with the recruiting for the regiments of the line; the recruiting, with the above exception, to be entirely confined to the province, and it is permitted that able bodied men, not exceeding the age of twenty-five, may be entertained, or, if they have served in the regiments of the line, they may be taken at thirty. The recruits to be enlisted for a period of five years.

An officer, of the rank of captain, will be appointed to command the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, and a subaltern officer to be adjutant, performing, at the same time, all the duties of interpreter and quarter master.

The battalion will be clothed, armed, and equipped at the public expense, under the same rules as prevail with the troops of the line, except that their belts and accoutrements are to be black instead of buff.

The facing of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion to be light yellow.

The zillah surgeons in each station will have medical charge of the details in their several divisions.

NEW EXTRA BATTALIONS.

Bombay Castle, March 8, 1825. — In addition to the provincial battalion for civil duties, sanctioned in the above general order, the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize three extra battalions to be immediately raised at the following stations, for the military duties of this presidency, on the same footing as the extra battalions raised in 1820, viz. Kaira, Ahmednuggur, and Poonah.

The extra battalions, new and old, to be 800 strong.

The 2d extra battalion to be embodied at Ahmednugger, the 3d at Poonah, and the 4th at Kaira.

The facings of the 2d to be light buff, those of the 3d sky blue, and those of the 4th bottle green, all three with silver mounting.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS IN COMMAND.

Bombay Castle, March 16, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations, in continuation of G. O., under date 14th Sept. 1824.

1st. With reference to the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of the General Orders above adverted to, it is understood, that the staff allowance granted for the several commands therein enumerated is to be drawn in addition to the regimental pay. Full batta, &c. of the officers exercising them, in lieu of all others heretofore drawn in virtue of such command, whether peace or field.

2d. Officers below the rank of Major General, when exercising the command of either the presidency, Poonah, or Surat division of the army, are authorized to draw the following allowances, viz.

Staff allowances per mensem.... Rs. 2,200
Tent allowance, in garrison or cantonment, or when moving on duty within respective divisions..... 300
Additional tent allowance when on field service 500
with the pay of their regimental rank.

3d. An allowance of rupees 30 per month, for stationery, instead of the sums now drawn, is granted for the command of each troop and company of all regular corps including the pioneer battalion. It is also authorized for the invalid battalion; this allowance is to defray all charges for stationery on account of detachments and absent details, and, agreeably with the expressed intention of the Hon. Court of Directors, is to be paid only to those officers actually in command of and present with troops and companies. The same deductions as at present are to be continued on account of Adjutants and Quarter Masters, officiating as Paymasters.

4th. Officers appointed by government to the command of districts, fortresses, and cantonments, and officers commanding corps in their own right, are to forfeit no part of their allowances when absent on duty; and the full allowances are to be drawn also by the officers actually exercising the command during such absence. But in all cases of absence on leave, the allowances are to be drawn only by the officers exercising the commands.

5th. Officers on the invalid establishment are not entitled to tent allowance,

but, if required to move, they will be furnished with tents and carriage from the stores and commissariat.

6th. Commanding and staff officers, to whom regimental house allowance had been granted previous to May last, are to continue to receive it.

7th. Officers commanding divisions of artillery are authorized to draw an allowance of rupees 20 per month for stationery, exclusive of the allowance which they may be in receipt of regimentally, on account of a troop or company.

8th. Officers of European cavalry, artillery, engineers, and infantry will, until further orders, draw the same rate of tentage in garrison as is drawn by the officers of native infantry in garrison.

9th. Officers to whom no fixed salary is granted, but who draw additional half batta for the performance of a specific duty, as in the instance of those composing the committee of survey at the presidency, are to suffer no deduction on account of house rent.

10th. The above regulations are of course to have effect from the dates on which the new scale of pay and allowances commenced, as already provided for.

FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, March 17, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that no allowances be passed to any officer who may henceforth obtain leave of absence from this presidency on medical certificate beyond a period of two years, it being considered that such an absence is sufficient to effect the restoration to health of any officer not requiring the benefit of the climate of Europe.

H. M. 20TH REGIMENT.

Bombay Castle, March 21, 1825.—His Majesty's 20th regt. of foot having returned to Bombay, the Hon. the Governor in Council directs that it be again brought on the strength of this establishment, from the 1st instant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Nov. 22, 1824. Capt. Henry Pottinger, resident in Cutch.

Territorial Department.

March 1, 1824. Mr. James Parish, secretary to Government in Territorial and Commercial departments.

Nov. 22. Mr. J. A. Dunlop, collector at Ahmednugger.

Mr. G. Moore, collector and magistrate in Southern Concan, and political agent at Sawant Warree.

General Department.

March 1, 1824. Mr. C. Norris, secretary to Government in Judicial, General, and Marine departments.

Mr. D. Greenhill, acting secretary to Government in ditto, ditto, ditto.

MILITARY

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 19, 1825.—21st Regt. N. I. Lieut. E. M. Ennis, to be adj., v. Lighton resigned; date 15th Feb. 1825.

Mr. G. O. Reeves admitted to cavalry, and promoted to cornet.

Cadets permanently posted. Cornet W. Mecke to 3d L.C.; Cornet H. Berry to ditto; Cornet the Hon. A. O. Murray to 2d L.C.; Ens. E. George to 8th N.I.; Ens. J. G. Gordon to 19th N.I.; Ens. A. S. Hawkins to 2d Europ. regt.; Ens. S. A. Crofton to 10th N. I.; and Ens. D. Mause to 2d Gr. N.I.

Feb. 22.—Lieut. Col. K. Egan, 12th N.I., to command in Candeah, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Dyson.

Lieut. W. Keys, 6th N.I., now attached to department of revenue surveyor in Guzerat, to be an assistant of first class in that department, from date of Lieut. Dumaresq's departure for Europe.

Feb. 24.—Mr. C. J. Owen admitted to cavalry, and promoted to cornet.

Feb. 26.—Lieut. Lechmore's appointment to act as adj. and quart. mast. to artillery in Surat division until further orders, from 28th Dec. 1824, confirmed by government.

Feb. 28.—3d Regt. L.C. Cornet G. G. Malet to be Lieut., v. Grime dec.; date 21st Feb. 1825.

March 4.—9th Regt. N.I.—Ens. E. Marsh to be 2d or Mahratta interp.; date 1st March 1825.

Ens. T. Stirling, 1st Bom. Europ. regt., placed at disposal of Resident at Hyderabad.

March 5.—10th Regt. N.I. Ens. J. D. Powell to be Lieut., v. Hay dec.; date 22d Feb. 1825.

24th Regt. N.I. Lieut. E. M. Earle to be 2d or Mahratta interp.; date 1st March 1825.

March 9.—Guzerat Prov. Bat. Capt. J. Clarke, 22d N.I., to command; date 8th March 1825.

2d Extra Bat. Capt. E. M. Wood, 14th N.I., to command; Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 7th N.I., to be adj.; and Ens. W. Lang, 21st N.I., to be quart. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages; date 8th March 1825.

3d Extra Bat. Capt. C. Davies, 15th N.I., to command; Lieut. W. Ward, same regt., to be adj.; and Ens. C. Hunter to be quart. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages; date 8th March 1825.

4th Extra Bat. Capt. F. Roe, 18th N.I., to command; Lieut. H. W. Jackson, 12th N.I., to be adj.; and Lieut. R. Payne, 3d N.I., to be quart. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages; date 8th March 1825.

March 11.—Assist. surg. A. Duncan to be civil surg. at Sholapore.

March 14.—Assist. surg. Inglis to perform duties of civil surg. at Sattarah, during absence of assist. surg. Kane.

March 15.—Marine Bat. Lieut. S. Hennell, 12th N.I., to be adj., v. Clarke app. to com. Guzerat Prov. Bat.; date 8th March 1825.

March 19.—Assist. surg. Ormond's appointment to officiate as assist. surg. at Surat until returning of Assist. surg. Magee, from 10th Dec. 1824, confirmed by government.

Mr. D. Mause admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensign.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 15. Lieut. W. H. Clarkson, 3d N.I., for health.—19. Ens. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. J. Horwood, 48th N.I., for health.

To Calcutta.—March 5. Lieut. F. D. Watkins, horse brigade, for three months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. W. Ogilvie, dep. judge adv. gen. at Surat, for twelve months, for health.

To St. Helena.—March 21. Lieut. D. C. F. Scott, 3d L.C., for twelve months, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAJETTES.

Guzerat Races.—The first day's running commenced on the 7th Feb., and was

continued on the 8th, 9th and 11th days following. On the 8th a match took place between Capt. Daly's g. a. h. *Escape* and Mr. Dampier's g. Country h. *Holkar*, for 1,000 rups. one eighteen mile heat: *Holkar* at the same time running against time for 1,100 rupees to perform the eighteen miles within the hour. Owners riding—carrying eleven st. eight lbs.—round the Baroda race-course. This match created much speculation, and some heavy bets were made in favour of the Arab, and also against the time. At starting three to two on any sums was offered against *Holkar*, who was stoutly backed by some of his old Candeah friends. The Arab went off at score, and soon gained half a mile of his opponent, who continued at his well-known steady gallop. In the fifth round he came up, when they went smartly for some time—they kept near each other till the last round, when *Holkar* got several yards in front, and maintained it to the winning-post without flogging, and came in in high spirits. The Arab seemed much fagged, and did not escape either whip or spur during the last round.

Match against Time.—A match against time, on the Poonah race-course, by Cornet Bury's Arab horse *Pet*, carrying eleven st. three lbs., eighteen miles in the hour, was performed as follows.

1st round, 4 m. 10 s.; 2d do. 4 25; 3d do. 4 30; 4th do. 4 25; 5th do. 4 35; 6th do. 4 25; 7th do. 4 0; 8th do. 5 5; 9th do. 4 20; 10th do. 4 20; 11th do. 5 15; 12th do. 5 40; Total 55 m. 5 s. In the 8th and 11th round the horse was pulled up for one minute.

The horse was apparently somewhat distressed the 4th and 5th rounds, but afterwards recovered himself, and won the match in capital style. *Poonah, Jan. 30* —[*Bomb. Cour.*]

Net against Time.—Col. B—better Capt. J—3,000 rs. that he could not produce a native to ride 500 miles in four successive days, at the rate of 125 miles per day.

This extraordinary and arduous undertaking was completed this morning by a jockey of Capt. Spiller's, with great comparative ease, notwithstanding an accident he met with the first day, on his horse falling with him. The following is the time and distance of each day's performance.

Started.	Time on horseback.	Distance.
1st day, one minute past midnight,	9 44	129
2d do. 22 do. do. do. ...	9 55	127
3d do. 3 do. do. do. ...	10 15	126
4th do, 4 do. do. do. ...	9 26	127

Poonah, Feb. 24 1825. Total 39 20 509. —[*Bom. Gaz., March 2*

IMPROVEMENTS

IMPROVEMENTS.

Another delightful drive has been added to the two formerly most frequented ones, the Esplanade and the Beach, by the construction of the new Sewree road, which exhibits some of the most striking and beautiful scenery it is possible to imagine. Close on one hand is the harbour, with its shipping, islands, promontories, deep inlets, and sweeping bays, while the rugged and precipitous mountains of the Concan, rising above each other, and gradually receding in the back ground into dimness and obscurity, fill up the landscape. On the other hand, and skirting the very path, dell and hill, bush and brake, present themselves in all that whimsical but pleasing variety in which nature delights to indulge; and so sequestered and embowered are some particular spots, that a hermit might adopt them for his abode, without the fear of being exposed to intrusion or disturbance. The undulating and winding nature of the road is also particularly pleasing to an English eye, while the place at which the carriages draw up has been so happily chosen as to embrace all the principal beauties of the scene. Standing upon this spot, with the little and now almost-deserted forts of Sewree and Sion in view, it is impossible to avoid reflecting on the changes which time has produced, and that it is hardly more than forty years since these tiny constructions were considered of importance, and might be said to form two of the frontier posts of our western possessions in India. For the sake of the happiness of India, and for the sake of civilization in general, we trust, in spite of the envy of other nations, and the political cavillers and prophetic croakers of our own, that ages will pass away before they revert to their former use.—[*Bom. Cour.*, March 12.

REBEL CHIEF.

We have perused a letter from the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, which mentions that the 2d batt. of the Russel Brix. attacked the rebel chief Nansow Rider on the 17th, at the village of Rajampet, where we suppose he was strongly posted, as he resisted during the day, and made his escape into the jungles in the night-time, leaving seven men killed and five wounded. He has now only fifty followers with him, and Major Davies, who has gone after him with a party of his horse, will probably soon give a good account of him, though we are aware no service is so difficult and harassing as that of pursuing a small body of men in a jungly or mountainous country. The districts to the north-east of Hyderabad are represented as in a dreadful state for want of water. The tanks are entirely dried up, and the wells are very low.—[*Bom. Cour.*, March 5.

DAMAUN.

We understand that some very liberal and enlightened regulations have been promulgated by the new government of Damau, relative to the judicial proceedings, commerce, and police of the settlement. All the contributions which formerly made the principal emolument of the governor and public officers are abolished, and nothing is to be henceforth received by the authorities but what is according to law and regulation. The prices of the different articles in the Bazar are not to be interfered with; the weights and measures are to be properly regulated: and all power is withdrawn from the heads of departments of forcing labourers to work at reduced wages, but they are on all occasions to be paid according to the custom of the country.—[*Bom. Cour.*, March 5.

BURMESE ARTILLERY.

A letter in the *Bombay Courier* states as follows:—"When you read in the newspapers of wooden guns, you must not suppose that they are actually all wood; and why they are called wooden I am at a loss to conjecture, for out of the three guns taken at the Syriam Pagoda, one had a lining of brass three inches in thickness, and the other two were lined with iron, all strongly hooped. These are covered with wood joined together with strong hoops, like the staves of a cask. The brass wooden gun, which threw the shot that hit me, was as ugly a looking devil peeping through the stockade as I ever saw. They have no embrasures where their cannon are, but cut holes through the stockade, sufficiently large to admit the muzzles of the guns, and as forbidding countenances as they may have, we think being on intimate terms preferable to a distant acquaintance with them."

PERSIAN PRINCESS.

A letter from the Persian Gulf, dated the 13th of February, mentions that the sister of the Prince of Shiraz (daughter of the King of Persia) had arrived near, and intended to visit Bushire on that day, principally for the purpose of inspecting the shipping. Most of the English gentlemen, the sheik, and all the principal inhabitants of the city, had gone out to meet her highness when the account left.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, March 9.

SURVEY OF THE GULF.

Accounts from the surveying vessels in the Persian Gulf state, that up to the 10th of February, they had not explored the coast further than seventy miles south of Grane harbour, owing to the almost innumerable reefs extending off it; many of which were out of sight of land. It is described as the most dangerous part of the

the gulf that has been met with in the course of the survey. The vessels were at Bushire on the 15th of last month procuring provisions, and were to leave the day following for the Arabian coast.—[*Ibid.*

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

In the early part of last week the Venerable the Archdeacon left the presidency for Baroda, in order to meet the Bishop of Calcutta, who is expected there about the 20th of this month, and from whence he will accompany him to Bombay. Before the departure of the Bishop from Baroda, the church lately erected at that place is, we understand, to be consecrated. The arrival of his lordship in Bombay may be expected before the 26th of next month, as on that day a confirmation has been notified to be held by him, in St. Thomas's church.—[*Ibid.*

MONUMENT TO LORD CORNWALLIS.

We understand that a great number of the natives in Bombay believe that the building now erecting on the green, for the purpose of containing the monument to the memory of Marquess Cornwallis, is intended for a place of religious worship. We have ourselves heard it called the Chota Dewall; and a friend of ours told us that a very respectable well-informed Hindoo asserted to him that it was an Irish church, and that the images were on their way out. We beg to inform our native friends, for we sometimes observe some of them taking a peep at our pages on a Saturday morning, that the building in question has not the slightest reference to any religious purpose. We hope our brother of the *Samachar* will allude to this subject, and not allow us to be falsely accused of the sin of idolatry.—[*Bom. Cour.*, Feb. 26.

DISTURBANCE NEAR SHOLAPOOR.

A disturbance has taken place near Sholapoor, and our troops have, in consequence, sustained some loss in an attack upon a ghurrie which had been occupied by a refractory tribe. The following details have reached us regarding it, from which we regret to find that the service has lost a valuable young officer, in Lieut. Phillipson, who was killed in endeavouring to force an entrance to the fort.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1825.

The Hon. the Governor-in-Council has received, through his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, a letter, of which the following is a copy, addressed by Lieut. Col. J. H. Collette, of the 17th regt. Madras Light Cavalry, commanding at Sholapoor, to the Asst. General to the field force in the Doab, detailing his proceedings in consequence of instructions received from the civil authority of the districts, for the reduction of a small but very strong ghurrie, occupied by the rebellious patell of the village Oomrais, supported by a garrison of about 300 men; also copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Collette, of the 24th Feb., reporting the evacuation of the place.

Although the attack on the ghurrie, reported in the Lieut. Colonel's letter of the 22d, was not attended with success, the Governor-in-Council has been much gratified by the testimony borne by Lieut. Colonel Collette to the spirit evinced generally by the troops on this occasion, more particularly in the case of the officers, European and native, mentioned in the despatch; at the same time he has had to lament the loss experienced, including as it does two of those so honourably distinguished.

Copy.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Field Force, Doab.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the officer commanding in the Doab, that the force detailed in the margin* arrived this morning, at day-break, before Oomrais.

The place was found much stronger, on reconnoitering it, than was supposed, even after the caution Mr. Stevenson had given.

The patell having been summoned to surrender, and the garrison having refused and fired, two flanking parties, commanded by Lieut. Dudgeon, 44th regt., were placed under cover to keep down the fire from the ghurrie. The outer gate was blown, and the gun with some difficulty brought into a traverse that led to a second one under a severe fire. The inexperience of the artillery men, and the narrowness of the traverse, together with the gun-serjeant being wounded and many of the troopers disabled, caused a considerable delay, and it took five shots to make a partial breach in the second gate. A gallant rush was then made by Capt. Hutchinson and Ensign Ramsay, and a lodgment effected inside with twenty sepoys, but the door-way was too narrow to admit the gun to be brought through to burst the third gate, which would have given access to the ghurrie. In pushing through the second gate (which was completely exposed to the fire from the ghurrie), with a view of supporting our brave companions, I regret to say, a severe loss was sustained: Lieut. Phillipson, of the 44th regt., was killed; Lieut. Miles (who, with Lieut. Natt, accompanied me to this spot) was desperately wounded. All the hopes of getting the gun through having failed, and there being no pioneers, scaling ladders, or any means of attacking the ghurrie, Capt. Hutchinson's party was withdrawn; and I have encamped at a short distance from the village until further orders.

I trust that, although we have been unsuccessful, we may not be thought to have neglected our duty. I cannot conceive greater gallantry or devotion to the service than was displayed by the officers I have named.

I cannot, however, close this without bringing to your notice the conspicuous conduct of Jemadar Shaik Emom, of the 44th regt. N.I., and Jemadar Shaik Bunni and Ibrahim Bani, of the 7th regt. L.C., the latter of whom volunteered with the gun, and were of the greatest assistance throughout.

I beg leave to enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and

I have, &c.

J. H. COLLETTE, Lieut. Col. Com., Sholapoor. Camp near Oomrais, Feb. 22, 1825.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the attack upon the Ghurrie of Oomrais by a detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Collette, 7th L.C., on the 22d Feb. 1825.

7th Regt. L.C.—1 lieutenant, severely wounded; 1 quarter-master-serjeant, slightly wounded; 1 naquire, killed; 3 troopers, wounded.

44th Regt. Madras N.I.—1 lieutenant, killed; 1 subadar, slightly wounded; 1 havildar, wounded; 5 rank and file, killed; 18 ditto ditto, wounded.

Name of officer killed.—Lieut. Phillipson, 44th regt. N.I.

Ditto wounded.—Lieut. Miles, 7th regt. L.C. G. HUTCHINSON, Major of Brigade.

To the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir: I have the honour to report to you, for the information of His Exc., Major-Gen. Sir Charles Colville, K.C.B., that on the failure of my attack

* One squadron of the 7th L.C.; 300 men of the 44th regt. N.I.; one six-pounder, manned by two jemadars; the quart. master serjeant, and twelve troopers of the regt. L.C.

of the 22d I encamped immediately out of gunshot, and gave my men a few hours' rest, which they much wanted. On the morning of the 23d I established a strong post within six hundred yards of the gateway, and last night I took possession of a small ruined pagoda on the glacis. I also established a small battery within grape range, to keep down the fire from the bastion of the gharrie while I should attempt to escalate the lower part. I regret to say that these preparations were rendered useless by the escape of the garrison, which was effected last night, notwithstanding the numerous parties I had placed all round to prevent it.

I send this off before any other letters to prevent the march of any assistance.

I have, &c.

J. H. COLLETTE, Lieut. Col. Com., Sholapore.
Camp, Oomraiz, Feb. 24th, 1825.

REFRACTORY COOLIES.

In some former numbers of the Gazette, details were given of the several gallant affairs between detachments of the force stationed in the northern division of Guzerat, and the turbulent coolies, whose depredations caused much distress to the coombies, or cultivators, until some severe checks which they experienced, and the activity of the officer commanding in that district in constantly pursuing them, had obliged most of them to seek refuge in parts where it was unlikely opposition would be met with: but the nature of the country is so favourable to their secreting themselves, that all endeavours have proved ineffectual in extirpating them entirely. A valuable correspondent in that quarter, has given us an account of another gallant and successful little affair, which took place on the morning of the 5th inst., at Vittepoore, a village about six miles from the camp at Kooksa, and not far from Duddanor, the place where the rebels made a stand against our troops in October last, and of which the following is the substance:

On the morning of the 4th of March, intelligence arrived in camp of several coolies having assembled at the above village, amongst whom were four of the most notorious characters, when measures were promptly taken to secure them. Orders were given for the troops to be in readiness to move, and at two in the morning of the 5th they were mustered, and immediately marched in the direction of Vittepoore, the infantry (one wing of the 8th) proceeding direct, and a party of dragoons, accompanied by another of native horse, surrounding the village, in order to prevent the escape of the rebels. On the approach of the infantry, the fellows endeavoured to effect their escape into the jungle, but were met by the dragoons, when a conflict ensued, and several were killed on the part of the former; the rest, finding resistance ineffectual, threw down their arms, and were made prisoners. On searching the village, one of the officers discovered a fellow secreted in a dark hut, and managed to secure him before he

could use his arms; he proved to be one of the most notorious and daring characters among the rebels. The casualties on our side, were one corporal of dragoons wounded, and two horses killed; those of the rebels were not precisely ascertained, but supposed to amount to fifteen killed, and forty-three made prisoners. —[*Bom. Gaz.*, March 23.

THE WEATHER.

Accounts from the neighbourhood of Deesa state that a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by a strong breeze and thunder storms, took place at the close of last month, which, contrary to expectation, had proved very beneficial to the dry grain, the crops of which were very luxuriant. Cultivation is said to be now carried on more extensively than formerly, and would be still more so, were it possible to exterminate the refractory coolies, of whom the coombies are in constant dread. Our correspondent informs us that, was it not for these marauders, the country would be in a higher state of cultivation, and more productive, than any other under this presidency, the soil being favourable, and water procurable by digging in almost all parts. —[*Ibid.*

OPUM AND COTTON MARKETS.

A considerable activity has prevailed; several speculations have been made in Malwa, and the price of that sort had been worked up to 920 drs. cash, and 950 drs. time bargains, but during a few preceding days, the price offered has not exceeded 880 drs. cash. The very small stock of Patna, together with its being in few hands, has caused a heavy rise in that sort, but the sales have in consequence been proportionably slow. On the arrival of the Providence, the price opened at 1,200 for Patna, and it gradually rose to 1,400 drs.; but from the same cause that affected the Malwa, only 1,350 a 80 was offered on the 10th. The stock of Malwa was estimated at 2,100 chests, and of Patna 150 chests.

Cotton, throughout the month of December was extremely dull; the Bengal sort has been principally affected by the large arrivals of China cotton, selling at 15 a 16 rs.

The cargoes of the Providence, Fazel Kurrim, and George the Fourth, sold at 11.7 and 11.2 per picul.

The Company had several cargoes on hand, and could only command about 11.7 for what a month previous 12.9 were offered.

The stock in hand was as follows:—35,000 bales of Bengal cotton, 25,000 Bombay, and 8,000 Madras. —[*Bom. Cour.*, March 19.

SMALL-POX.

We are concerned to state that the small-pox is said to be prevalent in Bombay just now, and also to the northward in the district of Broach. At the latter station the pervading influence of this frightful disease has caused an augmentation to be made to the vaccinator's establishment. —[*Hom. Chronicle*, March 15.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 13. *Regalia*, from Henning, London.—14 *England*, Reay, from London.

Departure.

March 26. *Florentia*, Wimble, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 18. The lady of Thomas Crawford, Esq., of a son.

21. At Poonah, Mrs. E. Aiken, of a son.

March 1. At Colaba, the lady of the Rev. James Clow, senior minister of the Scotch church, of a daughter.

18. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. Thos. Roe, 12th regt., of a son.

21. At Cardiff Castle, Mrs. Ferrar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. At Saint Thomas's Church, Mr. H. Antonio, clerk to the Resident of Nagpore, to Miss M. Fernandes.

17. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Wm. Leach, of the military audit department, to Miss E. C. McDougall.

DEATHS.

Feb. 11. At Ryepore, J. H. Martin, Esq., of the medical establishment of the Nagpore Rajah.

21. At Broach, of fever, Lieut. James Hay, 10th regt. N.I.

March 3. John Cumming, Esq., of the firm of John Cumming and Co., of Calcutta.

20. Of measles, Lieut. A. D. Greene, 3d L.C.

21. David Ferguson, Esq., aged 26.

25. W. Pell, Esq.

Ceylon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BENCH.

The hon. the Chief Justice has been much indisposed: he is now better. The hon. the Puisne Justice reached Galle on his way to Matura to hold the sessions. —[*Ceylon Gaz.*

COLUMBO AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twelfth anniversary of this society took place on February 22d, his Exc. the Governor in the chair. A report was read, which was adopted by the meeting. Thanks were voted to the Rev. J. M. S. Glenie, the secretary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Auxiliary Establishment in the island, the Wesleyan missionaries, &c., and, lastly, to their chairman, the Governor.

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EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

At Calpentyn, Ceylon, died, a few years ago, Capt. Moondo, a Malay officer, in his 118th year. He was born at Pattoovakan, in Batavia, and having successfully fought for the Sooman, and his country, he at last became a captain in the service of his Netherlands Majesty, and served in the expedition against the nabobs of Bengal, carried on by the Dutch. He afterwards accompanied the Dutch armies which were sent to Negapatam to oppose the progress of Hyder, whose steed he succeeded in capturing. He arrived at Ceylon, in the administration of Governor Van Ek, and was present when the Hollanders laid siege to Kandy, in the year 1785. On the surrender of the island to the arms of Great Britain, he was admitted into the English service; but shortly afterwards retired on a pension, and settled himself with his family at Calpentyn, where he died.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 9. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Baybrooke, Ceylon regt., of a daughter.

23. At Calpentyn, the wife of M. de Rosario, merchant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Jaffnapatam, Mr. P. Dies, to Miss E. Orphieus.

26. At Jaffnapatam, Mr. J. H. Corteling, to

Miss E. B. Krause.

Feb. 12. At Kalta, near Jaffnapatam, Joseph

Price, Esq., collector of Batticaloa, to Miss E. T.

Burleigh, daughter of George Burleigh, Esq.,

magistrate of Kalta.

DEATHS.

Feb. 23. At Colombo, Lieut. Richard Kelly, of 11.M.'s 45th regt.

— Christina Anthonetta, only daughter of Mr.

B. A. De Vos, aged eight years.

26. Mr. G. G. Solomon, aged 21.

March 4. Mrs. Anna Maria de Neys, widow of

the late Mr. Jacobus de Neys, aged 56.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE.

North Coast of Sumatra.—Within the last few days, a fleet of twenty-three bat-tabara prahus, importing from 2,000 to 3,000 piculs of pepper, have reached the settlement. We had a few of these traders last year, but the present is the first occasion in which they have visited the port in such numbers, their former trade having been confined to Penang. We are happy to see this description of people tempted, contrary to their custom, to make a voyage of between 300 and 400 miles in length; it speaks well for the spirit of enterprize which is abroad amongst them. And still more for the freedom and security of the British settlements

settlements in the straits, which have generated that enterprize.

Cochin China.—The first Cochin China junk of the season arrived a few days ago, and brings a report that the government has this season prohibited the exportation of rice, in consequence of an apprehended scarcity. Similar rumours are in circulation respecting Siam, and the consequence is, that the price of rice has begun to rise considerably in the market, and, it is not improbable, will attain an unusual height in the course of the season. By this opportunity it is ascertained that Messrs. Vannier and Chaigneau, the two French gentlemen who have so long resided in Cochin China, and are mandarins of high rank in that country, are at present at Saigon, where they have freighted two junks to convey themselves and families to this place on their final return to France. M. Vannier has resided upwards of thirty-six years in Cochin China, and M. Chaigneau about thirty. They are both persons of great respectability and intelligence, and it gives us pleasure to be told, that they are returning to France with ample fortunes. M. Chaigneau, who made a short visit to France about four years ago, is Consul-general of the French nation in Cochin China.

Chinese Junks.—Three more of these vessels have arrived since our last importing, besides their ordinary cargoes, an unusual quantity of tea; we have been informed, not less than 5,000 quarter chests, or 1,250 piculs. The whole of this supply is intended for native consumption, chiefly, we believe, for the markets of Java, and is of a very coarse quality, the export price in China not having, we are told, exceeded three-pence a pound. So great an importation, which it is suspected may be attended with serious loss to the owners, is said to have been encouraged by the high prices fetched by the moderate importations last year.—[*Singapore Chronicle*, Feb. 17.

MALAYAN BROLL.

Accounts have been received, within the last few days, of the death of Raja Bey, an enterprising Malay chieftain, connected by blood with the family of the kings of Indragiri, but still more illustrious by his deeds of former years as a noted pirate. He quitted this settlement, where he had resided for some time back, about four months ago, in consequence of having fallen into disrepute for a murder alleged to have been committed by him about a year ago, when he had been sent in quest of the late unfortunate Mr. Thornton and his companions. From Singapore he went to Tringanu, and from thence to Kalantan, at which last place, upon his arrival, some of his companions having

landed and mentioned his name, well known in the annals of depredation, some traders of Kalantan upbraided him as a pirate. His followers resented the affront; Raja Bey himself landed to second their efforts; crises were immediately drawn, and the affray ended in a few moments by the death of the chieftain, of eight of his followers, and of five or six of the people of Kalantan. The Raja of that place, on hearing of the rank of Raja Bey, ordered him a suitable funeral. Events of this nature, which are far from being of unfrequent occurrence, afford fair examples of the anarchy and violence which characterize the state of society under the genuine Malayan governments. Raja Bey was, in person, of slender but active form, and possessed of great courage. About two years ago he performed a feat in the neighbourhood of this settlement which gained him great repute. Accounts had been received of a gang of Malays who had murdered some Chinese, whom they had taken on board their boat as passengers. Raja Bey offered, for a small consideration, to apprehend the murderers, and bring them, bound hand and foot, to this settlement. He kept his word, and delivered up the offenders in forty-eight hours.—[*Singapore Chron.*, Feb. 17.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

As the sixth anniversary of this settlement happened on Sunday, Feb. 6., the usual entertainment was deferred till the evening of the 7th, when a large party of ladies and gentlemen, upwards of fifty in number, sat down to a handsome dinner, tastefully arranged in every respect. On the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were proposed by the Resident, and drank with great applause: "The King," with four times four; "The British settlement of Singapore," introduced by an appropriate speech, with three times three; "Lord Amherst, the Gov.-gen.," "Sir Edward Paget, Commander-in-chief, and the Bengal army," "Sir Archibald Campbell, and the heroes of Rangoon," Mr. Johnston then rose and proposed, "Mrs. Crawford and the ladies of Singapore," drank with cheering, three times three, and hearty applause.

Mr. Crawford, prefacing the toast with a few words of compliment, gave "Sir S. Raffles, whose name must be inseparable from the prosperity of Singapore;" drank with loud cheers and great enthusiasm. Capt. Flint, R.N., then proposed the health of "Mr. Crawford, Resident of Singapore," in a concise and complimentary speech; drank with loud and continued cheers from all sides. Next followed, by the Resident, "Mr. Fullerton, Governor of P. W. Island, and success to his government;" drank with much spirit; "The merchants

merchants of Singapore; loud cheering; "The memory of Itiego;" "The health of General Mina, and of all lovers of Spanish freedom;" "The cause of the Greeks, and memory of Lord Byron;" after a few other toasts equally popular and well received, with some appropriate speeches, the party left the table and joined the ladies.

The evening was passed in the utmost harmony and hilarity; and the party did not retire till near twelve o'clock, well pleased at the efforts made to secure them a happy and agreeable evening.—[*Singapore Chron.*

STATE OF THE SETTLEMENT IN 1824.

In accordance with our promise, we now lay before our readers a sketch of the progress of the settlement during the last year, under the heads of trade, population, and buildings.

To begin with the trade, the total tonnage of all descriptions, which cleared out from this port in 1824, amounted to 1552; of which 249 were square-rigged vessels, and 1303 native craft. The square-rigged vessels exceeded those of the previous year by 41, and the native vessels fell short by 109; the deficiency, in the latter instance, being chiefly occasioned by the exclusions, in the returns of the present year, of vessels importing live stock and provisions only.

In 1824, the departures for various ports of Western India amounted to 51, exceeding those of 1823, by 4. The European departures for China were 51; the native junks, 8; an excess beyond 1823, in the one case of 3, and in the other of 2. The departures for Manilla, in 1823, were only 4. In 1824, they amounted to 14. The European departures for Siam in 1823, amounted to 3 vessels. In 1824, to double that number. The Siamese junks of 1824, amounted to 44; an excess of 40 over the previous year. The junks of Cochin China and Kamboja, 26 in number, fall short of those of the year before by one. The trade of Singapore with Java is the only one which can be said to have sustained a decided decline, and this, no doubt, from the obvious cause of the restraints imposed by the Netherlands government. In 1823, there cleared out, for Java, 29 square-rigged vessels, and 53 junks or prahus; but in 1824, only 22 of the former and 3 of the latter. In the meanwhile the trade of the independent native ports has greatly increased; that of Celebes, for example, having risen from 51 to 80 prahus; that of Sumatra from 180 to 221, and that of Borneo from 65 to 119.

With respect to the European trade, we had in 1823 two direct arrivals, and nine departures, which had increased in the last year to 10 arrivals and 12 departures.

The value of the exports from Singapore in 1824 was Sp. Drs. 6,604,601, and of the imports 6,914,536, the first exceeding 1823 by 1,648,488 Sp. Drs., and the second by 1,263,988. The increase of the quantity of goods imported and exported, however, is much greater than what is implied by these values, in consequence of the great fall of prices in almost every article of both. This may be explained by one or two examples. In 1823 pepper was from 10 to 11 dollars the picul, and opium near 2,000. In the past year the first has not exceeded 8 dollars, nor the second gone beyond 1,100 or 1,200.

We proceed to offer a few remarks on some of the staple articles of trade. The imports of benzoin in 1823 were 729 piculs; in 1824, 2,863 piculs. Those of coffee in 1823 were 2,358 piculs; in 1824, 5,536 piculs. Those of pepper in 1823 were 28,303 piculs; in 1824 nearly the same. Those of rice in 1823 amounted to 78,195 piculs; in 1824 to 109,201 piculs. Those of sugar in 1823 were 14,315 piculs; in 1824, 23,350; and those of tin in 1823 were 1,408 piculs; in 1824, 4,380. The importation of European piece-goods in 1823 were 2,737 cases; in 1824 there were 3,131 cases, 14 bales and 15 corges. Those of India goods, in the first-mentioned year, amounted to 2,684 bales; but, in 1824, only to 1,419 bales, exhibiting an extraordinary diminution in this branch of trade, as might be expected from the increased taste for the fabrics of Europe. The trade in Bugis piece-goods has sustained a proportional increase, having amounted in 1823 to 2,997 corges, but in 1824 to 4,760, of which upwards of 3,000 corges have been exported: this is what had been predicted. An extraordinary increase in the importation of woollens took place in 1824, this article having increased, according to the official returns, from 98 bales and 56 cases, to 485 bales. The importation of iron has fallen off from 13,376 piculs to 9,432. The exportation, however, shews a different result, having increased from 6,864 to 10,672. In another material article, gold bullion, there has been a deficit, both in the export and import of 1824, the exports of 1823 having amounted to 540 pounds, and those of the present year only to 262. The most remarkable augmentation of all has taken place in the opium trade. In 1823 there were imported 639 chests, and exported 163; last year the importations were 1,203 chests, and the exportations 966, of which 408 were ascertained to have been taken off by native traders only. We may conclude this list with the article of spices, of which the exportation, in 1823, was Sp. Drs. 443,955, but in 1824 had increased to 697,483. In looking over the returns of the past year, we are gratified to remark the presence of several new articles, and of

others which deserve to be considered as such from the very important increase in their amounts. These articles are mother-of-pearl shells, spelter, sago, gunpowder, and fire-arms. Before concluding this statement, it is proper that we should notice that the data from which it is drawn are the official returns of the years 1823-4, for which we are indebted to the liberality of the master attendant, and that we have no where referred to a statement of the trade of 1823, drawn from different materials, and submitted by us in our number of the 16th September last. Instead of these returns exhibiting an exaggerated picture of the trade of the place, they contain internal evidence of underrating it, an error which arises principally out of the timidity of the native traders, as may be shewn by a few examples. The import of opium, all returned by the European merchant, and in which error is improbable, is 1,203 chests, but the exports, chiefly returned by natives, only 966. The import of tortoiseshell, all returned by natives, amounts only to 58 piculs, but the export returns, and made by Europeans, to less than 129 piculs and 54 catties. The import of tin, all reported by natives, amounts only to 14,380 piculs, but the exports to 17,437. The stocks of the previous year on hand will not account for these differences.

The perusal of these details, and an advertence to the extent of British trade in the Straits of Malacca previous to the establishment of Singapore, will shew, in a most satisfactory manner, the amount of the commercial advantage which results from the possession of this settlement. In the year 1819, the same in which Singapore was established, and before it was possible it could have produced any detrimental effects upon the local interests of the sister settlement, the following authentic statement was given of the trade of Prince of Wales' Island, then the only British possession in the straits. The total exports were Sp. Drs. 2,662,558, of which Sp. Drs. 569,652 consisted of straits and other Malayan produce; Sp. Drs. 645,540 of opium, Sp. Drs. 965,077 of piece-goods and other articles of Western India, and Sp. Drs. 230,133 of the manufactures and produce of China and Siam. The most remarkable part of the statement is that which concerns British and other European goods. The value of these, of all sorts and descriptions, was Sp. Drs. 136,693, something less than one-seventh part of the present exports of European articles from Singapore alone! Now, as it is asserted, and with every appearance of probability, that the trade of Prince of Wales' Island has not fallen off, but even considerably increased since 1819, it follows, that the national trade carried on in the Straits of Malacca has been since in-

creased by at least the whole amount of the trade of Singapore, and that, in consequence, instead of amounting to Sp. Drs. 2,662,558, it actually amounts to Sp. Drs. 9,267,159, or to above two millions sterling, having thus, in a period of five years, been augmented by near two hundred and fifty per cent.

The whole population of Singapore, according to a census concluded on the 30th of Dec. 1824, amounted to 12,219, according to the following statement:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans.....	60	24	84
Native Christians ...	89	43	132
Armenians.....	8	1	9
Arabs.....	10	—	10
Natives of the Deccan	687	3	690
Natives of Hindustan	196	30	226
Malays	2,791	2,339	5,130
Bugis.....	1,190	514	1,704
Javanese.....	28	10	38
Chinese	3,561	267	3,828
	8,620	3,231	11,851

When, to this number is added the military and their followers, 368 persons, we have the whole population already given. If we add to it a floating population of 2,500 throughout the year, as in the census for 1823, then we have a total population of 14,719, being an increase of 1,140 within the year, chiefly from emigration. In this period the European settlers have increased by 10, the native Christians by 58, the Deckanese, principally natives of the Coromandel coast, by 300, the Malays and Javanese by 1,966, and the Chinese by 511. The Bugis population, on the other hand, has suffered a decrease of 147, in consequence of the departure of one chief and his followers to the Dutch settlement of Rhio, at the pressing invitation of the Netherland authorities. The natives of Bengal have also decreased in numbers to the amount of 140, and so have the military and their followers to the number of 28. The population now enumerated is distributed as follows:—The central part of the settlement, containing the dwellings of the European residents, contains 668 inhabitants only. The portion lying to the south-west side contains 4,226 inhabitants, of whom no less than 2,619 are Chinese. The native town contains a population of 3,063, of whom 2,332 are natives of Indian islands. The establishment, formed within the last two years in the new harbour or straits, formed between Singapore and the cluster of islets, to the westward of it, contains 1,609 inhabitants, of whom 1,583 are Malays. A population of 2,215 is scattered over the interior of the island in gardens and plantations, to the depth of three and even four miles from the sea-side.

The occupations of the different classes of society may be shortly adverted to. An unusual proportion is employed in wholesale and retail trade. The principal artificers are—house-carpenters, blacksmiths, and bricklayers, for the greater number Chinese; porters and day labourers consist of Chinese and Malays, and boatmen almost exclusively natives of the Coromandel coast, and fishermen, a numerous class of Malays, and the description of seafaring Chinese called Abia. The number of persons employed in agriculture is above 1,000, of whom near a third are Chinese, the remainder being Malays and Bugis.

The most singular feature of the population now enumerated is the great disproportion of the sexes. In no class do the number of women equal that of the men. In the Bugis, for example, they are not one-half, and in the Chinese, the most effective part of the native population, they are only as one to thirteen. From the small number of women and children entering into the population of Singapore, and the necessarily large proportion of male adults, it follows, as a matter of course, that it is greatly more efficient than its numerical amount would seem to indicate, and that it is, in truth, virtually equal to an ordinary population of not 11,851, but reckoning upon the equality of the sexes, of double the male population, or 17,240, or, including the floating population, 19,340. The efficiency of this population would be still more highly rated if the unusual proportion of Chinese to the rest of the inhabitants were considered, the labour, industry, and capacity of every Chinese is, at least, equal to that of any other two Asiatic inhabitants, as we have elsewhere demonstrated. The Chinese of Singapore constitute about one-third part of the whole population, whereas, even in Penang, where they are proportionally more numerous than in any other European establishment, it scarcely constitutes one-sixth part of the inhabitants, and, in Java, certainly not the hundredth.

It remains to offer some account of the architectural improvements which have taken place in the course of the year. It is, in this respect, that the most sensible and obvious change has taken place; a change, indeed, which has given a new aspect to the whole features of the settlement. The houses are naturally divided into the four following classes:—No. 1, substantial houses of brick and stone throughout, with tiled roofs; 2, substantial houses of wood, with stone foundation and tiled roof; 3, wooden houses with thatched roofs; and 4, native huts. The first are the property of the English and Chinese settlers, the second and third generally of the Chinese, and the fourth commonly of the Malays, Chuliah, and

Bengalese. In Dec. 1823, the number of each class was as follows: the first class 46, the second class 90, the third class 200, and the fourth class 350. In Dec. 1824, they had increased thus: the first class 112, the second class 108, the third class 314, and the fourth class 375. The whole number of dwellings, in 1823, was 686, and, in 1824, 911, an increase of 225 houses, which shews that the settlement has been numerically augmented by nearly one-third. But the valuable and substantial part of the houses has been nearly trebled, and, accordingly, the whole value of the buildings, which, in 1823, was only Sp. Drs. 244,157, was increased, in 1824, to Sp. Drs. 509,670, of which, buildings of stone and mortar made Sp. Drs. 404,857. In the estimate now given, no government buildings of any description are included, nor any buildings beyond the limits of the town, comprehending the habitations of a population of 3,798 inhabitants.—[Singapore Chron.

Penang.

DEATHS.

Feb. 23. J. W. Toosey, Esq., of the civil service of this presidency.
25. W. M. Williams, Esq., of the civil service of this presidency, aged 28.

Netherlands India.

BATAVIA.

By a proclamation, which we have received via Holland, the Dutch have managed to place a new impost upon British commerce, without putting a corresponding one upon that of the Netherlands. We are told that a duty of two and a half guilders per pecul is put upon all coffee shipped to foreign ports in Netherlands bottoms, and it would seem but fair and equitable, *prima facie*, that a proportionate duty should be laid upon coffee shipped in British bottoms to foreign ports; but when it is understood that the Dutch ship only for the Netherlands, and not a pecul for any other place; and that the British, on the other hand, ship for every other place, and not a pecul for the Netherlands, the reciprocity of advantages will be perceived at a glance. We subjoin a copy of the proclamation.

Translation.

"We, Godert Alexander Gerard Philip Baron Vander Capellen, Grand Cross, &c. &c. &c., in council, greeting all those to whom these presents shall come, make known:

"It being fixed by the second article of the treaty, concluded on the 17th March 1824,

1824, between his majesty the King of the Netherlands and his majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that the subjects and ships of one nation shall not pay a higher duty on imports and exports in and from the ports in the eastern seas, belonging to the other nation, than double the amount paid by the subjects and ships of the nation to which the port belongs, and, with reference to the goods on which no duty is fixed, when imported or exported by the subjects, or in the ships, of the nation to which the port belongs, and the duty on which to be paid by the subjects of the other nation is fixed, in no case to exceed six per cent.

"It having appeared necessary to us, for promoting the object of this agreement, without, however, compromising the interest of the state, to establish such an understanding respecting some of the regulations here fixed upon relative to in and outward duties, to which goods imported or exported, per foreign ships, are subjected, as will bring them in connection with the above-mentioned treaty.

"We, by resolution this day taken in council of India, have approved and determined:

"1. With alteration and extension of the 22d article of the regulation of in and outward duties, dated 28th August 1818, and inclusion of our publication of the 15th July 1823 (State Paper, No. 27), to fix that henceforth an outward duty shall be paid on coffee, exported in Netherland ships to foreign ports, of two and a half guilders per pecul.

"2. With reference to and in support of articles No. 1 and 2 of our publication of the 9th July 1822 (State Paper, No. 36), and article 16 of the regulations for raising in and outward duties of 28th August 1818, to fix that henceforth a duty of six per cent. shall be paid on all goods, the produce of places situated in the Eastern archipelago belonging to the Netherlands, or to Indian powers and people with which the government of the Netherlands stands in friendly relations, on Java, and Madura, imported direct from those places in foreign vessels, without touching at any foreign ports; but when such goods are brought to Java and Madura by foreign ships, indirectly, and not without touching at any foreign ports, and do not otherwise fall within the above description, then double the amount of duties charged by Netherlands' ships, or inland vessels, placed on equality therewith, shall be paid.

"And in order that no one plead ignorance hereof, these presents shall be published wherever such publication is customary.

"And we farther charge and command all high and low authorities and officers, justices and officium, each, for so far as concern him, to attend to the punctual

performance of these presents, without partiality or regard to persons. Given at Batavia, on the 8th of February, of the year 1824.

(Signed) VAN DER CAPELLLEN.

"By order of the Governor-General in Council,

(Signed) BOUSQUET, Secretary gen."

BANCA.

The town of Minto has, as we formerly reported, been burnt to the ground, nothing escaping without the fort save the hospital and a public warehouse. Col. de la Fontaine, the resident, the next in authority, and the medical officer, had all died within a few days of each other. The whole town, consisting principally of Malay houses and a Chinese bazaar, was entirely consumed in the short space of three hours.—[Singapore Chron.

China.

CHINESE MANDATE.

The following example of solemn trifling is amusing:—

Letter from the Hoppo of Canton to the Security Merchants, dated 4th year, 10th moon, 29th day.

Tsaih, Hoppo of Canton, &c. &c., to the merchants; I have received a communication from His Exc. the Viceroy as follows: "Lou-tse-pan, the Governor of Keung-chew-foo (capital of Hainan), has reported to me [that a ship] of the red-haired nation (English or Dutch), named Ammei (the Amboyne), laden from Canton with cassia, alum, blue cloth, thread, ginger, &c., having left Macao, was driven by the wind on the coast of Tsaih-sing-few, in Lo-hwng-Heen, and wrecked there. The district magistrates reported to him (the Governor), that a merchant of Pun-Yu-Heen, named Yew-bac, being acquainted with the foreign language, they had proceeded with him to examine the captain, named Hwa-ta, or Wa-ta, (Capt. Waddle), who stated that his ship was called the Am-meina (Amboyne), or the Ammei; that he was a private merchant of the red-haired nation, and with his partner Le-shoo-le (Mr. Ymsari), had fitted out the ship to trade with China. Last year he had taken a cargo to Canton, and brought away another, which he carried to a new port, not far distant from the red-haired nation (New South Wales); he again proceeded to Canton, and left it on the 7th of the 9th moon, with a cargo of cassia, &c. He sailed from Macao on the 11th, and was proceeding to the new port (Singapore); on his way home, when he was overtaken by a tempest, which drove him on the coast of Tsaih-sing-few, wrecking

wrecking his vessel, and destroying his merchandize; and so forth.

"I, the Viceroy, have already directed the said governor to make further enquiries, and have also written to Hoppo on the same subject.

"Since Capt. Hwa-ta's ship was laden at Canton and sailed from Macao, the hong merchants must be well acquainted with the particular nation of the foreigner, as well as the captain's real name.

"I have to request that the Hoppo will desire the hong merchants to ascertain these points, and address me on the subject.

"I, the Hoppo, therefore, address this mandate to the merchants, requiring them to ascertain the above points, and present an address on the subject to both the Viceroy and myself.

"Oppose not a special mandate."

Arabia.

INUNDATION AT BAGDAD.

A letter from Bagdad, dated the 28th of May, states that this year the Tigris has considerably increased. The city of Bagdad had been for three weeks as if it were situated in the midst of extensive marshes. The waters had begun to diminish, but the city was not yet out of danger. There was previously great apprehension of a general inundation. Many houses had been undermined, and, amongst them, a part of the Pacha's palace. The ruins, which had fallen in Upper Mesopotamia, and the melting of the snow on the mountains of Media and Kurdistan, have caused this deluge. A vast number of Arabian families, who live in Lower Mesopotamia, had been nearly overwhelmed by the flood. It is reported that the mass of the people contrived to save themselves by sacrificing many of their compatriots. In the precipitation of despair, human bodies were used to raise dykes and battlements. Men, women, children, and animals were seized alive, and thrown together any how, in order to make a barrier against the advance of the evil which threatened to destroy them all. Provisions are trebled in price, and the Arabs and Kurds are every where in a state of insurrection.

Australia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Seizure of the Almorah.—The dull monotony of Sydney events has been a little broken in upon by a comical incident which occurred last week. It is undoubtedly in the recollection of our readers, that

the Almorah was chartered by government, or by the commissary, in the early part of September last, to make a voyage to Batavia, to fetch a cargo of sundries, consisting of rice, of dollars, of sugar, of wheat; and of tea, to meet and provide against the horrors of an apprehended (by whom we know not) famine. Now, it so happens, that Batavia is in those limits within which the East-India Company have and possess the exclusive right of trading—more particularly in the article of tea. The privileges of the Company have, in some respects, been narrowed by recent enactments: still, however, they are in the full enjoyment of this branch of trade as formerly. It also further happens, that, although the Almorah, under certain conditions, and with a proper license, might have brought hither a general cargo, exclusive of tea—her three hundred chests, or rather, we believe, quarter chests of tea, were considered as subjecting her to all the pains and penalties of an illicit trader; so at least were the officers advised of his Majesty's ship the Slaney, which guards the entrance of Sydney Cove. Accordingly, on the day after her arrival, and when it was known where she had been, and what she had got, a boat's crew, accompanied by the first lieutenant of the Slaney, proceeded on board, clapped a lock on the hatches, sealed up the ship's papers, a tiger and all, and declared the Almorah a lawful prize. The *bonne bouche* which a certain personage anticipated in his Rhenish, was not even allowed to quit the hold. Despatches, telegraphic and post, were immediately set a-going between Laramatta and Sidney. The captain of the man of war declared it to be his duty to seize the ship on behalf of the East-India Company. The Governor, it is generally rumoured, has disclaimed participation in the greater part of this mercantile speculation. His Excellency, it is understood, gave his sanction to only so much of the project as extends to a cargo of rice; the government, therefore, are completely exonerated from the consequences; and the conflict, if any there be, will be between the East-India Company on one hand, and the charterers on the other. The cargo is very valuable—it has been variously estimated. The dollars, it has been asserted, amount to twenty-five thousand pounds; there being, according to many accounts, fifty boxes, each containing 2,000 dollars. We have heard, indeed, that one hundred thousand dollars are actually entered in the manifest. The wheat cost at Batavia about twenty shillings a bushel; and we have been assured, that this article will at any time fetch in the Batavian market full twelve shillings a bushel; if this be true, it is well worthy the attention of the Australian farmer, who may be sure of a remunerating price; and

and, in this respect, has a very great encouragement given him for the cultivation of his land. Treasury Bills obtained a premium of 17 and 18 per cent., which amply pays for the whole expense of sending for them, including commission, freight, &c., the rate of exchange here averaging between 14 and 15 per cent. The tea was bought tolerably cheap, it having cost only 1s. a pound—it is black tea. The rice is supposed to be worth about 15s. per bag. There are some private investments on board. The Captain had a small venture of dollars.—[*Australian*, Feb. 24.]

A summary mode of recovering possession of the Almorah seems to have been advised by the attorney-general, who himself accompanied the party destined to carry it into execution; but upon a demonstration of resistance, by firing blank cartridges, they were obliged to return without accomplishing their object. The Almorah subsequently sailed for Calcutta, where the question will be brought to a legal decision.—[*Ibid.*]

DISTURBANCE AT SYDNEY.

There has been a serious disturbance between the soldiery and the settlers; the former are stated to have committed great excesses, when in a state of intoxication. The Sydney papers mention that the soldiers were kept in their garrison after nightfall; and the promptitude and good conduct of the officers are highly praised.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAT.

The following circumstance occurred the other night at the house of Mr. Robertson, watchmaker, in George Street, near the King's Wharf.—It is well known that Mr. R. has a family of children. These children, five of them quite babes, have their bed-rooms up-stairs, and lay two in a bed. About midnight, on Friday or Saturday last, Mr. R.'s eldest son was disturbed by some animal, which he supposed to be a cat; he gave a kick, and it fell off the bed.—In a few moments after the animal found its way into his sisters' bed-room, and there in like manner created an alarm; it was knocked off the bed, and expressed great displeasure by squeaking: it was then known to be a rat. The horrid animal was not to be retarded from the object in view by these rebuffs; he made another attack. Some moments after the second alarm, one of the little girls was heard to scream; but all the children being inclined to sleep, even the little creature that was wounded also fell asleep. The morning, however, presented a most dismal scene. The bed, containing Lavalette and Jenny, was drenched in blood. The rat had seized the children just above the nose,

and immediately below the forehead. One of the teeth had entered a vein that caused the blood to flow most copiously. Lavalette was nearly in a state of insensibility, and quite colourless. It is supposed that the animal must have been satiated with blood, and then retreated. The houses in the lower end of the town are alarmingly infested with these horrid vermin. Plenty of good strong cats (instead of so many useless annoying curs) would be of great advantage to large houses where children constitute so great a portion of the inmates.—[*Sydney Gazette*, Dec. 2.]

The Mauritius.

SINGULAR PROCLAMATION.

Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, the Governor of the Mauritius, has issued a singular proclamation from the Government House, Fort Louis, requiring proprietors of estates, leasees, and other occupants, to deposit at the civil commissaries of their respective quarters, in the course of the year, ten birds' heads, or twenty rats' tails, at their option, for every slave in their possession. The birds' eggs, young birds, or rats, found and destroyed in their nests, shall be counted in common with others. A penalty of six sols is fixed on every bird's head and rat's tail not furnished. Every head of an ape or monkey shall be received as equivalent to six rats' tails, or twelve birds' heads. All those races are considered destructive to the harvest and culture on the island.

East Coast of Africa.

NATAL.

Three naval officers, and a party of H.M.'s ship *Andromache's* men, in the York tender, visited that enterprising officer, Lieut. Farewell, R.N., and party, at the third point Natal, commonly called Port Natal. Chaca, king of that part of the eastern coast of Africa, had given Lieut. Farewell a grant of the harbour and territory surrounding, and demonstrated every civility and attention, frequently soliciting Lieut. Farewell to visit his hotbed city, distance about two days' walk from the coast. Chaca's force about him consists of from thirteen thousand to fifteen thousand well-made fine young men, who are in a state of perfect nudity, and hardly one of them but appears to have been wounded. Their instruments of warfare are simply a shield and spear, of a larger size than are used by other clans, and only one of each is permitted to each warrior: if in action a man returns without either, he is instantly put to death. Their mode

of fighting, therefore, differs in some measure from the rest of the savage tribes in Africa, since with this shield they dexterously avoid the thrown arrows of their enemies, whose practice is to carry numbers, and then rush in. Chaca's marauding routes and attacks are generally nocturnal. The kraaled city is situated on a hill; the foot is walled in with a composition of manure, clay, and earth, which cements and becomes durable. The huts resemble bee-hives, with no other aperture than the one to creep in at, differing widely from those of their opposite neighbours, the Madagasses, whose huts are constructed of bamboo and palm-leaves, a floor risen something from the earth, and mats to repose upon. Chaca is a well-made man, and above the common stature of his subjects; he does not allow of a plurality of wives, giving to each as he thinks fit one; none dare ask, none dare seek another. His own concubines are numerous; hitherto, so soon as they prove pregnant, they are put to death, saying, he is too young to have children now, though he is between thirty and forty years old; but so exceedingly averse is he to an overgrown population, that he frequently orders the infants of those whom he has united by his own mandate to be destroyed. When his subjects do not approach him with the bow and toss of the hand (the accustomed ceremony in his presence), or appear to be seeking other wives, nay, for numerous other minor offences, he orders them instantly to be speared to death. The death of those unfortunate subjects, since Lieut. Farewell has been at Natal, average at least fifty a week. There has not been discovered or heard of, from the commencement of the Caffre country on the frontiers of Cape Colony, taking the whole extent of the coast to the third degree of south latitude, so consummate, cruel, and perfect a tyrant.

So extraordinary was the appearance of that noble animal, the horse, to Chaca and his tribe, that when Lieut. Farewell first arrived among them, and Chaca saw the horse gallop, mounted, he offered, and actually gave Lieut. Farewell six live bullocks to gallop him again. He holds the animal in the greatest terror and fear, nor could he be reconciled to approach it. He has an abundance of bullocks; and to prevent their destruction from the intrusion of the numerous quadrupeds, they are kraaled in every night. Since our enterprising countryman has been at Port Natal, Chaca has established two kraals on a rising ground, commanding a view of Lieut. Farewell's location, containing about fifty blacks (as Chaca says) for the purpose of protecting him. Much it is feared, although the officer is at present a favoured participant of his grant and attention, that these blacks will be ordered

to embrace an unengaged moment, and himself fall a victim to the blood-thirsty appetite of this barbarian. Lieut. Farewell, while bartering for ivory, is also employed in fortifying himself, having already completed a wall eleven feet high, trenched without, and mounted on it four four-pounders, and is erecting a house in the centre, of the materials of the country, manure, clay, and earth; his party now consists, at Port Natal, of two Englishmen and four Hottentots. There is another enterprising young man, of the name of Flynn, in the service of Lieut. Farewell, about thirty miles from Port Natal: the natives seem much attached to him. He has adopted the custom of the country by going naked, except a piece of cloth round his waist down to the knees, and is qualifying his skin to the lubricity of the natives; he is also collecting ivory. Chaca says he is going into the interior for some moons, to destroy a nation; that when he returns he will proceed in the direction of Delagoa Bay; then he will return and slay all before him till he meets the "white king,"—pointing in the direction of our Cape Colony—as, he observes, he knows there is a white king, and there shall be but one white king and one black king. He will, however, find a powerful enemy in Gaika, king of the Caffres. The vessel *Julia*, which left Port Natal last December, with ivory, obtained in barter for beads and dunnage, with eleven of the settlers returning to the Cape, had not been heard of. Lieut. Farewell having been without a communication for some time, and having made himself proficient in the language, had requested, and Chaca had allowed him, a party, with one of Lieut. Farewell's men, to traverse an immense country, crossing the territories of chief Macasana and Samba, who are under subjection to him, and possessing the country near to the banks of Delagoa Bay, to intimate to such English vessels as might be there his exact situation. The last account from the remainder of Lieut. Farewell's party are of the 25th of May—all well.

Asiatic Russia.

Extract of a letter from Neishney Novgorod, dated Aug. 16.—A much smaller quantity of goods than usual has been brought this year from Kiachta, in consequence of which the prices are much higher. Tea, which was sold last year at 330 to 550 roubles per chest of 40 to 50 pounds, is now worth from 400 to 750. Only 700 bales of nankeens have been brought, which were sold at 50 or 60 roubles. The consignments of this article diminish, because the nankeens of Russian manufacture are in no respect inferior

to those of China; 25,000 bales of them have been brought hither, which sell from 35 to 50 roubles.

Cape of Good Hope.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE COLONY.

By a proclamation published at the Cape, it appears that a warrant received his Majesty's sign manual, the 9th February last, directing a council to be established for the colony "to advise and assist in the administration of the government thereof," to consist of the governor, the chief justice, and five other individuals of the first rank in the colony.

ALTERATION OF THE CURRENCY.

By an ordinance of the Governor in Council, dated 6th June 1825, it is enacted, in conformity with directions from his Majesty's government (it being determined that the British silver money shall be the circulating medium of all the colonial possessions of the crown), that British silver money shall be a legal tender in the colony, in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to the public, at the rate of 1s. 6d. for each paper rix dollar. From and after the 31st December next, all public accounts are to be rendered in British money, and all contracts or purchases for the public service are to be made in the same.

A public notice from the commissariat, dated Cape Town, June 8, intimates that persons desirous of tendering rix dollars for treasury bills, drawn at thirty days' sight, may receive them at the rate of a bill of £100 sterling for every £103 in paper rix dollars, computing each rix

dollar as equivalent to 1s. 6d. British sterling money.

The publication of the above ordinance has thrown the inhabitants of the colony into great consternation. They prayed the Governor to stay the measure; but his Excellency's orders being peremptory, he refused. The merchants assembled to deliberate on the subject, and it is expected that a memorial will be forwarded to England by the next conveyance.

Egypt.

A Roman journal (the *Notizie del Giorno*) publishes a letter, dated from Alexandria on the 11th of June, in which the following facts are stated:—"The Pacha is entirely occupied with the augmentation of his military force. He is expending considerable sums on his expeditions to the Morea. In a few days 6,000 men were to sail from Egypt; 30,000 are organizing in the vicinity of Cairo; and it appears to be the intention of the Viceroy to raise his army to 60,000 men. The French general, Boyer, who has a salary of 12,000 francs, is at the head of these proceedings. He has several other French officers under his command, who endeavour to exclude the Italian refugees from the Egyptian service. One of the latter, in consequence of these intrigues, challenged Colonel Gaudin, and killed him in the duel with two thrusts of his sword. The Viceroy has denounced serious punishment against all those disorderly practices, by which he is likely to be deprived of his most valuable officers. Egypt is filled to excess with cotton and indigo. The Americans readily supply the cultivators with the seeds of their best cottons."

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 9, 1825.

Government Securities.

Remittable . . . S.Rs. 33 0 to 33 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable . . . 3 0 to 8 8 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 5500 to 5550 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—
to Buy 1s. 10d to 1s. 11d.—to Sell, 1s. 11d to 2s.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 per 100
Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 96 per 100 Madras
Rupees.

Promissory Notes of the Java Government, bearing
interest at 7 per cent., 2 per cent. premium.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills . . . S.Rs. 4 0 per cent.
Ditto Government ditto . . . 3 0 ditto.
Ditto, 3 months certain . . . 4 4 ditto.

Price of Bullion.

Sovereigns, each Sa. Rs. 10 8 to 11 12
Bank of England Notes 10 0 to 10 8
Spanish Dollars, per 100 210 12 to 211 0

Madras, March, 24, 1825.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable 36 per cent. premium.
Unremittable 3 ditto.

Bombay, March, 26, 1825.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 142 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable 108 to 116 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 Bom. Rs. per
100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, 96 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

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Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

The following is the only official intelligence from the seat of war:

Extract of a despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, dated 2nd Feb. 1825. (No place named.)

My letter of the 12th instant would inform you of the immediate advance of the different columns composing the small field force from the army under my command. The land column under my own immediate orders arrived here (Lain) yesterday, a distance from Rangoon, by the road, of fifty-nine miles, without having met the slightest opposition, although a strong division of the enemy, under Maha Siliwah, waited our approach in the old Talian fort at Mophie until I had actually made my disposition for attack, when it broke and dispersed into a close jungle in the rear. The Carian inhabitants of the country through which we have passed have viewed the expulsion of the Burmese with much satisfaction; they have received us with kindness and friendship; their ruined villages, and fields laid waste, convince me they must be sincerely happy at the change, and I have endeavoured to confirm the hope of peace they entertained, by the enclosed proclamation, which has already procured us some assistance in rice, road-making, and slaughter buffaloes.

I have not heard directly from Brig. Gen. Cotton since I left Rangoon; but prisoners inform me Paulang has been taken with great ease, the Kee Woongee and his troops retiring before my marine column upon Damoobew; there, by all accounts, the whole Burmese force still remains, with what intention I cannot understand, for by all the rules of modern warfare, the position at Damoobew is turned the instant I reach the Irrawaddy, either at Sarago or Naungur; the intervention of a broad and rapid stream, with the want of pontoons, will necessarily prevent me from deriving the full advantage my situation would otherwise give me; but I shall at least prevent the Burmese army from crossing to the left bank of the river in sufficient time to cover Prome. I do not, of course, expect to reach that point without some fighting; but, to the best of my information, there is nothing now in my front that could materially impede my progress.

Proclamation by Brig. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B. & K.C.T.S., Commander of the English Army in the dominions of the King of Ava.

"Inhabitants of the Burman Empire!

"The English forces have come amongst you to seek redress for the cruel murders and numerous insults your arrogant court had the presumption to inflict upon, and offer to, the subjects of the British Government, in a time of profound peace. "A great and generous nation, confident in its own strength, like that of the British empire in India, tried every thing possible by mild and temperate expostulation, to make your court sensible of the enormity of its conduct, and the inevitable consequences that a perseverance in it would occasion. These remonstrances tended only to increase the insolence of the court of Ava. Recourse to arms was, therefore, the only measure left to the English in support of their own rights and dignity. What that appeal has already produced it is unnecessary for me to say: you all know it. The bravery of my troops has already deprived the court of Ava of its maritime provinces of Mergui, Tavoy, Yeh, Martaban, and the Island of Cheduba. The ancient kingdom of Pegu has become a desert from the ravages of war. The most powerful armies possible for your court to get together have been sent against us; we have dispersed them like chaff! Since the arrival of my force at Rangoon in the month of May last, we have, at different periods, taken from you more than 700 pieces of artillery, and small arms too numerous to be counted; and your loss in lives has been, as you all know, most enormous; and with you on that account I lament the tears of aged parents, sisters, widows, and innocent children. All this has been endured merely to support the folly and obstinacy of your court, to whom our peaceable desires have

been made known. Yet it still obtains from offering any reparation for the wanton cruelties and unprovoked injuries I have already mentioned. It only, therefore, remains for me to carry the victorious English arms, not only to your capital, but to the remotest parts of your kingdom, till your court is brought to a proper sense of that justice, honour, and policy due from one neighbouring state to another.

Having thus briefly explained the cause of our coming in arms amongst you, you will see and fully understand, that to your own king and government alone have you to attribute all the past calamities of the war, and such as may still ensue from its further progress. My most anxious desire is to alleviate those miseries towards the peaceable and innocent inhabitants, to the very utmost of my power. Show yourselves, therefore, deserving of that feeling towards you, by keeping, as we advance, yourselves and your families peaceably and quietly in your houses, and you may depend upon the most inviolable protection of your persons and property. Bring to my army such articles of the produce of your farms and industry as you wish to dispose of; every thing will be paid for with the most scrupulous fidelity. I ask you not to take up arms or any part whatever in the war; I have troops sufficient for all the objects I have in view, without any further aid. May the spirit of your forefathers direct your hearts to follow the line of conduct I have laid down for your guidance, which will ensure for you, as I have already promised, my fullest protection, and every respect to your religion and temples, &c. &c.

"Given under my hand and seal, at Rangoon, the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

"A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen., &c. &c."

By order, "J. J. SNODGRASS, M.S."

The private communications are numerous, and sometimes at considerable variance with each other in essential particulars.

RANGOON.—The following letter contains a detail of the operations of Gen. Campbell, subsequent to leaving this place:

On the 15th we moved at 5 A. M., and after a tedious march, occasioned by the roughness of the road (the distance being only five miles), encamped at 10 A. M. on a large plain, nearly one mile distant from any water. On the 16th, we moved on a shocking pathway running parallel to the course of a serpentine river, and encamped again at noon amidst grass seven feet high, in the rear of a small Karrian village, whose inhabitants are the first natives we have seen since leaving Rangoon. The pioneers were employed during the evening in constructing scaling ladders, as we expected to attack an old Pegu fortress, called Mophi, about five miles in advance. On the 17th, at 3 A. M., the advanced guard and pioneers started, in order to make a bridge across a nullah, which, after running round Mophi, strikes off in a southerly direction. At 6 A. M. the troops moved, leaving the baggage behind, and proceeded on a miserable bullock track, and the general deserted the main road in order to cross the said nullah out of gun-shot of the place. At 7½ A. M. we overtook the ad-

vance, and crossing over the bridge, found ourselves on an extensive plain, at the extremity of which, and girt by jungle, we distinguished the pagoda of Mophi. We plainly discovered a number of horsemen moving about; however, upon nearing the place, we found it to be a deserted village, with the remains of an old Pegu fort, which when we entered, a few muskets were discharged from the houses without effect, and the fellows then ran. The whole of this plain is indented to such a degree with the marks of elephants' and buffaloes' feet, that the horses were nearly crippled in galloping over it. Then we rested until the 19th, and started at 6 A. M. and moved on a pretty good road through a jungle, and after a march of eight miles and a half, again encamped in part of a deserted village, called Maiondoga. On the 20th, at 7 A. M., we moved onwards from Maiondoga. Our road lay through a deep jungle, and the road was so intolerably bad that we did not come to our ground until noon, although the distance was only seven miles and a half. We passed through a small village, where we obtained a few eggs from the Karrians. On the 21st we again started at 5 A. M., and at 9 encamped in an open spot, after a march of eight miles and a half through a deep jungle. On the 22d, the morning being unusually foggy, we moved at 5, while it was pitch dark, and proceeded about half a mile before day-break, when we found ourselves in a thick jungle, on a tolerable road, but very narrow, inasmuch that the gun-wheels, by constantly catching in the trees, delayed us extremely, and the six miles were not performed until 9 A. M., when we arrived at this place (Lain), on the left bank of the Tantiheen river, which is here about 150 yards over. Lain is a large village, entirely deserted. We are encamped on the site of an ancient Pegu fort, about a stone's throw from the river. The Saecses, by coming in advance, managed to procure some paddy, which is the first grain the cattle have tasted since leaving Rangoon. We are all in high health and spirits, but the weather is warm. Thermometer at 99° in the tent. Here we shall halt till the boats come up. Colonel Godwin landed at Maiondoga, and will join us this evening. Some Burmese have been taken on their way with despatches from Bundooh at Pegu. They say, that while they were at Paulang the English came and took it, in spite of every resistance. This must be Gen. Cotton. Bundooh is at Donabew, and Sarawaddy is at Proma.—[*Col. Gen. Gaz.*, March 24.]

The operations of the water column, under Brig. Gen. Cotton, are thus detailed:—The troops of this column left Rangoon, on the 16th of February. On the 17th, they reached Teau, where they found three new stockades unoccupied, and de-

stroyed them the same evening. The advance division, two miles above, were fired on from the bank, and lost two sailors killed and one wounded. They burnt, on the left bank, a strong breast-work of timber and a stockade; early on the morning of the 18th they destroyed another stockade on the right, nearly opposite. On the 19th the tide carried the advance to the two outer stockades of Paulang (placed on opposite banks of the river), but too late fully to reconnoitre them. The main body anchored about six miles below. The reconnaissance was completed early on the 20th. Whilst the steam-boat and Satellite were coming up, a battery of three mortars and two six-pounders was erected on a point separated from the left stockade by jungle and swamp, and which also commanded the right one. It opened in less than thirty-five minutes, and immediately the shells caused confusion, and made the Burmese lie in their holes. This time was also taken, while the tide was running out, to arrange the columns of attack on each side of the river, formed under the banks out of shot, and prepared to make the attack on a given signal, when the steam-boat and Satellite had anchored and produced the desired impression, the column on the right pulling off to carry their stockade on the right bank, and the left column to carry that on the left. The tide turned at half-past three; but, owing to the Satellite grounding, the steam-boat, in which Captains Alexander and Chads were, did not come up till five. The attack was instantly made, and both stockades were in our possession in five minutes, without any loss on our side. The practice of the mortar-battery was excellent, and the rockets were of the most material use. The enemy ran instantly. The columns advanced immediately on each bank, and Brig. Gen. Cotton, who had joined the steam-vessel in passing, and hoisted the signal on seeing the impression made, proceeded with the right column, under Lieut. Col. O'Donoghue, in Captain Chad's gig; a flanking party was then thrown out to protect our advance up the banks of the river, and the troops instantly moved on, discovering the great stockade of Paulang directly in their front, situated on a point of land commanding the El Euchinuer branch, and the other running into the Dalla creek. It looked very strong and extensive. The Tantabean branch was also between the two columns; but as some Burmese were seen fording it, our men were ordered to put their ammunition on their bayonets and do the same.—It was not higher than the arm-pit, and the column got easily over. The steam-vessel was coming up at this time, and the right column was immediately opposite the Paulang stockade, separated by the river.

The enemy could not stand, and after a very

very weak and confused fire, they instantly vacated it at each angle. The boats having kept parallel with the troops, both columns were instantly embarked and posted at it, and gained it without the loss of a man. The Burmese had 4,000 or 5,000 in the three places.

Brig. Gen. Cotton's force was to have moved the next morning; but the Satellite was still aground, and not likely to be got off. The people of the country (the Carians) were flocking in; and the most positive directions had been given to prevent plunder.

The large stockade of Paulang or Paulang is said to be remarkably strong; built of new timber, and sixteen feet high, with regular parapets and projecting angles. Immense quantities of gunpowder, broken jinjalls, and a few brass guns were taken. All the men lost by the enemy were killed by the shells and rockets, to which circumstance is to be attributed our trivial loss. The use of these projectiles, previously to running up the troops, is of the first importance in saving the lives of our men.—[*Col. Gen. Gaz.*, March 17.]

Brig. Gen. Cotton next proceeded to Donabew, where he met with a repulse, of which the details follow:—Brig. Gen. Cotton attacked the enemy's position at Donabew on the 8th inst. at a pagoda, which was carried with a loss to the enemy of 400 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The second stockade, distant from the first 500 yards, was then cannonaded and attacked. This attempt proved unsuccessful, and the brig. gen., finding that his force was not strong enough to carry the main stockade (even had he taken the second), and being exposed to a heavy fire, judged it prudent to re-embark the troops, and to drop down four miles below Donabew until reinforced. Our loss was heavy on the occasion, amounting to 130 killed and wounded, including in the former Capt. Rose and Cannon, of H. M. 89th.—[*Ibid.*, Apr. 4.]

Another account is as follows:—I do not believe Gen. Cotton had altogether 1,000 men, and it is said there are 30,000 at Donabew, and all of them fighting behind walls. I am told that a summons was sent to the fort to surrender, but that Bundoohah replied he was determined to fight, and that all his men had come to the same determination. It is said Bundoohah has intimated that any prisoners taken shall be well treated. After the first work was taken, they attempted the second, in front of the gate of which were holes filled with loose earth and spikes. A heavy fire was opened from the fort, and Gen. Cotton, finding it impracticable to succeed, prudently retired. In this, as in the first attack, planks were obliged to be laid down for the men to walk on, to prevent their being injured by the spikes. Considering the numerical strength of the detachments, I think they performed as much as could

possibly be expected. The enemy's gunners at Donabew were chained to their guns.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

The operations of Major Sale's detachment are thus reported:

Rangoon, March 13, 1825.—An officer of H. M.'s 13th foot has just arrived from Bassein, which is in our possession. The Burmahs set fire to it before Major Sale and his party arrived, and then ran away; consequently our troops marched in without opposition. Major Sale's party burnt one or two stockades at Negrais, which were deserted some time before; and, on their way from thence to Bassein, they took two stockades, with very little opposition, the occupiers of them running away as soon as they tasted our powder and shot. About three miles below Bassein there was a very extensive town, with a number of good houses and gilt pagodas. A party was sent there to get water, with strict orders not to molest anybody, nor destroy any thing; the natives had, however, deserted the place, and carried away most of their things. Proclamations were posted up in different parts; and on the return of the party to the ships, they proceeded onwards to Bassein. Soon after the arrival there of Major Sale and his party, a chief of the town (a man of some importance) waited on him, and said he had come in consequence of the proclamation, which they hailed with pleasure. He added, that the peasantry had been in the greatest distress for the last ten months, and that he would do his utmost towards procuring cattle, and every thing the place furnished that was serviceable to the army. The inhabitants of the town had not yet returned, but he said that they would immediately on reading the proclamation. He offered also to endeavour to bring in the head man of Bassein, and stated that several men of consequence had been in irons for the last ten months; they were of course immediately released; the marks on their wrists and ankles reached nearly to the bone!—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

Subsequent advices add the following particulars:—Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell's division reached Sarawaddy on the Irawaddy, distant 112 miles from Rangoon, on the 3d March, without losing a man either from sickness or otherwise; and the troops continued very healthy. It was the intention of the commander of the forces to halt at this place until communicating with Brig. Gen. Cotton, of whose operations, subsequent to the capture of Paulang, no accounts had been received at headquarters down to the 4th March. Proma is distant eight short marches from Sarawaddy.

Private letters from Rangoon of the 18th March mention that Sir A. Campbell was to be at Donabew on the 19th. Lieut. col.

col. Pollock was proceeding from Rangoon to join Brig-gen. Cotton with two 18-pounders, two mortars, and several howitzers, and Brig. McCreagh was also preparing to move with the Royals and two native regiments.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, April 7.]

The following remarks upon the country are contained in one of the letters:—It is painful to observe this rich and highly favoured country, one of nature's fairest gifts to man, laying a barren waste, and producing only noxious luxuriant weeds, where the golden harvest ought to gladden the heart and reward the toil of the industrious husbandman, and shower down plenty and prosperity on a happy race. The causes of this sad truth are numerous, and may be traced in the turbulent and warlike spirit of the nation, and an extremely scanty population probably resulting from it; in the want of just and fixed laws, and consequent uncertainty of property; in the indolence and abject condition of the poor, and in the avarice and cruel tyranny of the government.

The cultivation of the soil appears to have been ever an object of minor importance in the eye of the Burmese government, and in this Egypt, or granary of the empire, left almost exclusively in the hands of the Carian tribes, who are exempted from military service, and pay enormous taxes; and untalented, untutored, as these poor people are, the land amply enables them not only to keep up the consumption of their own respective districts, but to contribute largely, some years wholly, to the supply of the upper and less fertile provinces. Nothing can present a picture of greater misery than the appearance of a Carian village: their houses are scarcely so good as dove-cots, perched upon bamboos many feet from the earth, with a notched stick raised almost perpendicularly from the earth, as the sole means of egress and ingress to their dwellings, which, generally speaking, are a mere shed, and the picturesque group within exposed to the gaze of the passer-by. The Carians are a stout and hardy race; dressed in a long chemise close up to the neck in front, and open half-way down the back, with a broad worked border at the bottom; cut this off, and you have the regular smock-frock worn in Kent. In all the women I observed the traces of premature old age, brought on, no doubt, by the hard labour they daily undergo.

The province of Sarawaddy, as well as many other parts of Ava, abounds in perhaps the finest and most valuable timber in the world: mines of various metals, exclusively the property of the crown, are also found in various parts of the empire; and to these prolific sources of wealth the court of Ava has long devoted

its attention, to the utter neglect of the more certain produce of the soil, and, as in the end has generally been found, the most certain source of national prosperity. Our line of march has merely skirted Sarawaddy, but it has exposed to us an inexhaustible mine of wealth, in the noble and magnificent forests through which we have passed. Here are trees of no stunted growth, but each of its class towering up to the full bulk and stature assigned it by the laws of nature. We know of other countries perhaps rivalling Pegu in her forests, but I know of none where similar advantages are enjoyed with equal facility of transporting their produce to any quarter of the globe. Here there is scarcely a square mile that does not possess its nullah or channel for carrying down what wood may have been prepared in the dry season to the different sea-ports; from this, rafts might be sent down to Rangoon and Bassein almost with equal ease. At Bassein a fleet of three-deckers could lay in safety; and vessels of any burthen might proceed to that port to receive a cargo. The arrival of the Taitian chief at Rangoon, and their pointed avowal of their sentiments and the assumption of a legal claim to the crown of Pegu on the part of one of the deputies, naturally call for every information connected with the riches and resources of Pegu, and the advantages which the government of India, as allies or protectors, might derive.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, April 7.]

ARRACAN.—It appears that Commodore Hayes entered the great Arracan river on the 22d February. Having received information which induced him to believe that the principal Mug chieftains were confined at Chambala, a stockade garrisoned by about 1,000 men half a tide from the capital, whose liberation would prove of essential service to the advancing army, he determined upon attacking the work. Accordingly, on the 23d, he stood up the Promé Pura Khione, or branch leading from the Oresawing river to Arracan, in the *Research*, *Vestal*, and several gun vessels, having on board one company of his Majesty's 54th regiment. At 2 p.m. they came in sight of the enemy's works, who soon afterwards opened a heavy fire upon the *Gunga*, *Saugor*, and *Vestal*, the headmost vessels. The *Research*, getting within half pistol-shot, commenced a heavy cannonade and fire of musketry upon the stockade and breast work, which was returned by the enemy with great regularity and spirit. On ranging to the northern end of the stockade, with intent to anchor and flank it, as well as to allow the other vessels to come into action, the commodore found his ship raked from forward by another stronger battery and stockade of which he had no previous information. After a severe engagement of

two

two hours' duration, the tide beginning to fall, the commodore was obliged to wear round and drop down the river. Both the *Research*, *Asseergurh*, *Asia*, *Felix*, and *Isabella*, took the ground and remained fast for several hours near the batteries; but the enemy made no attempt to fire at or molest them. The loss was severe: here Major Schallch lost his life, with Mr. Rogers, second officer of the *Research*, and three privates of the 54th regt.; the wounded amounted to thirty-two.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

The whole of the Arracan coast appears to be inaccurately described in the charts, and full of dangers.

The unsuccessful result of the attack on Chambala did not derange the plans of Brig. Gen. Morrison, whose line of march did not approach the stockade. On the 17th March he had approached to within fourteen miles of Arracan, without the loss of a man. On that day the elephants, with a preparation of draught cattle, reached his camp, and an immediate advance was to take place. It appears certain that the enemy received reinforcements from Ava and Talak; but the estimate of their number has diminished from 20,000 to 2,000. The greater part of the Burmese troops lately stationed at Khione Peela had been withdrawn, and the enemy were said to have concentrated their force at Muhat-hee, a place twelve miles distant from the British camp, where the first serious opposition was expected.

His further progress may be gathered from the following extracts:

Camp, Key-Kraingdong, March 14.—“The reports prevalent in camp at present are extremely at variance with each other, but it is generally imagined that the Burmese, encouraged by their late success in repelling the attack of the ships at Chambala, will make a stand either at Mahatee or Arracan itself. Hence, ere long, you will probably hear of a rencontre between us and them: but as we have now got over our twelve pounders, they will in all probability find an enemy to contend with very different to any they have hitherto met in this quarter. The weather has of late been very sultry, the thermometer in my tent frequently rising above 95° at noon, and the wind occasionally is dry and hot as at the commencement of the hot winds in the upper provinces. Fowls are here in great abundance, and of the finest breed perhaps in India, being large and fat. The people in the villages present no appearance of poverty, but on the contrary are in good condition and have all the appearance of being fed. Their features correspond closely with those of the Malays; but I have discovered no traces of opium smoking, although the use of the pandoo, or pipe formed of a long hollow reed with an earthen chillum

at the extremity, is universal as in Java. The women are here observed employed in various occupations, such as pounding rice, and making and mending mats, one or two instances of which I have observed in passing through the village of Paisamar. They are without exception the ugliest race upon which I ever set eyes, being in general much taller and more masculine in their appearance than the Malay women. The Mugs are apparently friendly to us, and I have no doubt will hereafter be rendered a most useful class of our subjects. In every village is at least one school superintended by several Pongrees or priests, who instruct their pupils exactly on the Lancasterian principle, every boy being furnished with a black painted board covered with pounded charcoal, on which the writing is performed by means of a pen or pencil made of *steatite* or soap stone. So far as I can judge, every Mug is acquainted with his alphabet, and enabled to read and write; but of course this must be received with limitation, as I have as yet had very limited opportunities of making inquiries into their character and manners.—[*Scotsman*, Mar. 29.]

Gen. Morrison's Camp, March 24.—

“We expect to march to-morrow in advance, and on Monday we shall force the Pada Pass, which is within five miles of Arracan.” Some officers who had gone out reconnoitring, had proceeded as far as this pass, and were fired on by the enemy. It is formed by the river or nullah on one side and a mountain of some elevation on the other, and is south of Arracan. The capital is said to be strongly situated, between two rivers or nullahs, and having in front and on the opposite side of the river a fort called the Bundoolah's fort, and also a strong stockade to the west. By the line of march which General Morrison has pursued, he has avoided many of the nullahs by which the country is intersected; and from his present position in the capital, there is scarcely a single nullah to impede him. Chambala, where the stockade attacked by Commodore Hayes is situated, lies to the N.W. of Kainkrungdyng, where Gen. Morrison was at the date of the last accounts, and is distant about seven or eight miles, and about ten from the capital.—[*Cal. John Bull*, April 5.]

Letters from Brig-gen. Morrison's camp, of the 30th of March, mention that the Chambala stockade had been evacuated by the enemy, and afterwards totally destroyed by our gun-boats. Arracan, at that date, had not been attacked, but was closely invested, the Burmese being strongly posted on the summits of the surrounding hills, which completely command the fort.—[*Ibid.*, April 7.]

We have seen a letter from Chittagong of April 3, which, in a short postscript, says,

says, that letters had been received from Ramoo announcing that Arracan is taken. We are ourselves disposed to believe it; but up to a late hour we could not obtain any further confirmation of its being true.

—*Ibid.*, April 9.

[When the *Albion* left Calcutta, 16th April, it was understood that Arracan had fallen, but the fact is uncertain.]

CACHAR.—The operations in this quarter are suspended by reason of the weather.

Cachar, March 11.—“The state of the road through the forest now beggars all attempt at description; the rain which fell during February made it so soft, that the cattle sunk, and could not extricate themselves without assistance. Attempts were made to repair the road by putting grass and reeds over the worst places; in the mean time we have had several successive days of heavy rain, which has made it infinitely worse.

“The necessity of supplying the local battalion and pioneers with provisions became daily more urgent; and as many of the elephants were already done up, and about 300 Binjarrah bullocks lost in the mud, a supply was sent forward by the coolies: a thousand are said to have been sent, out of which only 250 reached their destination.

“It is most distressing to see the poor Binjarrahs: it must be seen to be adequately felt. Fancy the bullocks up to their backs in a quagmire; some that succeeded in throwing their loads struggled out of the mud, and only escaped a miry grave to die on the road side. Many elephants, public as well as private, have been lost. No means that could be devised, in such weather, would be of any avail. Troops accompanied by artillery, and dependant on cattle for the carriage of their supplies, cannot move after such a deluge of rain. A few days ago the weather cleared up, and held out the most flattering prospect of enabling us to cross the forest, when suddenly the weather changed, and it rained incessantly. There is yet a month or six weeks before the regular rains set in, during which it is barely possible to reach Manipore lightly equipped: the thing seems quite out of the question with a force on the present scale. The 16th locals are near to a place called Noonshy, beyond the forest; the pioneers are repairing the damage done by the heavy rain, and the 3d brigade, Blair's horse, artillery, and the head-quarters, remain at Banksandy. The loss in elephants has been very severe to individuals who have preceded the 3d brigade. The weather to-day promises to clear up, but it will require a considerable time of dry weather to make the road passable.”—*Ind. Gaz.*, March 21.

“Camp in Cachar, March 23.—“The force that passed through the forest has

been obliged to fall back, in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather, which prevented supplies being sent on to them. The attempt to supply provisions by means of small boats going up the Jee-ree nullah failed, from the numerous rapids, and strong current. With the exception of the 4th brigade, the whole of the troops in Cachar are now concentrated at Banksandy. The loss sustained in elephants, camels, and bullocks has been very great indeed; as well as grain, that was from necessity abandoned in the forest. The weather continues in the most unsettled state; there is no dependence whatever on the climate—one day it looks as clear and dry as if the hot winds were approaching, and before midnight we have thunder, lightning, and rain in torrents. We expect daily to receive orders regarding our future operations: the idea of penetrating to Manipore with the force originally destined for that service must now be abandoned, and there is scarcely time, before the setting in of the regular rains, to make another attempt with a detachment on a less extensive scale. The pioneers have had a most arduous time of it; they have been employed three months working in a thick swampy forest, and lately the numerous carcasses were sufficient to create a pestilence: it is wonderful so few of the advance party have returned sick, considering what they have been exposed to. It is supposed Gumber Singh will not try, with his legion, to get to Manipore. One thing is very certain—that he is materially interested in getting there; and if he will make the attempt, with ten or twelve days' provisions on the men's backs, the thing is by no means impracticable.”—*Ibid.*, April 4.

Banksandy, March 26.—The rains had fairly set in at Manipore, and operations there are at an end until next November. Gumber Singh, the Cachar Rajah, remains at Banksandy with his Maniporees, about 1,200 strong. Capt. Dudgeon's corps will occupy a position in advance towards Sylhet; and in this manner a chain of communication will be kept up between Sylhet and Banksandy. Blair's horse, and the cattle of the division, will take up their quarters in the Jynteah Rajah's territories, between Sylhet and Budderpore, on some elevated ground in that country, and the Brig. Gen. and staff will be stationed at Dacca and Sylhet.—*Cal. John Bull*, April 5.

ASSAM.—Rungpore, Feb. 27.—The boats are now twenty-two miles from camp, and the public cattle have to bring all supplies from thence, which is no small labour, through swamps and jungle; and having had rain nearly every day for the last ten days, has made it worse than ever. There are about 500 men in the fort that came over

over to us, and those who went off by permission (said to be, in number, upwards of 700 men), it is reported cannot get back to their own country, having been attacked and dispersed by a race of people bordering on Assam, ten days' march from this. It is reported they wish to return and give themselves up, but the information is not to be depended on. We must remain as we are till the arrival of the Governor-General's agent, who will, I suppose, decide on what next is to be done; driving the Burmese out of Assam was the intention, and that being effected, it is thought we shall not move on further at present. There is not a thing to be had, and all hands are in want of supplies.—*Den. Mark*, March 26.

Rungpore, March 9.—We are now in full possession of the country; and the campaign, so far as military operations are concerned, is nearly closed. Mr. Scott, the Governor-General's agent, arrived at Rungpore on the 8th; and the final distribution of the force for the rains is soon to be made. Col. Richards, with five companies, is about proceeding to Jeypore, at the foot of the passes, more with the view, it is believed, of gaining as much information as possible, than from any expectation of service.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 29.

The following documents, referred to in Col. Richards' despatch of Feb. 3 (see p. 209), are not inserted in the London Gazette of July 19, but are necessary to a complete knowledge of the transactions:

No. 1.

From the Burmese Authorities in Assam, to the Agent to the Governor-General.

Moonkoong, Moompoo, and Mueeng-Amah Munque (the one a Phokun commander-in-chief of the forces, and the other a state counsellor), represent, for the information of the presence who has come into Assam by the orders of the hon. Company's Government, that the Prince of Moonkoong and the Prince of Assam, caste were brothers, descended from Indra, and as our titles, Surgeon Rajah (colonial prince), signify, alighted from heaven by means of a gold and silver ladder.

We participated in equal shares in the territories of Moonkoong and Assam, which we have held, until the present time.

The deep friendship we have professed and signified by the endearing terms of brotherhood, remains still unimpaired.

A treaty of alliance between, on the one hand, the Prince of Moonkoong and Mueeng, with their statesmen, Phokuns and Baroos, and, on the other, with your Government of Bengal, would require the attainment of all our common objects.

The Assamese letter your agents sent by the hands of our kuttkee of Moonkoong, he delivered to me at Jorhat, on the 4th of March 1746, Assam era, which I recognised as an authentic document. Should you adhere to your former manifestations, I am willing to meet them.

At present a large force, collected by your nation, has advanced as far as from Kanjee Ranga to Moonkoong.

Such a demonstration of your troops will prevent the negotiation of the terms proposed.

If desirous of prosecuting the advance of an accommodation you have made, we are in Assam, here ready to meet them, but must depend for instructions upon the authorities of our government.

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in Moonkoong, ourselves being merely subordinate agents.

The three letters we received from you were sent by an express horseman to Moonkoong, with injunctions to proceed there day and night.

The answer to these letters, which we despatched by a kuttkee, will reach us five months hence. I am but an inferior agent, and can, consequently, give you no further decisive answer for the present.

Do you, until we receive an answer to our despatches, remain with your forces in the neighbourhood of Kulliahar and Char-Dooan, while we take up our quarters in the vicinity of the country, immediately in advance of Kanjee Ranga.

In the meantime, the traders who have come up to vend their wares, will be allowed to traffic as formerly, while you will be expected, in your turn, to reciprocate the privilege. We will make a definitive arrangement upon the return of the answer to our despatches to our government.

There exists no enmity between our two nations.

No. 2.

Translation of a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General, to Suam Phokun and Raglee Phokun.

After Compliments.

Your letters, in the Bengali and Burmese characters, have been received, and the contents understood. You write, amongst other matters, proposing an armistice, and requesting that the British troops may not advance further until you receive an answer from Moonkoong, which will take four or five months.

My friends, the purport of my former communication to you, was to acquaint you that we have been declared between the hon. Company and the King of Ava, the invincible armies of the former power were advancing by sea and land to the golden capital, and that a favourable opportunity was therefore offered to the people of Moonkoong, and the other conquered states of Assam, to throw off the grievous yoke imposed upon them, by the Burmese.

In respect to the kingdom of Assam, our orders are to occupy that country, and to destroy all opposing forces; but considering that you and your countrymen were acting against us by compulsion, we were desirous of affording you an opportunity of returning to your own country unmolested, and there adopting such measures as might enable you to regain your national independence, for which purpose we offered aid in the event of your evincing your sincerity.

The proposal you make that our army should halt at Kulliahar, cannot, therefore, be insisted for a moment; nor can we enter into any negotiation with the Burmese authorities respecting the country of Assam, which you must well know, we have ample means of occupying. In despite of any opposition the armies of that nation are capable of making. Considering these matters, you will best consult your own safety, and the future welfare of your countrymen, by entering heartily into our cause, and availing yourselves of our aid to re-establish the independence of your country, and avenge yourselves of the many injuries suffered at the hands of the Burmese.

D. SCOTT, Ag. Gov. Gen.

Durrung, Jan. 4, 1825.

The following is a detail of the forces invading Arracan:—Brig. gen. W. Morison, c.b., H.M.'s 44th foot, commanding; Lieut. F. Hawkins, H.M.'s 44th foot, aid-de-camp; Brig. gen. W. Mes Beau, c.b., H.M.'s 54th foot, 2d in command; Lieut. J. Clarke, H.M.'s 54th foot, aid-de-camp; Lieut. F. J. Belknap, 62d regt. N.I., act. mil. sec.; Lieut. W. B. Scott, H.M.'s 44th foot, dep. assist. adj. gen.; Capt. F. Flemming, H.M.'s 44th foot, act. dep. judge adv. gen.; Capt. J. G. Drummond, 6th regt. N.I., dep. assist. master-gen.; Lieut. J. Paton, 58th regt. N.I., do. do.; Capt. Alex. Baumerman, 20th regt. N.I., assist. com.

gen.; Lieut. J. Frederick, 67th regt. N.I., sub. do. do., detached to Chittagong; Lieut. G. Huish, 27th regt. N.I., do. do. do., detached to Cox's bazar; Lieut. H. Gordon, 27th regt. N.I., dep. paymaster; Capt. Austen, 10th regt. M.N.I. do. do. do., Madras troops; Lieut. Grmg, H.M.'s 44th foot, baggage-master; Capt. Drummond, 6th regt. N.I., dep. postmaster; Lieut. R. Wroughton, 63d regt. N.I., surveyor; Lieut. Thompson, eng., field engineer; Lieut. Crommelin, eng. do. do.; T. C. Robertson, esq., civil serv., pol. agent; Lieut. M. Smith, 28d regt. N.I., assist. do. do.; W. Grant, esq., super. surgeon.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Lieut. col. Commandant W. Richards, 26th regt. N.I., brigadier; Capt. R. Fernie, 27th regt. N.I., major of brigade; his Majesty's 44th foot, under Major J. C. L. Carter; 62d regt. N.I., under Lieut. col. G. T. D'Aguiar; 49th regt. N.I., under Lieut. col. T. P. Smith.

2d Infantry Brigade.—Lieut. col. C. Grant, C.B., H.M.'s 54th foot, brigadier; Capt. A. Burnet, H.M.'s 54th foot, major of brigade; H.M.'s 54th foot, under Lieut. col. A. Rolly; 42d regt. N.I., under Lieut. col. W. Baker; 62d regt. N.I., under Major B. Roope:—six companies of the 42d are not yet arrived.

5th Infantry Brigade.—Lieut. col. Fair, 10th regt. M. N.I., brigadier; Capt. Anderson, 16th regt. M. N.I., major of brigade; 10th regt. M. N.I., under Major Mansell; 16th regt. M. N.I., under Capt. French; Bengal artil., eight 9-pounders, four 12-pounders, four 5-inch howitzers; Madras artil., four 9-pounders; Lieut. col. Lindsay, Bengal Artillery; six companies of pioneers, Capt. Wilkie, 8th regt.;

Levy of Mug pioneers, Lieut. Scott, artillery; 1st Lt. Inf. bat., Major Bucke, 64th regt.

Corps not yet arrived.—2d Lt. Inf. bat., Major Romin, 50th regt.; 2d regt. local horse, Lieut. Monke; 39th regt., in charge.

Flotilla.—Commodore Hayes, commanding; Capt. Crawford, Bombay marine, flag captain.

Research, C.'s cruiser, 12 guns, Capt. Crawford.

Vestal, do., 12 do., Capt. Guy.
Aseergurh, brig., 8 do., Capt. Warden.
Trusty, ketch, 6 do., Capt. Royce.
Helen, brig., 6 do., Capt. Higgins.
Sophia, brig., 6 do., Capt. Dyer.

1st division of gun-boats, 10 boats of 1 gun 12 per each, Mr. Raymer.

5th do. do. of 2 do. 18 do., Mr. Ravenscroft.

7th do., 10 do. of 2 do., Mr. Ellis.

8th do., 10 do. of 2 do., Mr. Hamble.

Each gun-boat has a havildar's party on board: Gunga Saigor gun-boat, of 1 gun.

Indiana transport, 8 guns, Capt. Purl.

Ranger, do., 6 do., Capt. Pridham.

Thetis, do., 6 do., Capt. Davies.

Isabella, do., 6 do., Capt. Macnell.

Bengal Merchant, 6 do., Capt. Garrick.

Hibernia, transport, carrying 6 do.

Highland Chief (brig), do., 4 do., Capt. Eaton.

Brougham, do. do., 4 do., Capt. Hall.

Lord Amherst, do. do., 2 do. Capt. Woodley.

And between 30 and 40 transports taken up by Government for the occasion from native merchants and others, with about 250 mug boats.—[*Scotsman & the East, March 1.*]

less bands, pillaging and burning the defenceless villages as they pass along, and committing every degree of barbarous cruelty on the helpless Carian tribes. Parties of these incendiaries are frequently seen at the work of destruction in front of the advancing column; but the cavalry even had little chance of coming up with them, so perfectly are they acquainted with all the local advantages of the country, and so uncommonly expert in availing themselves of them. It is gratifying to observe that the real Burmese inhabitants of the district, in which Soomga is situated, had shewn a disposition to follow the example of the Carian population, of submitting quietly to the fate of war, and remaining peaceably in their houses. On the column arriving at Soomga, three Burmese deputies from their people, who had fled into the jungles on its approach, came in to ask what was to be done with them; that they were only three, and their lives

were

were of little value, as their friends and families would take warning by their fate, and retire into the fastnesses of the forest, should they be put to death. On being told that they and their families might return unmolested to their villages, and inhabit them in peace, their first expression was a stare of amazement at lenity they did not understand, and like true Burmese, perhaps a shrewd suspicion that it was only meant to deceive them. When, however, they received a copy of Sir Archibald's proclamation, and a glass of brandy, and were told they might go to their friends and act as they thought best, they undid their hair as a token of submission, and, in the name of their people, accepting our protection; saying, the whole peasantry of the country would follow their example, as it was felt from Rangoon to Ava they could not fight with us.

"The troops continued very healthy, and were in condition to undergo any fatigue; our advanced guard of 400 Europeans, mostly old stagers, had marched in one day 23 miles, without a man falling out."

The following letter is dated Rangoon, 14th February:

"Having a little time to breathe, I will endeavour to give you some idea of this extraordinary place. On our first approach to Rangoon we were struck with the number of king's ships, gun-boats, and other vessels with which the river is crowded opposite the landing-place; then with the appearance of the stockade, near the water's edge, which is now merely a wooden wall with an open-work at top, being sixteen or seventeen feet from the ground; behind this wall is a platform to stand or kneel upon, made of bamboos. These wooden walls are supported by heaps of clay and mud, and outside them are often eight or nine trenches, four feet from each other, and nine feet wide and deep, and in the bottom are stakes of bamboo, hardened by burning, which are also very much scattered about, giving great trouble and many serious wounds; for though not longer or much thicker than the blade of a common knife, still they penetrate the thickest of shoes; while, passing all these obstructions, the Burmese have an opportunity of firing with every security; but having passed these trenches, they do not wait for the bayonet, but scamper off. Their mode of attack is very strange: they extend in line, each man taking five or six feet, which he burrows in, and makes himself perfectly secure from all sorts of shot; he loads, pops up his head and fires, earths again, and repeats this as long as his ammunition serves. In this manner hundreds may be near you without any sign of them, except the earth they may have thrown up. Rangoon, I should imagine, to be one of their holy

cities from the number of buildings to which we have given the name of pagodas; but they appear to be tombs or monuments. At the base they are square; these are hexagonally pyramidal with a slender spire of tapering form crowned with a filagree work of gilt iron, resembling the papal crown, with the addition of numerous small bells, which give a not unpleasant tinkling as the zephyrs pass. Of these buildings there are thousands, particularly near the great one, the approach to which, on one side, is through a lane of them, occasionally mixed with colossal figures in a sitting posture, the legs crossed, the right hand pointing downwards, in the peculiar manner, which is to be observed in all the figures sent to Calcutta. The great pagoda is a pile of brick-work similar to the rest, but greatly exceeding them in size and beauty. A side of the base, I think, should measure 100 feet, making the area 10,000 feet square, from which it ascends 200, in hexagons, octagons, decagons, &c.: the whole, from the base, is gilt. Its position is very elevated, commanding an extensive view, and is well calculated for a fortification, but we have no works of moment about it. By some chance a few of those gilt and plated images were found in the pagoda, and since that, every other has been defaced by a breach sufficient to admit a man. This reminds me of the spoliation of the Grecian temples by the Turks. To these principal objects of notice here, I may add one more; namely, the wharf at the landing-place, which is cycled Scandal Wharf; it is the course, the mall, the general rendezvous, where are liberally dealt out reports true and false; and any thing not credited is called a shave, which one tells another, without giving offence, saying "that's a shave."—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

We have been favoured with a copy of the following letter, which want of room prevented our inserting last month:

Extract of a private letter, dated River Soomga, opposite Budderpore, Jan. 1825.

In opposition to the opinion of those who have ascertained the condition of the roads to Munnipore, Government has ordered the army to make the attempt. The 7th and 44th regiments left Sylhet on the 2d of Jan.; they were to reach Doodputi about the 17th, from whence they were to march where cattle could be had, which was very uncertain. An officer with the pioneers had got to Banskandy, where the difficulties commence, and as he could make only sixty yards of the road a day, and was four days at one small nullah getting to that place, his progress will now be still slower; a third of his men are in the hospital. The last returns of Col. Innes's brigade, consisting of three regiments, there were only 1,160

The following miscellaneous intelligence will probably be interesting at the present juncture:

The following is a letter dated Soomga, 28th February.—"Soomga is twenty-five miles from Lain, and two long days' march from the Irawaddy; every thing continued at that date to wear the most favourable aspect: Maha Bundoola had written to the governor of that district, informing him that Paulang and Saratabem had fallen; and expressing his apprehension that even Donabaw might follow: and information had been received from some prisoners, picked up by the cavalry, that he was actually in full retreat up the right bank of the Irawaddy. The only army assembled to dispute our progress was the late force under Maha Sitush, now thoroughly dispersed; the men of the lower provinces returning quietly to their villages; and those from Ava and the upper country, assembling into law-

men fit for duty. The 7th and 44th regiments left Sylhet 500 strong; and the 22d, on its way to join, has 400 fit for duty. The whole six regiments will not be able to enter the field with more than 2,500 fighting men, when they ought to have 6,800. At present there is not a bullock, cooley, or bearer, in the division; 500 camels had arrived at Sylhet, but they will not answer. With six regiments completely equipped, it may be concluded, that they were equal to taking the whole Burman empire, after what has passed at Rangoon.

The following facts will give some idea of the natural obstacles of the country through which the army has to pass:—A midshipman, of the name of Matthews, volunteered to ascertain the state of the road to Munnipore; after proceeding to within three marches of that place, finding the enemy occupied it, he returned. The road throughout he found excessively bad, and utterly impracticable for an army. From Doodputly, in Cachar, he had to proceed for many miles through mud, quagmires, and a dense jungle. The elephants he had with him proceeded with great labour and distress, sinking to their bellies in the swamps. After this he entered a thick jungle, which he found almost impossible to get through: in many places he was forced to cut his way. The long grass jungle, so thick as to obstruct the progress of his men and elephants; the latter having their loads frequently thrown off their backs by the branches of the trees. The stretch through this jungle was most execrably offensive; and would prove destructive to half the army. The surface of the country was full of undulations: some of these were abrupt, and at sharp angles; many were nearly perpendicular. The mountain torrents so difficult to cross, that one of these retarded him three hours. When he reached the foot of the hills, the elephants, though carrying only twenty seers, became quite exhausted and unfit for use: they were left on the spot to rot, when sufficiently recovered, to Doodputly. From this spot Mr. Matthews saw the first range of hills rising in majestic grandeur to an elevation of 8,000 feet, as he estimated. Determined to persevere, he loaded himself and followers, now reduced to six (for the remainder, unable to move, remained with the elephants), with the few necessities of food, &c., essential to the accomplishment of his object—that of actually reaching Munnipore. Entering the hills, he found the pathway led up solid rocks nearly perpendicular; in fact, the very idea of leading an army to Munnipore appeared to him as out of all question.

Among the Nagahs, a race of beings yet in a savage state, he met, with much distress: they deprived him of every thing

he possessed, and tore the very shirt from his back: they were exorbitant in their demands for the most trifling assistance; and, instead of finding them friendly to our cause, they stated that they knew nothing of us, nor had they heard of the name of Rajah Gumbear Sing; by whom we were led to believe that the Nagahs were very friendly, not only to our cause but to him. They are in a state of rudeness bordering on the savage life; perfectly naked; live in small villages strongly stockaded; and eat nothing but swine's flesh, for the hills afford little soil for cultivation. After ascending the first range, he continued onwards, and crossed two others, when they heard that Munnipore was occupied by the enemy, which induced them to return, leaving between them and Munnipore four other distinct ranges of hills, exclusive of those he had passed. Mr. Matthews returned to Sylhet the 28th December, and has been severely attacked with the jungle fever. Poor fellow! it is to be hoped that he will recover, and be rewarded for this bold and persevering undertaking. From this statement, it will not be surprising that the army does not proceed; for, independent of all the preceding circumstances, as the Munnipore district has not been cultivated for the last three years, the army must take twelve months' supplies with it; the roads being altogether impassable for individuals from April to December, from the whole country being one entire pool. It is generally thought that Banskandy will be the advanced post this year.

[Lieut. Fisher has, however, recently penetrated to within twenty-five miles of Munnipore, and ascertained that the country is there tolerably passable. *Ed. A.S.*]

From some of the papers of Capt. Cox, one of the officers deputed by Sir John Shore to the Court of Ava in 1796 (we believe), a friend has kindly extracted for us the form of the Burman oath of allegiance, which, at a period like the present, we doubt not will be interesting to our readers.

Pulong was one of the three unfortunate men given up by our Government in 1795, and for whose apprehension a Burman force of 7,000 men crossed the Naaf and stockaded themselves at Rutnapulong, near to Ramoo. General Erskine, with a regiment of Europeans, three battalions of sepoy, and some artillery details, was detached to repel them, but matters were amicably adjusted by the surrender of *les trois malheureux* Arracanes, or Mughas, who had sought refuge in the country of the Sahib Logue from the vile tyranny and cruelty of their Burman conquerors.

Here follows the form of the oath of allegiance that was administered to Pu-

long

long by a priest of Ava, in presence of the Rajah of Ramree. A book of religious institutions, and an image, with a bowl of water, were placed before him; when Pulong, kneeling, took the bowl in his hands, and held it up before the image, while he repeated these words:

"I, Pulong, in the presence of the Creator of 5,000 worlds, with all the saints therein, five large rivers, and 500 small, the seas, and all therein—call all the saints and angels in heaven and earth to bear me witness, that I wish to be a true and faithful subject of the King of Ava. May God grant, that if I should desert his service, I may not pass in safety by water, but the fishes of the ocean may devour and tear me to pieces. May God grant, that if I should desert his service, I may not pass in safety by land, but be devoured by wild beasts of the earth! May God grant, that if I should not keep this oath, never to rebel against my king and country, the above may happen to me; that I may be afflicted with the scourges of the Almighty, and die an ignominious death!"

The oath having been taken, and thrice repeated, the paper on which it was inscribed was burnt, and the ashes put into the bowl of water, when Pulong, laying down the book, was presented by the priest with a bowl, in which the muzzle of a musket and the points of a sabre and lance being dipped, Pulong repeated as follows: "May these weapons become the instruments of my destruction if ever I swerve from the oath I have just taken!" After which he drank the water. The time came, however, when the poor wretch swerved, notwithstanding all this, from his forced oath, and, with one other delinquent, was consigned to a capital punishment of the most dreadful kind—impalement, we believe, or something equally horrid.

The form of the above oath was forwarded to Government, by General Erskine, as an official document.—[*India Gazette*, March 21.

FRENCH MISSION TO THE EAST.

The *Journal des Debats* of Sept. 21, contains an extract of a letter from M. Belanger, who accompanied the Vicomte Desbassyns de Richemont, in his overland journey to India, dated Tauris, 28th May last, which possesses considerable interest. The extract is as follows:

We left Tiflis April 15; thanks to the care and kindness of Gen. Yermaloff, commander in chief of the army of the Caucasus, every facility was prepared for our journey.

The country between Tiflis and Karaklissa is mountainous, and offers nothing interesting. The prince of Karaklissa, of

Georgian origin, who commands the Russian troops on this frontier, received us in the most distinguished manner: he provided us theatrical entertainments, in which his soldiers were the performers, whose songs in chorus had a fine effect. The prince attended us to Gormi, the last city in his government, where he placed us under the protection of the beglarbeg of Tauris, who was returning with his suite to Persia from a mission to General Yermaloff.

Upon our approach to Erivan, a khan met us, at the head of a numerous escort. We were lodged at the house of the governor of the city; from our apartment we could see Mount Ararat, and Etznatzim, or the three churches, built upon the very place where the ark rested. The Zenghy rolled its roaring waters at our feet. Erivan, which the Persians consider as the outwork of their empire, is defended only by walls of earth, and is commanded on all sides.

At Davally and Nourachim we had the lively satisfaction of witnessing the Persian horsemen, who came to meet us, perform mock combats, exercising their horses and hurling sticks at each other, which they avoided with great adroitness.*

Before we reached Natchivan, said to be founded by Noah, we traversed a desert, the earth of which is salt, and which is inhabited only by Iliates, a nomade tribe, whose tents were scattered here and there. At Natchivan we met Emir Klian Bey, whom the hereditary prince of Persia had sent to M. de Richemont to serve him in the capacity of *membandar*, or gentleman of honour. Passing the Axdi by a ford near the city, we soon arrived on the banks of the Araxes; our horses swam over, and we passed on rafts. Not far from this river, and upon the road to Murand, we entered some defiles in the midst of rocks, and so dangerous, that the year before a caravan escorted by 500 men was attacked and pillaged there.

Having climbed up the mountains of Michova, which, although of small elevation, were still covered with snow, we descended into the valley in which Tauris is situated. —At some distance from this city, the son of the governor, accompanied by a secretary of state of Prince Abbas Mirza, and at the head of a numerous escort of cavalry, met and complimented M. de Richemont. The Russian secretaries of legation, and a crowd of mirzas and khans, out of courtesy or from curiosity, joined our *cortège*, which was increased by a corps of infantry at the entry of the suburbs. The diversity of costume and of colours, the singularity of the figures, the mixture of French and Russian uniforms with Asiatic dresses, footmen

* This amusement, which is called *Djered*, is common in the Mahomedan armies.

footmen and horsemen, the order and the disorder which reigned at once in this procession, formed a most curious spectacle.

A few days after our arrival, Prince Abbas Mirza sent to inform M. de Richemont that he would receive him next day: with a present, according to custom, of sweetmeats. We were received by the prince with Asiatic pomp and ceremony. Having been conducted, upon horses richly caparisoned, to the gates of the palace, we were preceded by officers with cudgels, who had ample occasion to exercise their office in order to remove the crowd which pressed upon us. Having reached the presence of his highness, M. de Richemont placed in his highness's own hands (which is a signal mark of honour) the letter of which he was the bearer. The presents, placed upon a silver salver, were carried by an officer. The hereditary prince displayed a singular complaisance in the reception which he gave to M. de Richemont; and, amongst other gracious acts, he said to him:

"I love France; you are a Frenchman; consequently my friend; all the provinces of my government are at your disposal."

Abbas Mirza is an amiable prince; his conversation is sprightly, and his manners are insinuating. His features are naturally fine and regular; but they are altered by the sufferings he has undergone through an inveterate disorder of the liver. He condescended to consult me, in my capacity of physician, upon his condition, and was much surprised to find that my advice coincided with that of the English Dr. Corrie, who is attached to his person.

The prince granted a second audience to the Vicomte on business; it was private, and must have appeared long to M. de Richemont, who, being invited to sit near the prince, and obliged to express himself in Persian, had to remain for two hours, in an attitude extremely fatiguing to an European, namely, with his legs folded.

Eight days afterwards, the prince gave us an entertainment at his pleasure house. We found there many distinguished personages. During the repast, a party of dancers and musicians strove to amuse the guests. Their instruments consisted of *tubors*, *tombons*, a kind of guitar, and a *cherubin*, which produced notes like those of a bagpipe.

Yesterday, the 27th, the prince, having sent the accustomed presents, announced that he would receive M. de Richemont in his gardens, to give him his audience of leave: it took place with the same ceremonies I have described. At the moment when M. de Richemont retired, Abbas Mirza said to him: "I am free to the ambassador's inspection of visits."

Mirza told him, that having become his friend, he laid him under an engagement to write to him, wherever he was.

I am indebted to my profession for being consulted in turn by great and small; prince, khans, and mirzas, even to their valets, all came to me. Have I cured them?—Have I even afforded them relief? I cannot tell; but at least I have the consolation of knowing that I killed nobody, which is a good deal for a physician to say. It is likewise to my character of a disciple of Hippocrates that I owe the access I gained to several harems. Two beautiful eyes, an aquiline nose, a handsome mouth, with a figure somewhat too tall, constitute generally the portrait of the Persian women, among whom may be found, as in all countries, some who are ugly.

We are making preparations to depart in two days for Teheran.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices have been received (28th September) from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 10th July; they represent that great agitation is still felt there on account of the change in the currency. A memorial to his Majesty has likewise arrived, complaining of the measure; and alleging that 1s. 6d. is too low a rate of exchange for the rix dollar.

The following is an extract of an address of the committee of freeholders respecting the alteration in the currency:

"The measure relative to the subjects which have been the source of regret to that part of the public whose interests we are now advocating consists chiefly in the following:—

"1. In the exclusive over-issue of paper currency above the wants of the public.

"2. In the nonfulfilment of the assurances held out to the public, to redress that over-issue by destroying it whenever the money issued should have obtained the object required.

"The effects of these measures, having mainly contributed towards the unprecedented rise in the exchange from 20 to 25 per cent. to near 200 per cent. premium, in spite of the increased efforts made for the improvement of the colony, have thereby paralyzed its utmost energies, and brought the colony to a state calling on the immediate attention of the government."

"At the moment this sheet was going to press, we learn that official accounts have been received of the entry of Gen. Morrison into Arracan, on the 1st of April. The loss of the British army was small. The city was deserted by the enemy."

New

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Oriental Commerce, or the East-India Trader's Complete Guide. Originally compiled by the late William Milbourn: the whole incorporated with much additional and valuable matter; By Thomas Thornton, M.B.A.S. Royal 8vo. with numerous maps. £1. 10s.

An Account of Experiments to determine the Figure of the Earth, by means of the Pendulum Vibrating Seconds in different Latitudes; and on various other subjects of Philosophical Inquiry. By Capt. E. Sabine. 4to. £2.

The Incubents; a Sacred Drama. Also Ocean; and the Earthquake at Aleppo: Poems. 12mo.

Antediluvian Phytology. By Edmund Tyrell Artli, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c. Royal 4to. £2. 10s.—This work contains twenty-four engravings of new and interesting Fossil Plants, with their generic characters, specific differences, descriptions, and localities.

A Voyage towards the South Pole, performed in the years 1822-4; containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th deg. of latitude: a Visit to Tierra del Fuego, &c. By J. Weddell, Esq. 8vo. 18s.

Letters to a Friend, on the State of Ireland, the Roman Catholic Question, and the Merits of Constitutional Religious Distinctions. By Edward Augustus Kendall, Esq., F.S.A.

In the Press.

Sephara, a Hebrew Tale, descriptive of the Country of Palestine, and of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Israelites. 2 vols. post 8vo.

A Treatise on Epidemic Cholera, and Sketches of the Diseases of India, including Statistical and Topographical Reports, &c. By James Annesley, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment. 8vo.

An Historical View of the Hindoo Astronomy, from the earliest dawn of the Science in India, down to the present time. By Mr. Bentley. 8vo.

Forget-me-Not, a Christmas present for 1825.—The literary department embraces numerous contributions in verse and prose from the pens of eminent writers; and the highly finished engravings, fourteen in number, are executed after the designs of Westall, Singleton, Corbould, &c.

Preparing for Publication.

Ancient Knighthood, and its Relations, with the past and present State of Society, and particularly

with the modern Military Profession. By E. A. Kendall, Esq., F.S.A.

Ecological Errors and Mytho-Zoology, or, Inquiries concerning Sea-Serpents, Crocodiles, Gorgons, Wre-wolves, Gnomes, Pygmies, &c. to which is added, Contributions to the Natural and Civil History of several known Animals. By the same Author.

CALCUTTA.

The Constitution of Sheikh Saadeh, written neatly and clearly in the Muskh Tuseek Character, the Arabic words occurring in the work being distinguished by their proper Orthographical marks. (From the Lithographic Press).

An English and Burmese Vocabulary, preceded by a Concise Grammar, designed to facilitate the colloquial use of the Burmese Language. By the Rev. G. H. Haugh.

The Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the Charter, and the several Acts of Parliament relating thereto; to which is added a number of decided cases relative to the Practice of the Supreme Court. Also an enlarged Index, and new Marginal References. The whole revised by a Barrister of the Court, under the sanction of the Judges. 4to.

Annotations on the Mutiny Act, 4th Geo. IV., cap. 81. By Lieut. McNaghten, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army.

Three Masonic Addresses, on different subjects, written for the purpose of delivery in a Lodge in Bengal; to which is prefixed some observations on the present state of Masonry in Calcutta. By a Past Master. 8vo.

Preparing for Publication.

The History of the Boondelas. By Capt. W. R. Pogson, Brigade Major to the Muttra and Aggra Frontier.—This work is, in part, a translation from a scarce and ancient manuscript, written in verse, in the dialect of Boondelkund, apparently by the desire, or under the superintendence, of the celebrated Rajah Chuttur Saal.

Part I. of Cases argued and determined during the Second Term, and Sitting after Terms of the Year 1825, reported by William Lennox Cleland and Theodore Dickens, Esqrs., Barristers at Law and Advocates of the Supreme Court.—Part I. will form the commencement of a regular Series of Reports of all the Cases of importance decided in the Supreme Court. The Reports of each year will form a separate volume, with an Index to the principal matters, and a Table of the Cases reported. Royal 8vo.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAM VESSEL, ENTERPRISE.

This vessel, respecting which so much interest is felt by persons connected with India, was met at sea on the 21st August, twenty-five miles S.E. of Lisbon. The following is a copy of Capt. Johnson's letter, giving an account of the voyage up to that date:

"We left Falmouth on Tuesday evening, August 16, at seven o'clock, with the wind from the westward; and at ten o'clock I took my departure from the Lizard Lights, and shaped a course di-

rectly for Cape Ortegal. We are now about seven miles to the northward of Lisbon. After leaving the Lizard, we had moderate breezes, accompanied by a very heavy swell from the west; but the logs kept her steady, and caused the engine, which, on their being set, increased its velocity from 20 to 24 strokes a minute. On Friday it blew a hard gale from the eastward; we were weathering for eight or nine hours in the most disadvantageous position, with the sea right a beam: here the spendings were of great use in keeping off the sea, which they did most effectually. We made Cape Ortegal at 10-30, with

with a fresh S.W. wind ahead. We are going seven knots; the engines have never ceased since Tuesday. I shall keep the steam up till I reach the Trades, I hope on Tuesday next, when I shall be prepared with good sails to take advantage of the wind. All hands are well, and highly delighted.—P.S. Sunday, 10 A.M. Lisbon S.E. 25 miles, going eight knots."

LORD HASTINGS.

On the 31st August, a splendid dinner was given to the Marquess of Hastings at Ayr, at which were present upwards of one hundred noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction in the county; the Earl of Glasgow, the Lord-Lieutenant, was in the chair.

After dinner, the noble Chairman proposed the health of the Marquess, prefacing the toast with a speech highly complimentary to his Lordship, in the course of which the noble Earl adverted to the services of Lord Hastings in India, in the following terms:—"There is one feature of the Noble Marquess's public life so prominent and so important, that it is impossible to pass it over in silence—I mean his able and honourable administration in India. But who would attempt to describe what is so irresistibly done in the eloquent and masterly statement given by him in his answer to an address from the merchants of Calcutta? and who can too strongly admire those great powers alike fitted for executing and describing? I cannot form a better wish for my country, or for the interests of the great empire which depends on it, than that his system may be pursued in India, and that his spirit may preside over its councils. I must also wish to a certain great Company (of which I do not intend to speak with disrespect) a little more gratitude to their most valuable servants, a more gracious and unfettered expression of the high sense they one and all entertain of the noble Marquess's services."

The noble Chairman concluded as follows:—"In the general applause and approbation of his country, in the manly consciousness of having done his duty, in the certainty that history will record and posterity appreciate his exalted merit, he has a reward the noblest that ambition can desire or that gratitude can bestow. It is for us to prove the sincerity of our feelings towards him by the most respectful and affectionate welcome. It is a debt of honour, and I am sure every individual in this company will unite in paying it. I fill my glass—no one can fill a truer bumper, or drink it with a truer heart—"To the health, long life, and happiness of the Marquess of Hastings, with the consciousness, the happy consciousness, of a useful and illustrious life."

The toast was received with reiterated cheers.

When the ebullition of feeling had subsided, the Marquess rose, and began by observing, "he might certainly expect credit when he said that the compliment he had just received from their noble Chairman was met by him with the keenest sensibility. He would be the dullest of the dull, did his heart not vibrate to those expressions of their feelings; and to their sanction of his public and private life. Self-love, he said, was always prone to accept approbation freely, and he was afraid the exaggerated estimate which had been formed of his character was calculated to bring that passion into play; but there was, he could not hide it from himself, a source of secret satisfaction within him, that for the good of his country he had made some exertions. Various circumstances, indeed, led him to doubt whether those exertions were calculated to produce beneficial results, but some such results perhaps had been produced, and in the production of them he might safely say he had some share. The compliment of the gentlemen round he regarded differently from the unstudied approbation of his remoter friends. Were he to view the friends whom he now addressed as neighbours alone, there would be enough to gratify his pride; for if there be an honest pride existing in the mind at all, it must be felt when neighbours voluntarily bestow their approbation. But, when he looked around him and observed the noblemen and gentlemen he addressed, he must regard them as something more. He could regard them as men liberal and enlightened; and it was the happiest circumstance in his life, not only that he received their approbation, but could claim connexion with them, and with the county of Ayr generally. It was one of the highest honours to be told by them, that he had done his duty—an honour which would be proudly contemplated by the latest posterity. The noble Chairman had taken occasion to allude more especially to his government of India. In the management of the immense and complicated concerns of that country many instances of error, he said, must be presumed to have arisen; but, as regarded the native Princes, there was one line of conduct which could not be mistaken; and if, in pursuing that line, he had used those measures which were best calculated for manifesting the admired equity and munificent generosity of the constitution of this great nation, then probably he might have some claim to their approbation." The noble Marquess begged of them once more to accept his thankfulness. "My tongue," said he, in conclusion, "does not satisfy me; but my heart does so."

The speech, of which we have given but a very

a very imperfect sketch, was delivered with an ease, grace, and feeling which we should in vain attempt to describe, and it was received with excessive acclamations, and was appropriately followed by the song "Loudoun's bonnie woods and braes," to the air of "Lord Moira's Welcome to Scotland."

CAPT. NICHOLAS KEPHALAS.

The *Telescope* newspaper contains the following letter, signed *Asiaticus*:

SIR.—It has been stated that Captain Nicholas Kephelas has no credentials from the Greek Government; if so, I should like to know to what purpose about £2,000 subscribed in Calcutta for aiding the Greek cause, has been applied. A person bearing the above designation was in India about the close of 1823, stating himself to be an agent of the Greek Government, and as such received subscriptions to the above amount, the donors being informed that their names would be inscribed in some public buildings in Athens, as benefactors to Greece.

From particular causes (chiefly political), the subscription was almost entirely confined to the Greek community, in India; and these would, doubtless, be glad to learn through a public medium, if their donations have been dedicated to the purposes intended; of this, as an individual from that quarter of the globe, and a sincere well-wisher to the cause of the Greeks, I have but little doubt, in my own mind, that it may not be so with persons in India, who, upon learning that Captain Nicholas Kephelas is not an accredited agent of the Greek Government, may be apprehensive that their confidence has been abused; and thus a second appeal, if made under similar circumstances, may be met with indifference.

THIBET GOATS.

Accounts from Brussels state, that the flock of Thibet goats, recently introduced into the Netherlands, thrives exceedingly, and promises to give a valuable turn to the shawl manufactories of that country.—[*Glasgow Free Press*.]

SLAVE TRADE.

The *Roxburgh Castle* East-Indiaman, on her homeward voyage, captured a French slave-trader, with 150 negroes on board, and sent her into Sierra Leone.

BURMESE STATE CARRIAGE.

The Burmese Imperial State Carriage, captured during the present war, has arrived in this country, and is preparing for public exhibition. It is one of the most singular and splendid specimens of art that can well be imagined, presenting one entire

blaze of gold, silver and precious stones: of the latter, the number must amount to many thousands, comprehending diamonds, rubies, sapphires white and blue, emeralds, amethysts, garnets, topazes, cat's eye stones, crystals, &c. &c. The carving is very superior description, the form and construction of the carriage most curious, and the general taste displayed throughout so grand and imposing, yet at the same time so chaste and refined, as to rival even European workmanship. The carriage is between twenty and thirty feet in height, and is drawn by elephants.

ENGLISH RESIDENT AT UMMERAPOORA.

Mr. G. Gouger of Stamford, Lincolnshire, has received intelligence that his son, who was taken prisoner by the Burmese, is now at Ummerrapoor, the Burmese capital, where there is only another British subject residing, a Mr. Rogers, who has been attached to the court for twenty-nine years.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION ACCOUNTS.

An account of the number of British vessels which have cleared out from ports in the United Kingdom to the under-mentioned places, in the years ending 5th January 1824, and 5th January 1825:

	1823.		1824.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
East-Indies	99	49,042	96	49,123
China	15	20,128	23	30,072
Cape of Good Hope	30	7,107	27	6,154
Malacca	3	1,301	3	907
JAVA	7	2,210	7	1,685
Mauritius	1	471	5	1,692
Timor	—	—	1	138
New Holland and South Sea Islands	36	12,794	33	11,701
Southern Fishery	59	17,089	31	9,122
Sierra Leone	32	7,427	57	16,384
Total in the United Kingdom	1,115	335,000	1,151	354,637

An account of the number of vessels built and registered in the British empire in the years ending 5th January 1824, and 5th January 1825:

	Ships.		Tons.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
United Kingdom	594	63,151	799	91,003
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	10	637	38	2,136
British Plantations	243	22,240	174	21,908
Total	847	86,028	1,011	115,187

The navigation of the British empire on the 20th September 1824 is thus exhibited:

Number of vessels	24,776
Their tonnage	2,539,587
Number of men	168,637

THE ARMY.

An order has been issued, by command of his Majesty, from the royal hospital at Chelsea, to form three veteran companies, from the pensioners of that hospital, whose ages do not exceed fifty. Each company to consist of fifty privates,

Per Mangles, for N. S. Wales: Lieut. Col. Chadforth; Mrs. Chadforth, and Miss Chadforth. Per Claudine, for Bengal: Mr. Smith, and Mr. Cummins, writers; Mrs. Smith; Mr. Groves.

merchant; Capt. Allen; Miss Allen; Mr. R. Allen; Mr. Mills; Capt. Mahon; Mr. Cocke and Laughten, surgeons, Bengal establishment; Messrs. Locke, Landon, Lockhart, McKenzie, Wintle, Brown, Chrystie, Bogle, and Farmer, cadets; Messrs. Hall and Aylwyn, free masons.

Per *Eliza*, for Bengal: Lieut. Nash; Mr. Wynne, assist. surg., and lady; Mr. Brett, assist. surg., and lady; Mr. Colyear, Mr. Hale, Mr. G. Cooley, and Mr. W. Cooley, cadets; 4 Company's engineers; 55 recruits.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Hythe, Wilson, London to Bengal and China, 2d May; Bengallen, Bordeaux to Bengal, 10th Aug.; Endriott, Boston to Sumatra, 21st Aug.; Andromeda, Muddle, London to V. D.'s Land, 3d June, lat. 5. 22. N., long. 22. 13. W.—Duke of Lancaster, Liverpool to India, 20th April, lat. 2. N., long. 84. E.—Java, Driver, London to Bengal and China, 14th Aug., lat. 14. N., long. 25. W.—Gilmore, Laws, London to Bengal, lat. 3d. S., long. 22. E.—Upton Castle, Thacker, London to Bombay, 15th Aug., lat. 10. N., long. 24. W.—Triumph, Green, London to Bombay, 15th Aug., lat. 10. N., long. 40. E.—General Palmer, Truscott, 23d April, lat. 32. N., long. 14. W.—William Miles, Beadle, London to Madras and Bengal, 15th July, lat. 7. N.—Sarah, Tucker, London to Bombay, 12th July, lat. 12. N., long. 24. W.—Ceres, Warren, London to Bombay, 20th July, lat. 4. long. 21.—Atlas, Hunt, London to Bengal, lat. 3d. S., long. 20. E.—Warren Hastings, Rawes, London to China, 15th June, lat. 3. S., long. 1. W.—Houqua, Nash, London to Manila and China, in Feb., lat. 1. N., long. 120. E.—Minerva, Probyn, London to Madras and Bengal, 6th June, lat. 28. S., long. 96. 15. W.—Woodford, Chapman, London to Madras and Bengal, 14th July, lat. 13. 4. S., long. 35. 31. W.—Britannia, Bouchier, London to Bombay, 20th July.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Hope spoke on the 12th April, off the Bay Islands, New Zealand, the master and part of the crew of the Mercury, which vessel had been taken and destroyed by the natives in Whangarton Bay. The master and crew were returning to Port Jackson in the Pockington, Jones, which vessel had about 130 tons of sperm oil.

The Belinda, Coverdale, from N. S. Wales to the seal fishery, was totally lost on the coast of New Holland the 19th July; the crew saved.

H. M. S. Satellite has been lost in the Rangoon river.

Capt. P. Parker King is appointed to command the Ariel, at Deptford; and Capt. P. Stokes the Boagle, at Woolwich; which vessels are to be fitted for surveying the east and west coast of South America, as also the Straits of Magellan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 23. At Bittern Grove, near Southampton, the lady of Maj. Gen. Ashworth, of a daughter.

31. In the East-India Road, the lady of W. H. Nuthall, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

Sept. 5. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the lady of T. P. Lang, Esq., of the 13th Light Drags., of a son.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. W. Stewart, of the 3d Foot, or Buffs, of a son.

6. In Upper Seymour Street, Lady Alice Peel, of a son.

14. In Wimpole Street, the lady of Octavius Wigram, Esq., of a son.

17. In Red-Lion Square, the lady of J. L. Cox, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 22. At Smyrna, Mr. John Warrington, of that city, to Grace Louisa, eldest daughter of John Barker, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Aleppo and its dependencies.

Aug. 22. At Gloucester Place, the Rev. John Coker, Rector of Radcliffe, Buckinghamshire, to Charlotte Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Major General Dewar.

29. At Old Windsor, J. W. Howard, Esq., of Heathcote Street, Mecklenburgh Square, to Anna Catherine, only daughter of the late John Rowley, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras civil service.

Sept. 3. At Mary-la-bone Church, the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, H.M.'s Ambassador at Constantinople, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. Alexander, Esq., of Somerhill, Kent, M.P., and first cousin to the Earl of Caledon.

6. At St. John's, Gloucester, Charles Offley, Esq., of Upheld-Lodge, Gloucestershire, to Annabella Theresa, youngest daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., of the City of Gloucester, and Captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal military service.

— At Thames Ditton, Capt. G. F. Lyon, R.N., to Lucy Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

— At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. C. Grant, LL.B., vicar of West Basham, Norfolk, to Caroline Mary, only daughter of the late Capt. Grame, jun., Esq., judge of Purneah, Bengal, and granddaughter of C. Grame, Esq., of Dean House, Hants.

6. At Dartmouth, Devon, William Strickling, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Sibella Pearse, second daughter of W. L. Hockin, Esq.

7. At St. James's, Garlick Hythe, C. H. Blake, Esq., of Poornesh, Bengal, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late W. Henia, of Thames Street.

19. At St. Martin Outwich, Bosumont, only son of the late William Atkinson, Esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. J. Ellis.

24. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, B. W. Cumberland, Esq., of the Madras cavalry, to Emmannah Isabella, third daughter of Alex. Mendell, Esq., of Great George Street.

Lately, Capt. G. R. Fox of the Hon. E. I. Company's maritime service, to Barbara, daughter of William Simons, Esq., of Mile End.

DEATHS.

May 16. On board the Canning East-Indiaman, R. Simons, Esq., surgeon thereof, in his 35th year.

June 25. On his passage to England from Bombay, aged 48, Lieut. Col. F. F. Staunton, C.B., Aid-de-Camp to the Governor-General of India, and late commandant of Ahmednuggar.

Aug. 20. At Edinburgh, the Earl of Mar, in his 85th year. He was but lately restored to the ancient and illustrious peerage of his ancestors.

22. In Albemarle Street, the Right Hon. Lady Elphinstone.

28. At Brighton, Frederick Stainforth, aged two years, youngest son of W. J. Robertson, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

31. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Major Jas. Davidson, late in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company.

Sept. 4. At Castle Howard, the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., in his 78th year.

6. In Montagu Square, General Stevens, in his 84th year. He entered the service in 1780.

— At Ditchayham Lodge, Norfolk, in his 88th year, Col. James Capper, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

7. At Weston, Staffordshire, the Earl of Bradford, in his 84th year.

9. At Le Havre-de-Grace, Susan Andrews Taylor, eldest daughter of Major J. Dickson, of the Bengal Cavalry, aged 16.

— At Jersey, Thomas Dumaresq, Esq., deputy commissary general.

12. At Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley Pole Long Wellesley.

16. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ross, the infant son of T. P. Lang, Esq., of the 13th Light Dragoons.

Lately, At Lissanour Castle, County Antrim, Mrs. Macartney Hume, niece and heiress to the late Earl of Macartney.

— At the Royal Military College, Miss Elisabeth Butler, daughter of the late Lieut. Governor.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 28.

* * * The lateness of the month prevents us from giving more than a mere index to the Debate, which, in our next number, shall be fully reported.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to charter, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street. The court was made special, first, for the purpose of laying before it a resolution of the Court of Directors for granting to Lieut. Col. Staunton a pension of £500 per annum; and secondly, that there might be laid before the Proprietors another resolution of the Court of Directors, granting to Mr. Sandford Arnott, for the reasons stated in the report appended to the resolution, and which was open to the Proprietors, the sum of £1,500.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

On the accounts relative to the expense of the East-India College being produced,

Mr. Hume expressed his regret, that young men intended for the military service were still sent out to India who were wholly ignorant of the Hindoostanee language. It was his earnest desire, that no military officer should be sent out who had not arrived at a certain proficiency in the native language.

The Chairman doubted much whether the best mode of effecting that object was by keeping the young men for weeks, nay months, in London, far from the supervision of their friends, and exposed to every temptation that could corrupt their morals.

Mr. Hume observed, that there were no less than twenty-two seminaries, out of the metropolis, where the language in question was taught.

Mr. R. Jackson agreed with Mr. Hume.

Mr. Hume was determined to submit a motion to the court. He alluded to the exertions of Dr. Gilchrist, who, at one time, received a salary of £200 a year from the Company, for teaching the Hindoostanee to those youths who thought proper to seek his assistance. That salary had, however, been withdrawn. He pointed out the hardship to which a cadet was subjected, when called upon, to pay to a moon-shee, for instruction in the Hindoostanee language, thirty rupees per month, on his arrival in India. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving, that the Court of Directors should take into their serious consideration the propriety of enacting a regulation, by which no cadet shall be suffered to proceed to India until, on examination, he evinced a certain degree of proficiency in the Hindoostanee language. General Thornton seconded the motion.

The Chairman briefly opposed the motion, observing, that he was sure every thing would be done by the authorities in India, to render the Company's military officers perfect in the native tongue.

Capt. Mansfield supported the motion.

Mr. Trant opposed the motion and moved the previous question.

The Deputy Chairman read an extract from the Report of Dr. Gilchrist, in July last, in which that gentleman admitted that his plan for establishing a seminary for the education, in the Hindoostanee language, of young men intended for the Company's service, had failed. He was well convinced that the inconvenience of the plan proposed was much greater than any good which could accrue from it.

Sir P. Laurie and Sir J. Doyle were in favour of the motion; Mr. Weeding opposed it.

Mr. Pattison, as a peace-maker, recommended the motion should be withdrawn.

After some farther observations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Astell, Mr. Trant, Mr. R. Jackson, and the Hon. H. Lindsay, the Court divided, when there appeared

For the previous question 26, against it 40; majority against the motion 14.

LIEUT. COL. STAUNTON.

The Chairman stated, that since the Court of Directors had come to a resolution for granting an annuity of £500 a year to Col. Staunton, he had received a letter appraising him of that gallant officer's death. He had, therefore, no proposition to offer to the court on the subject.

Mr. Hume inquired whether the Colonel had not left a widow.

Mr. Twining replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Hume hoped, that, if that lady wanted assistance, it would be bestowed.

The Chairman said, that any application of the nature alluded to would be entertained with liberality.

MR. S. ARNOTT.

The Chairman laid before the court a resolution of the Court of Directors granting to Mr. S. Arnott, the sum of £1,500, and moved that it be approved of, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

THE OUDE PAPERS.

Mr. Hume inquired, with reference to the Oude papers, whether it was the intention of the hon. baronet who had moved for them (Sir G. A. Robinson) to found any motion on them?

The Deputy Chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson) answered that he did not.

After some observations from Sir John Doyle and Mr. Hume, it was ordered, that

the protest against printing the paper, signed by Messrs. Campbell, Lindsay, and Morris, should be printed, and appended to them.

STATE OF INDIA.

Mr. Hume inquired whether any information had been received with respect to the mutiny at Barrackpore.

The *Chairman* said, that such a communication had been received by the *Euphrates*. It had been put into his hands not five minutes before the court assembled.

Mr. Hume arraigned the conduct of Lord Amherst, and condemned the war with the Burmese.

The *Chairman* observed that a change had taken place in the Indian government; Mr. Harrington was now a Member of Council.

After a few words from the Hon. *Leicester Stanhope*, Mr. Hume complained of Dr. Abel having been made apothecary-general by Lord Amherst; and the court adjourned.

LIST OF SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1825.	3 <i>Castle Forbes</i>	413 Robert Gibbon	John W. Ord	City Canal.	Ansticand Thornhill, Old S.S. House
	Oct.	10 <i>Ganges</i>	414 Robert Ford	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	Tabster & Horsley, 7 Billiter-square.
		23 <i>Clonabate</i>	415 Ansticand	Hector Rose	City Canal.	Ansticand and Thornhill.
		1 <i>Duke of Bedford</i>	416 Thomas Stephens	Thomas Stephens	City Canal.	John S. Brinley, Birch-lane.
Bengal.	Dec.	1 <i>Circassian</i>	417 Edward Ward	G. R. Douthwaite	City Canal.	Edw. Rule, Lime-street.
	Oct.	8 <i>George</i>	418 Johnston and Meaburn	William Johnston	City Canal.	Edmund Read, Riches-court, Lime-st.
	Oct.	3 <i>Clyde</i>	419 John Fairlie	Daniel N. Munro	City Canal.	Edmund Read, Riches-court, Lime-st.
	10 <i>Joseph</i>	216 Henry Christopherson	H. Christopherson	W. I. Docks	City Canal.	Edmund Read, Riches-court, Lime-st.
Bombay	Nov.	15 <i>Pers verance</i>	420 W. J. Watts and Heath	Wm. R. Best	City Canal.	John S. Brinley, Birch-lane.
	Oct.	8 <i>Rumynide</i>	421 James Greig	James Greig	City Canal.	Gleasons, Drysdale, & Co.
	Oct.	15 <i>Pyramus</i>	422 Samuel Owen	Samuel Owen	City Canal.	Edmund Read.
	Oct.	30 <i>Darius</i>	423 Smalls and Lane	Thos. Clarke	City Canal.	Edmund Read.
Ceylon, Madras, and Singapore	Dec.	1 <i>Morning Star</i>	424 William Tindell	William Saunders	City Canal.	Edmund Read.
		1 <i>Royal Charlotte</i>	425 Robert Dudman	Robert Dudman	W. I. Docks	Barber and Neate, Birch-lane.
		15 <i>Revelation</i>	426 Curling and Domett	William Parker	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birch-lane.
		24 <i>Patience</i>	427 Richard Mount	William Kind	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
Cape and Mauritius	Sept.	24 <i>Finchel</i>	150 James Mitchell	Jas. MacPherson	Cowes	J. Mitchell, Great Winchester-street.
	Oct.	20 <i>Jane</i>	151 James Mitchell	W. Riddell, jun.	Lon. Docks	J. Mitchell.
		17 <i>Thames</i>	368 John Blackett	George Curzon	Cork	Joseph Lachlan, Allie-street.
		15 <i>Prince Regent</i>	369 John Blackett	William B. Lamb	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
New South Wales & New South Wales		1 <i>Disorder</i>	370 William Brown	Stephen Brown	Lon. Docks	W. Martin, E. I. Chambers.
		13 <i>Alton</i>	371 Edward Hurry	Matthew Proctor	Lon. Docks	Isbister & Horsley, & W. Redhead.

287.3, 5, pt. 1825.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, September 26, 1825.

	£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.
Cochineal	0	3	6	to	0	5	0
Coffee, Java	3	0	0	to	3	8	0
Cherribon	2	16	0	to	2	19	0
Sumatra	4	10	0	to	6	10	0
Bourbon	0	0	6	to	0	0	8
Mocha	0	0	7	to	0	0	9
Cotton, Surat	0	0	6	to	0	0	7
Madras	0	0	6	to	0	0	7
Bengal	0	0	10	to	0	1	3
Bourbon	15	0	0	to	20	0	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.	4	0	0	to	4	5	0
Aloes, Epatica	2	15	0	to	3	0	0
Aniseeds, Star	3	0	0	to	3	5	0
Borax, Refined	0	1	0	to	0	1	3
Unrefined, or Tincal	12	0	0	to	13	0	0
Campfire, unrefined	7	0	0	to	7	7	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	0	0	6	to	0	5	6
Ceylon	0	1	0	to	0	1	3
Cassia Buds	0	0	6	to	0	1	3
Lignea	1	4	0	to	1	10	0
Castor Oil	4	0	0	to	5	0	0
China Root	7	0	0	to	8	0	0
Coculus Indicus	5	0	0	to	30	0	0
Columbo Root	4	0	0	to	7	0	0
Dragon's Blood	2	10	0	to	5	0	0
Asafetida	2	0	0	to	8	0	0
Benjamin	3	0	0	to	50	0	0
Animit	3	0	0	to	10	0	0
Galbanum	0	0	0	to	15	0	0
Gambogium	3	0	0	to	17	0	0
Myrrh	2	0	0	to	4	10	0
Olibanum	0	0	3	to	0	2	0
Lac Lake	0	5	3	to	0	6	0
Dye	3	0	0	to	4	15	0
Shell, Black	3	5	0	to	6	0	0
Shivered	2	0	0	to	3	0	0
Stick	0	7	0	to	0	18	0
Musk, China	0	12	0	to	0	15	0
Nux Vomica	0	0	5	to	0	0	6
Oil, Cassia	0	8	0				
Cinnamon	0	0	6				
Cloves	0	2	0				
Mace	0	1	9	to	0	6	0
Nutmegs	3	15	0	to	0	2	6
Oplum	0	0	6	to	0	2	6
Rhubarb	0	0	6	to	0	2	6
Sal Ammoniac	0	0	6	to	0	2	6
Senna	2	0	0	to	2	5	0
Turnerick, Java	1	16	0	to	2	2	0
Turmeric, Bengal	1	15	0	to	2	0	0
China	3	0	0	to	3	15	0
Zedoary	6	0	0	to	6	5	0
Galls, in Sorts	6	10	0	to	7	0	0
Blue	0	12	8	to	0	13	0
Indigo, Fine Blue	0	12	0	to	0	12	3
Fine Blue and Violet	0	11	9	to	0	12	0
Fine Purple and Violet	0	11	0	to	0	11	9
Fine Violet	0	9	6	to	0	10	6
Good Ditto	0	9	0	to	0	10	0
Good Violet & Copper	0	8	6	to	0	9	3
Middling	0	8	6	to	0	9	3
Fine and Good Copper	0	8	6	to	0	9	3
Good ord. & brokship	0	7	6	to	0	8	6
Fine Oude Squares	0	4	0	to	0	7	0
Good mid. and mid. do.	0	1	0	to	0	3	0
Low and Bad	0	6	0	to	0	9	0
Consuming Qualities	0	8	6	to	0	10	6
Madras Fine	0	5	6	to	0	9	6
Do. Mid. & Ordinary	0	17	0	to	1	0	0
Rice, Bengal	1	10	0	to	9	0	0
Safflower	1	15	0	to	2	5	0
Sago	1	9	6	to	1	10	0
Saltpetre, Refined	0	11	1	to	0	15	0
Silk, Bengal Skein	0	14	1	to	1	2	10
Novi	0	17	3	to	1	0	6
Ditto White	0	7	0	to	1	11	0
China	0	4	6	to	0	8	0
Organzine	0	2	6	to	0	3	6
Spices, Cinnamon	0	6	6	to	0	8	0
Cloves	0	5	6	to	0	5	10
Mace	1	10	0	to	3	10	0
Nutmegs	0	4	0	to	0	4	6
Ginger	1	15	0	to	1	16	0
Pepper, Black	1	17	0	to	2	2	0
White	1	16	0	to	2	2	0
Brown	0	2	2	to	0	2	4
Siam and China	0	2	6	to	0	3	6
Tea, Bohea	0	3	9	to	0	4	10
Congou	0	3	9	to	0	3	10
Souchong	0	3	6	to	0	3	6
Campol	0	4	0	to	0	5	0
Twankay	0	3	5	to	0	3	10
Pekoe	0	4	2	to	0	5	9
Hyson Skin	0	5	0	to	0	6	4
Gunpowder	1	4	0	to	2	5	0
Tortoiseshell	12	0	0	to	13	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red							

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

For Sale 11 October—Prompt 13 January 1826.

Company's.—Indigo.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 17 October—Prompt 10 February 1826.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk—

Bengal Wound Silk—Chassum Silk.

For Sale 8 November—Prompt 10 February 1826.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Saltpetre.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM-

PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived,

CARGOES of the *Canning* and *London*, from

China, and the *Ridley*, from the Cape of Good

Hope.

Company's.—Tea—Cape Madeira and Pontac

Wines.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Silk Damasks—Silk Dresses—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Crapes—Sticks—Whanghees—Black Bamboos—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

MARKETS during the MONTH.

The markets have been much deranged by the state of the funds, and by the effect of speculation in produce. The transactions in several articles are suspended, and the prices nominal. The cotton market is tolerably steady. Bengals and Surats are in demand, chiefly for exportation. The stock of East-India cotton in this country is considered to be less than at the same period last year. The Company's sales of Bengal sugar go off with animation. The tea sale commenced on the 6th: Bohea at first declined 1d. to 1½d. per lb, but afterwards rallied; Congou has advanced 1d. to 2d. per lb. The demand for spices is limited, and the prices are nominal.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of August 1825, to the 25th of September 1825.

1825.	Bank	Reduced	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Consols.	3 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New	Long	India	Imperial	Ditto	Omanium.	India	Bonds.	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New ditto.	1 p. Dy.	Bill.	Consols for	Lottery	1825.
Aug. 26	—	901897	98	891897	97	971897	10211021	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.19p	891897	19	19	0
27	—	891904	97	891897	97	971897	10211021	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.21p	891897	27	27	0
29	2291	891897	96	881881	96	961897	10211021	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.15p	891881	29	29	0
30	2291	881881	96	871871	96	961897	10111011	211	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9p	871881	30	30	0
31	2281	871881	95	861871	95	951897	10011011	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8p	871881	31	31	0
Sept. 1	2291	881871	95	871871	95	951897	10011011	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8p	881871	1	1	0
3	—	871871	96	861871	96	961897	10111011	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3p	871871	3	3	0
5	2291	871871	96	861871	96	961897	10111011	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8p	871871	5	5	0
6	2281	871871	97	861871	97	971897	10211031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6p	871871	6	6	0
7	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10211031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5p	861881	7	7	0
8	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	1031104	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5p	861881	8	8	0
9	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	1031104	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7p	861881	9	9	0
10	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	1031104	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6p	861881	10	10	0
12	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6p	861881	12	12	0
13	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2p	861881	13	13	0
14	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7p	861881	14	14	0
15	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7p	861881	15	15	0
16	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7p	861881	16	16	0
17	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7p	861881	17	17	0
19	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6p	861881	19	19	0
20	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4p	861881	20	20	0
22	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5p	861881	22	22	0
23	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5p	861881	23	23	0
24	—	861881	97	861881	97	971897	10311031	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5p	861881	24	24	0

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

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Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN ADAM.

JOHN ADAM was the eldest son of the Right Honourable William Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court for Civil Causes in Scotland, and the Honourable Eleanor Elphinstone, second daughter of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, and was born on the 4th May 1779. He was educated on the foundation of the Charter House, and being presented by his uncle with a civil appointment to Bengal in 1794, was sent for a year to Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart, Professor Robison, and other distinguished professors of that period. He finally sailed for India in the *Barrington*, along with his cousin, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, now Governor of Bombay, and arrived at Calcutta in February 1796. His first nomination was to an inferior office in the judicial branch of the service. He was sent to Patna to serve his probationary term under Mr. Henry Douglas, then judge and magistrate of that station. Here he was for three years employed in the study of the languages of the country, and in the sedulous discharge of those minor duties by which the junior servants of the Company are trained to official habits, and fitted for the high career to which they are destined. In March 1799, Mr. Adam was promoted to the office of register in the twenty-four pergunnahs, the presidency district; and having been introduced to the personal notice of the Governor-General, he was, in the following year, transferred to the judicial and revenue branch of the secretariat, wherein he was nominated head assistant.

Marquess Wellesley had recently returned to Bengal upon the conclusion of the Mysore war, and was at this time occupied with the formation of the College of Fort William. It was a part of his scheme for the education of the junior civil servants, to collect the most promising into an office under his own supervision, called the Governor-General's Office, into which those most distinguished for attainments at the college were to be placed afterwards, as a reward of merit on leaving the institution. By thus employing them as his confidential assistants, he trusted to familiarize their minds with the conside-

ration of great political questions, and produce a scale of qualification suited to the exigencies of the higher departments of the state. Mr. Adam was one of the very first selected for this distinguished career. In May 1802 he was placed at the head of the office in question, and vested with the charge of its records; and in March of the following year, his services were rewarded by a nomination to the office of collector in one of the districts (Goruckpore) then recently ceded by the Nawaub vizier. It was not, however, Lord Wellesley's intention to deprive himself of the useful talents of his assistant; he accordingly retained Mr. Adam in his suite until his final departure for Europe; and Sir George Barlow having, in April 1804, made him deputy secretary in the secret political and foreign departments, took occasion to record a minute explanatory of the cause of his not joining the station to which he had been appointed, and bearing honourable testimony to the useful service rendered by Mr. Adam in the secretariat in the interim, more especially during the Mahratta war.

In March 1809, Mr. Adam was appointed by Lord Minto secretary to Government in the military department; an office which required the qualifications of a thorough man of business, which he possessed in a pre-eminent degree. Occupied sometimes with the discussion of projects affecting the most momentous interests of the state, he had the intelligent mind to discriminate the sound from the fallacious; whilst, on the other hand, he could devote himself, with the most exemplary diligence, and without any sensation of fatigue or disgust, to the dullest accumulation of uninteresting details. The records of the Supreme Government contain more than one acknowledgment of the admirable manner in which the duties of this office were performed by Mr. Adam;* but in the case of a secretary, an appeal to such testimonials is not the test of merit; for the proceedings, minutes, and resolutions are mostly of his own preparation, and the intimate relation in which he stands towards the members of government, both precludes their addressing him in the language of official compliment, and renders it superfluous to record their sentiments on his conduct, when they have so many other ways of showing their esteem and confidence.

Upon Mr. Edmonstone's promotion to a seat in the Supreme Council, in October 1812, Mr. Adam succeeded him in the more responsible and higher salaried office of secretary to Government in the secret foreign and political departments, and it was in this situation that Lord Hastings found him on his arrival in India in the following year. It thus fell to be the duty of Mr. Adam to point out to the new Governor-General the political objects most deserving of his attention, to ascertain his views, and assist in their development, besides finally being the organ for communicating them to others.

The political horizon was at this time far from clear. A war with the mountaineers of Nipaul was actually impending, and the condition of the predatory associations, and of Central India generally, required vigilance and the most cautious management. How great soever the talents, extraordinary penetration, and acknowledged judgment of the Marquess of Hastings, much necessarily depended on the form and manner in which things were in the first instance represented to him. If his Lordship early arrived at the true perception of the difficulties of his political situation, if he was enabled to seize at

once

* These will be found in the minutes and discussions between the Supreme Government and Home Authorities as to the relative advantage of having the office of military-secretary filled by a civil or by a military servant. It is only such questions that give the opportunity of bearing testimony to individual merit, and they very rarely occur.

once the proper line to which he consistently adhered, as his matured conviction and experience satisfied him of its correctness, he will not, we are assured, refuse to Mr. Adam the merit of having contributed, by his intelligence and useful suggestions, to lead his mind to these just conclusions. In the conduct of the Nipaul war, and of the political operations simultaneously set on foot, his Lordship was removed from the seat of government, and had to act, therefore, on his personal judgment, without the power of consulting his constitutional advisers, and without the weight of their credit to lessen the responsibility, and participate in the consequences of any ill-success. In such a situation, he could not be insensible to the inestimable advantage of having near him, in the confidential post of his political secretary, a friend and adviser of approved judgment, an intelligent and thoroughly informed counsellor, rather than a mere ready instrument for the preparation of the instructions he might dictate. Such was Mr. Adam to Lord Hastings at this period, and his Lordship has always both spoken and written in the warmest terms of acknowledgment of the assistance he derived from his secretary, on this as on all other occasions. Much of the official correspondence relating to the Nipaul war, and political events of this time, has been printed and laid before the public. Although the compilation is very imperfect, and there are volumes of private correspondence besides, in which the commandants of divisions, political residents, and other confidential officers of Government were in the habit of expressing their secret sentiments, and of seeking advice on points it would be a breach of confidence always to divulge; we may still appeal to the folios containing these documents as a test of the laborious diligence with which information was sought in every quarter, and of the intelligence with which every circumstance was combined and brought practically to an useful result. They afford abundant proof, that, in times of war and political struggle, something more than a ready pen is essential to constitute an efficient secretary; and they moreover justify the challenge, that Mr. Adam's merits in this capacity will not shrink from comparison with the very highest grade of qualification of which our Indian history can furnish an example.

The Nipaul war happily concluded, the course to be pursued to relieve our provinces from the danger of annual incursion, or attack from the predatory powers, demanded the early determination of the Supreme Government. In the discussions connected with this important subject, there were two questions to be decided; first, whether the Government should take the requisite steps on its own responsibility, or await a reply from England to the despatches in which instructions had been solicited; and secondly, whether the measures, when undertaken, should be confined to the expulsion of the predatory associations from their haunts, or should comprehend the extension of the British influence over Central India with a view to its permanent tranquillization. Lord Hastings inclined to the latter more enlarged course of policy, and was, moreover, prepared to commence operations without waiting any special sanction from home; but his colleagues were less decided, and the want of support to his Lordship's views led, consequently, to some delay. During these discussions, Mr. Adam was the strenuous adviser of all that was most vigorous and decided; and when at length the repeated irruptions of the Pindarries determined the Government to wait no longer for instructions, Mr. Adam accompanied the Governor-General as secretary for the operations about to be commenced, and, as far as his voice had weight, influenced the resolution finally taken by his Lordship, to adopt, upon his sole responsibility, the more extensive plan for establishing the British supremacy over the whole of India.

A campaign followed, with the results of which the public is sufficiently acquainted. In the planning of that campaign, and during the whole of the military as of the political occurrences to which it led, Mr. Adam was the sole depositary of his Lordship's views, and exclusively enjoyed his confidence; so much so, that the instructions for the movement of every corps, sometimes extending even to the details of its formation and equipment, issued entirely under his signature. The Bengal army have too much reason to know this, for it became the plea for refusing it an equal share of the spoils with its southern associates. Though it was admitted that the campaign was one set of operations, combined and directed throughout by one controlling authority, every corps and every division performing the separate part assigned by its instructions from head-quarters; still the Marquess of Hastings was considered not to have taken the command in his military capacity as commander-in-chief, seeing that his orders for regulating the military operations were invariably issued through the Political Secretary of the Governor-General.

The labour and anxieties of that period can be known only to those who witnessed Mr. Adam under the discharge of his accumulated duties; late in the night, when all else were at rest, the lamp was constantly burning in his tent, while kâsids and estafettes were waiting to carry forth his expresses: again, though the march was always made before daybreak in the morning, he was nevertheless up before-hand, and at the desk with his candle to snatch a few minutes for some urgent business ere the drum should beat the final order to move. The peculiar nature of the duties to be performed, and the necessity of constantly applying the weight of personal influence to reconcile the views and dispositions of the various agents employed in the different operations, rendered it impossible for others, howsoever willing, to contribute material relief or assistance. Either the Governor-General's own hand, or that of his known confidential secretary, was essential to give effect to an instruction, whose object was to check the wayward inclinations of some functionary, on whose conduct the success or failure of some important part of the general plan depended; no one else, indeed, was sufficiently master of the whole design to be able to draft properly such an instruction.

It is to be observed that, in addition to the functions of the political and secret departments, Mr. Adam filled the situation of Private Secretary to the Governor-General; so that he had thus another branch of duty to perform, in its nature urgent and distinct from that which mainly occupied his thoughts; but consisting of confidential correspondence, regarding the distribution of patronage, or of communications with the principal functionaries at the presidency, and therefore not admitting of transfer or delegation to other hands. The strongest frame of body must have yielded to the fatigue and anxiety of such accumulated labours, continued as they were for so long a period without intermission. Mr. Adam's constitution was originally extremely good;* a long career, however, of sedentary but incessant occupation in the climate of India, had already so far weakened it, as to have rendered a voyage to the Cape indispensable a few years before. His frame, therefore,

* Dr. Nicholson in his report on the state of Mr. Adam's health of date February 29th, 1825, says, "Mr. Adam had been gradually declining in health for several years past, although he had not of late years suffered from any acute disease. From being naturally strong, robust, and rather inclined to corpulency, he is now reduced to a state of great emaciation and consequent weakness and debility. This great change in his appearance took place very gradually, and at first without any apparent cause, except that he had been exposed, for several successive years, to great mental and bodily fatigue, conducting the duties of his important offices under circumstances of no small difficulty, in his boats on the river, or in camp with the army in the field."

therefore, was not proof against the effect of such unremitting cares as were now heaped upon him; and the seeds were unfortunately sown, during the campaign, of the disease which ultimately carried him off, and deprived the world of his virtues and useful talents when they had scarcely ripened to full maturity.

But we have not yet done with the recapitulation of Mr. Adam's claims to the lasting gratitude of the country, to the service of which his life was devoted. Though the remainder of his days was short, and passed in sickness, the period was yet eventful, and crowded with actions for which his name will be long remembered and cherished with affection. Hitherto, Mr. Adam has figured only as the confidential adviser or agent for the execution of measures, the credit or blame of which attached, and justly so, to those who gave their sanction and incurred the entire responsibility. The time was however approaching, when he was himself to take part in the deliberations of the Council Board; and to appear in his own person as the originator or supporter of the measures pursued. In April, 1817, the Court of Directors, in acknowledgment of Mr. Adam's prior services, had nominated him provisional member of council; and the departure of Mr. C. Ricketts for England, enabled him to take his seat very soon after the Governor-General's return to the Presidency, upon the conclusion of the Mahratta and Pindarry war, viz. on the 9th of January, 1819.

As a member of council, Mr. Adam's character was conspicuous for solid sense, and for the close discriminating judgment he had ever at command for all questions. Respecting the talents and experience of others, he was anxious to seek information, and to avail himself of their suggestions on all subjects with which he believed them more familiar than himself: but it was only to obtain the means of arriving at a just conclusion; for he never surrendered his own judgment, nor yielded through deference, when his conviction was not satisfied. He was above the petty ambition of figuring in the record, as the propagator of new opinions or the originator of new schemes; and communicated his sentiments freely as heretofore—satisfied that good measures should be adopted, and indifferent where the credit might attach: though from habit and the necessity of a long employ as secretary, particularly distinguished as a ready writer, his minutes were nevertheless rare, and contained purely what was necessary to be stated; for above all things he despised the notion of making them a means of ambitious display, or of courting favour through this channel, by avowing sentiments and supporting measures known to be agreeable to the authorities to which he was responsible. He never permitted the sense of obligation and attachment, by which he was bound to the Governor-General, to influence any departure from the conscientious discharge of his duty to the public. Rejoicing always, when the occasion allowed him to join heartily with him, and anxious to contribute to his personal honour and renown by any sacrifice of his own talents that could promote their increase, he yet did not hesitate to record his dissent when his judgment could not approve; but he did so at all times with regret, and with the most considerate delicacy and tenderness. On two questions only were the sentiments of Mr. Adam so decidedly at variance with those of the Marquess of Hastings, as to entail the necessity of a consistent and continued opposition: these were the press, and the course of policy to be adopted at Hyderabad. With respect to the former, the opinions of the noble Marquess were as much opposed to the notion of absolute freedom, as those of Mr. Adam. Both considered such a state to be incompatible with the character and condition of the people of India, and with

the system of government by which the British supremacy is maintained there; but they differed as to the means by which the growing licentiousness was to be restrained; and did not agree in the estimate of the extent of its mischief. Mr. Adam deemed it indispensable to make an early and strong example. He considered the discredit suffered by the Government on one hand, from being continually held up to contempt and ridicule; and the triumph enjoyed on the other, from perpetually exhibiting the highest authorities as objects of insult, powerless to resent or prevent what every one saw was injurious and offensive; to be positive mischiefs in the existing state of India. He looked upon this unrestrained license as calculated to wean the population from their submissive habits, and particularly prejudicial in its influence on the machinery by which the existing system was worked, and throughout which, respect and mutual deference and subordination, and even the steady hand of discipline, were the pervading principles of management. In order to preserve the government from the dangers thus apprehended, Mr. Adam was prepared to issue municipal regulations, placing the press entirely under the control of the government, besides putting in force the power already possessed over European residents, in case of their offending so as to call for its exercise. His reasons have already been laid before the public, and may deserve further notice. No man was a more sincere friend to the principles of liberty, and the freedom of the press under a free constitution and responsible government, than Mr. Adam; no one entertained a more unfeigned deference for the constitutional control of public opinion, or was more desirous to have his measures submitted to that tribunal. But he was thoroughly convinced, that what was essential to the preservation of liberty in England was wholly unsuited to India, and could produce nothing there but discord, ruin, and confusion. It seemed to him a mockery to claim for the European part of the community in India, consisting chiefly of the paid servants of the Company, civil and military, and of persons engaged in commerce and residing under license, the privileges and functions of the body of the people of England; or to suppose that the measures of Government could be publicly discussed and controlled by the servants of the Company, or those who resided by their sufferance and might be dismissed at their discretion. And, with regard to the natives, though he was fully sensible of the beneficial effects to be derived to them from the gradual and well-regulated diffusion of knowledge, and was the foremost to promote it on every occasion, yet he felt that it was most unwise to propose that the British Government should be criticized and controlled by a population differing in religion, manners, habits and language, whose first lesson would be to consider their governors as strangers and usurpers, and as such to be destroyed: while, at the same time, it would have exposed all India to the hazard of the religious opinions of the natives being outraged, and their prejudices inflamed by the too zealous interference of intemperate fanatics.

With respect to the Hyderabad question, the nature of the case, and the strong personal interest taken in it by the Marquess of Hastings, made it very distressing for his late confidential secretary to take the decided part of opposition which a conscientious sense of duty required. Feeling strong, however, in the conviction of his own judgment, it was impossible he could hesitate; and he chose the line, to which he steadfastly adhered, at the risk, sometimes, of exciting sentiments such as it had never been his lot to encounter during the long period of intercourse in which he had stood in confidential relation with the Governor-General. The case was briefly as follows:—Mr. Wm.

Palmer.

Palmer, a native of India, long employed in the military service of the Nizam, was tempted by the state of credit at Hyderabad, to retire from his highness's service, and engage in money speculations, similar to those by which General Martine had amassed so large a fortune in Oude. The career of this gentleman's past life had enabled him to form extensive connexions, and his intimate acquaintance with the natives language, habits, and prejudices both of court and country, gave facilities to such an undertaking which made his ultimate success little doubtful. But the countenance of the British representative at the court, avowed or understood, was indispensable; for without it the capital embarked must have partaken of the insecurity which had brought credit to the low ebb of which he proposed to take advantage; and, ever since the direct interference of the British Government in the appointment of a minister, all the real power and influence was centered in his hands. By uniting himself with an intimate friend of the then Resident (an officer of the Madras engineers engaged in public works at Hyderabad), the appearance, at least, of this countenance was assured, and it was confirmed by the place where the house of business opened, which was within the Residency-grounds, in a house appertaining to the public establishment. Thus countenanced, the concern thrived for several years, entirely unknown to the supreme Government at the Presidency. In 1814 the existence of the house, as a commercial establishment, was first brought officially to its notice, by an application from Mr. Wm. Palmer for its eventual countenance and protection, and Mr. Adam was the Secretary under whose hand the Resident was informed, that Government would "approve of his affording every proper degree of countenance to the proposed commercial establishment, consistently with the provisions of the treaty, and of his recommending it to the favourable consideration of the Nizam's Government." Encouraged by this, the house extended its concerns, and sought further to strengthen itself by the association of new partners. Some of the public officers of the Residency yielded to the temptation, and an individual known to be connected with the Governor-General by the marriage of his ward, was further induced to join the association. Money-dealing, that is, borrowing at one rate of interest and lending out at another, was the main, if not the exclusive source of profit; but since Mr. Burke's exposure of the mischiefs which had resulted from similar transactions at Arcot, the lending of money to native princes had been specially interdicted to Europeans by a specific act of the British legislature, except under the written sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council previously obtained. In 1816 after the house had been extended as above noticed, an application was made by it for the required written license, to evade this prohibition, and the ground asserted was, that owing to the extensive nature of the house's speculations, it was impossible to avoid occasionally contravening it. The application was submitted by Mr. H. Russell, and Mr. Adam was again the Secretary through whom the license was furnished, with the condition only that the Resident at Hyderabad, for the time being, should have the right of inquiring into all transactions with the Nizam, and satisfying himself as to their nature and object. In the course of the same year the Resident mentioned, almost incidentally, that the pay of a portion of the Nizam's troops about to be employed in the field had been provided for by an arrangement with this house. Thus commenced the system of advance to his highness's Government, which ended in bringing it to the eve of bankruptcy and dissolution. Up to this time, and, indeed, long afterwards, Mr. Adam had that high opinion of Mr. Russell's judgment, character, and talents; that he suspected nothing of the

the practices he was the instrument of sanctioning. He carried with him to the Council Board the same confidence in the propriety of Mr. Russell's suggestions; so much so that, when a second arrangement for the pay of a larger portion of the Nizam's troops, through the same house, was submitted in 1819 for the special approbation of Government, his voice was with that of the Governor-General for granting again the desired sanction in opposition to his colleague Mr. Stuart, who was the first to point out the mischievous tendency of such transactions, and to ask for further inquiry before the faith of Government should be in any way pledged by affording its countenance. The house had now a clear game before them, and, by feeding the extravagance of an irresponsible minister, sought only to lay as heavy an incumbrance as possible on the prospective resources of the state, so as to engross more or less influence at their ultimate disposal. The Supreme Government was all this while ignorant of the rate of interest at which the house made its advances, and while its own money transactions were managed always at six per cent. per annum, or at most in times of emergency at ten, was blindly countenancing a mortgage on the resources of its ally, at no less a rate than 24 and 25 per cent. In 1820, the matter was brought again to issue, by Mr. Russell's submitting an application for the Supreme Government to authorize a loan to the Nizam, by the same house, of sixty lacs of rupees repayable by instalments, from appropriations of the Nizam's land revenue, which, supposing the terms to have been strictly adhered to, and the appropriations to have never failed, would have yielded 16 per cent. Mr. Adam was now become sensible that this house was engrossing the whole financial business of the Nizam's Government, and his eyes were opened to the mischiefs that might be expected to result from the continuance of such a system. He accordingly joined with Mr. Stuart in strenuously resisting the proposed loan, and in recommending, as a far preferable mode of relieving the distresses of the Nizam, that the British Government should make the advance from its own treasuries, or lend its guarantee in such a manner as to allow the Nizam's Government to go openly into the market with it. The measure was however carried by the Governor-General's casting vote, and the sanction of the Government was afforded in the manner solicited by the house.

In the meantime, the attention of the authorities in England had been drawn to these transactions; and, very shortly after the discussions regarding the sixty lac loan had closed in the manner stated, a despatch arrived in India, conveying their unqualified disapprobation of the whole proceedings from first to last, and directing the license under which the house had been concerned in pecuniary dealings with the Nizam to be immediately recalled, and all transactions to be forthwith brought to a close. Mr. Russell returned to Europe about the same time, and it was not long before his successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, felt the influence of the ascendancy acquired by the house through its financial dealings, and pointed out the mischievous effects resulting from this source, as well as the state of utter ruin and disorganization in which the Government at Hyderabad was involved in every department.

Mr. Stuart had been obliged, by increasing ill health, to leave India, and the burthen of asserting the principles they had maintained in conjunction fell on Mr. Adam, whose opinion became every day more confirmed as to the necessity of retrieving the error into which the Government had slidden, and of interfering with a strong hand to check the pernicious influence established, and put an end to all transactions between the house and the Nizam's Government. But this was not all: the minister, whose extravagance and mismanage-

ment

ment had produced the mischief, having been raised to power by the British Government, that Government was clearly implicated in the discredit of his measures; and Mr. Adam conceived it necessary, in the extraordinary circumstances in which the Nizam was placed, that the Resident should be supported in the exercise of a direct control over every department.

The discussions on this subject assumed a warmer character at the Council Board than ordinarily attaches to abstract questions of the kind; for the Resident (Sir Charles Metcalfe) had already, though not without keeping Government informed of his proceedings, adopted the course he deemed most proper on his own responsibility; and the point debated was, whether he should be supported, or be disavowed and eventually recalled. The opinions of the members of council corresponded generally with the view taken by Mr. Adam; and, pending the discussions, the sentiments of the Home Authorities having been strongly declared on the same side; it was at length finally determined to adopt measures for closing the transactions of the house with the Nizam's Government: but this resolution was taken a short time only before Lord Hastings' departure from the country; so that the execution fell to Mr. Adam, who, as the senior member of council, had been designated his Lordship's temporary successor, until another governor-general should arrive from England.

On the 13th of January 1823, Mr. Adam took charge of the Supreme Government. Elevated thus temporarily, and almost by accident, to the highest station, an ordinary man would have been satisfied to carry on with credit the routine of daily business. He might be expected to evade the consideration of every great question of policy that admitted of postponement, to be cautious, in the extreme, of entertaining new projects, and, confining himself to temporary shifts and expedients, particularly to shrink from the responsibility of grappling with subjects, on which the sentiments of the authorities to which he was answerable had not been declared. Such, however, was not Mr. Adam. Placed in a situation of vast power, and conscious of possessing the talents to wield it beneficially, he determined to do all the good he could. He was not content, that the period of his away should be marked as an interregnum, distinguished only for the absence of energetic measures, a mere blank space between two administrations; nor did he think it either generous or consistent with the line of public duty, to shift off upon his successor the odium, risk, and responsibility of executing what his own judgment pronounced to be right. It was true, he could not boast of that high confidence, or of those unequivocal pledges of support, which a governor-general selected from the nobility of the land carries with him always from England: but though the personal hazard might be greater, from this cause, the powers and public obligations were the same; and the additional weight of responsibility was no sufficient reason with one, whose whole life was an uninterrupted course of self-devotion, for hesitating to act when his conviction was clear as to the expedience. Discarding, therefore, the more prudent policy of inefficiency, Mr. Adam made his election for continuing the functions of Government in their full and entire exercise; for deciding, without fear or favour, upon every question that might arise; and for boldly executing what the result of his deliberations might determine to be best.

Occasions for putting this resolution in force were early presented, by the continued licentiousness of the public journals, and by the necessity of prosecuting, to a close, the measures undertaken at Hyderabad. Certain rules had been conveyed in writing to the conductors of periodical papers, under the

special authority of Government, and the observance of them had been enjoined as the condition of their licensed residence in India, for they were at that time, without a single exception, natives of Great Britain. These rules had been long and systematically violated during the government of Lord Hastings, by the editor of the "Calcutta Journal," who, at length, notwithstanding the hopes his Lordship entertained of restraining him by milder remedies, received from his Lordship the most distinct intimation, that for the next offence his licence would be cancelled, and he would be ordered to depart forthwith from India. The determination of Mr. Adam not to suffer any further disregard of the rules to pass with impunity was fully known; nevertheless, the editor of the "Calcutta Journal" ventured, in direct breach of them, to comment, in a style of satirical remark, on an appointment made by the Government. The consequence was, that, consistently with the intimation he had before received during the government of Lord Hastings, his license was immediately withdrawn, and he was ordered to quit the country. With a view, at the same time, to prevent a repetition of similar conduct, by the substitution of another editor, not liable to the same punishment, a municipal law and general regulation were passed, reserving to Government the power of suppressing any establishment which might hereafter print offensive articles, and prohibiting, under severe penalties, the circulation of such in the interior. The adoption of these measures exposed Mr. Adam to much obloquy and scurrilous abuse from the principal sufferer, and to the attacks, also, of many well-meaning enthusiasts for the perfect freedom of the press; but this was no more than he had anticipated; and the voice of the public, as of all the authorities who have had consecutively to pass their judgment on the subject, has now fully declared itself for the wisdom of the policy pursued, and in grateful acknowledgment of the energy and self-devotion with which it was undertaken. The Court of Directors and the Board of Control took the earliest opportunity to express their warm approbation of his conduct. The Court of Proprietors, by a large majority, concurred in that approbation, and declared that, by withdrawing the license of Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Adam had consulted his duty to the Company, and the due protection of those high interests which were intrusted to his administration.

His Majesty in Council, whom Mr. Buckingham petitioned that the regulations for the press might be rescinded, upon a report of a committee of the privy council, which was, amongst others, composed of the Lord Chancellor, the two Chief Justices, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Stowell, Lord Teignmouth, and Sir Henry Russell, declared that the prayer of Mr. Buckingham's petition ought not to be complied with: thus approving of the rule, ordinance and regulation passed by the Bengal Government, with the concurrence of the Supreme Court, for the control of the press.*

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* It is important to state, that this concurring opinion in England on the merits of Mr. Adam's proceeding with respect to the press, is entirely in unison with that of the highest authorities in India. In a letter from the Governor of Madras to a friend, that enlightened person, so competent to form a sound and unbiassed judgment, states, "that the plan Mr. Adam adopted, and the temper and decision with which he carried it into effect, secured public authority and the character of government. By that he rendered a very important service to our Indian empire. I scarcely know any act of the Supreme Government of which I should have liked so well to have been the author: for in India it requires more firmness and real patriotism to regulate the press, than in England to assert its freedom."

An authority of no less weight on all questions regarding India, and whose opinion on such a point is of the more value from the liberal sentiments of his mind on all questions of general politics, the Governor of Bombay, bears equal testimony to the importance of Mr. Adam's services to India on this occasion. "Nothing can exceed," he says, in a letter to a friend, "the praise which every body in Bengal bestows on John Adam's administration; which is the more to his credit, as much of his employment has been of an unpopular nature—the restriction on the press in particular: but the inconsistency of a free press, where nothing else is free, or intended to be free, is too obvious to escape you. It is our duty.

The debt of the banking-house at Hyderabad had been accumulating at eighteen and twenty-four* per cent. interest, and had now reached the enormous amount of near eighty lacs of rupees. The purchase of an annual payment of seven lacs, due by the British Government to the Nizam for part of the Madras territory, was to yield the fund for the liquidation of this debt, preparatory to a final close of all transactions. In order to compel a delivery of accounts, and prevent any evasion of the resolution adopted for putting an end entirely to the mischief, the most vigorous measures were resorted to, extending even to the prohibition of intercourse between the members of the firm and the Nizam's ministers, and to ordering the Europeans connected with it to quit Hyderabad. It appeared, on inspection of the accounts, that, besides a bonus of eight lacs, taken without consideration or equivalent upon the negotiation of the sixty lac loan, which was, in fact, a mere transfer of account, there were large monthly charges inserted, under the head of salaries to individual members of the firm or their families. These the Supreme Government had determined to disallow: but the rest of the account was, with even gratuitous liberality, discharged in full with all its accumulated interest, without further audit or investigation. The house declared themselves bankrupts immediately after the receipt of this money, and asserted the payment to have been the cause of their failure, from its effect on their credit, and from the necessity it imposed of suddenly closing all concerns with native bankers and others. The reality of the bankruptcy, or of the causes to which it was ascribed, was never specially investigated. In the meantime the house were looked upon as martyrs; and the proceedings of the Supreme Government, more particularly the measures adopted towards the individual members of the firm, became the subject of much acrimonious discussion in England, and of very violent attacks upon the character of Mr. Adam, on whom lay the principal responsibility. The creditors of the house, whose funds were endangered by the declaration of bankruptcy, were excited by the most powerful motives of private interest to aid the opposition; and every engine of intrigue was set at work to enlist partisans, and accumulate the means of irritation and annoyance. The name and character of the Marquess of Hastings were, further, very artfully mixed up in the discussion, and the subject was agitated under the disadvantage, to Mr. Adam, of appearing as a direct reflection on his Lordship: as if the approbation of the course pursued implied, not only the condemnation of the proceedings of Mr. Adam's predecessor, but would further cast an imputation on his unimpeached character for honour and integrity. Mr. Adam was far removed from the scene of action, and was without the means, even if he had had the inclination, to meet this formidable array with its own weapons. The bare merits of the case were his only defence; yet, with these, and the friends they raised him, he prevailed against all the arts and fallacious reasoning, and against all the interested views that were brought to aid the cause of intrigue and disorder. In the Court of Proprietors, as in the Court of Directors, the vote of approbation on his conduct was carried with a triumphant majority.

It has been impossible to avoid noticing these two questions; for the interest and the clamour they excited have not yet entirely subsided, and Mr. Adam's character

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and I am happy to say it is our wish too, to hasten on the time when the people of the country may take a share in their government. But, at present, nobody would take a part or an interest in political discussions but the Europeans, of whom more than nine-tenths compose the strength of the army."

* Twenty-five, if the difference between the lunar and solar year be taken into the account. A separate account was opened for the sixty lac loan at 10 per cent. for the lunar year, the bonus of eight lac being added to the principal.

character and conduct were too deeply involved in the issue, to allow of either being passed over in silence. But although the part taken by Mr. Adam was consistent with his known character for firmness and decision, and has been since pronounced judicious and right, still, as he was in some measure pledged to the line of policy in both instances by his previously-declared opinions, and, indeed, could scarcely have acted otherwise, without betraying weakness and irresolution, it is not by these that his merit as a governor-general must be judged. In his short administration there were many other measures originated, excellent in themselves, and regarding which the voice of mankind will be more united in its approbation. To them, therefore, let us hasten:

The treasuries of India were left by the Marquess of Hastings in a condition of overflowing prosperity, beyond the calculation of the most sanguine. The statements and accounts exhibiting this result were laid before Mr. Adam very soon after his Lordship's departure; along with estimates for the future, from which it appeared, that unless any war or political struggle intervened, of which there was then no symptom, the improving resources of the country would yield a large permanent surplus beyond the wants of the Government at home or abroad. As a wise measure in itself, and one calculated further to improve this cheering prospect, a considerable and immediate reduction of the existing debt was resolved upon; and with this it was determined to combine a general reduction of the interest on a large portion of the public securities from six to five per cent. per annum. Measures of this kind are always more or less unpopular, from their effect on private incomes; and, owing to the constitution of society in India, they are there more generally a source of dissatisfaction than elsewhere. Such considerations had, of course, no influence in the determination of the question; but it is worthy of note, that from the manner in which the measure was executed, and the strict impartiality with which the benefits and disadvantages were distributed to the public, the reduction became in this instance a source of credit, rather than of unpopularity, to the administration which effected it.

By the result, there was permanently added to the net income of the state a saving of interest to the extent of more than thirty lacs of rupees (£300,000); but the revenue was already ample to superfluity, and the question of its disposal was thus presented in a new and very different light from heretofore. It had hitherto been the ruling principle of the finance of India to levy as much as could possibly be drawn from the country, in the certainty that the maximum would not suffice for the exigencies of the state in Europe and in the country. The existence of a large surplus seeming now to be established, it was to be considered whether some alleviation of the existing burthens should not be extended to the people, and, as a general question, in what manner the surplus income could be best appropriated. The debt of India had been already greatly reduced, and might eventually be wholly extinguished, if it were considered advisable to pursue this end; but the judicial and military establishments were both avowedly inadequate, and some effort to improve them seemed imperatively to be called for whenever the finances might allow it. Again; it was impossible not to feel the obligation to make some further sacrifices to improve the moral condition and comfort of the people, by public institutions or works of general utility, now that a state of affluence had succeeded to one in which the necessities of the Government absorbed the whole of its income.

Considering that the local governments possessed only a delegated power, it was of course essential to avoid compromising the Home Authorities by any steps they could not afterwards retrieve, and the permanent abandonment or alienation

alienation of the existing resources was open to this objection. An augmentation of establishments also, particularly of the military, was, from the difficulty and inconvenience always attending a reduction, a measure only to be resorted to in case of indispensable necessity. No one felt these considerations more strongly than Mr. Adam; and in the minute in which the question was brought forward by him for the deliberation of the Council Board, they were particularly dwelt upon: nevertheless, there were some measures of which he thought it incumbent to recommend the immediate adoption, in the conviction that their expedience was too manifest to be controverted; and it was his study so to shape his recommendations in regard to others, as to obviate entirely the objection arising from the subordinate character of the Government.

In the first place, in the tariff of the customs of Bengal, there was an item which bore with singular unfairness on the manufactures and comforts of the people in that portion of our territories. The cotton manufactures of Bengal, heretofore the grand staple of its commerce with Europe, were taxed with a transit duty of seven and a half per cent., while, by the commercial treaties concluded with Oude and Nipaul, the same articles from those countries were taxed only with a duty of two and a half. The cottons of England possessed over them the same advantage, being free of transit duty, and subject only to a duty of two and a half per cent. on importation by sea. This inequality of taxation, though not the sole, was still, there was too much reason to believe, a main cause of the decay of this branch of the trade of the country, which had taken place in later years. Common justice required that the productions of Bengal should be placed on the same footing, at least, with those imported from other territories, and that both should go to the consumer taxed at the same rate. Mr. Adam, therefore, did not hesitate to recommend that this additional duty should be abandoned immediately, though at the eventual sacrifice of some revenue. He scrupled, however, to extend the principle to other objectionable taxes, the abolition of which was not called for, on one hand, by the same considerations of justice and strict impartiality, or which, on the other, would entail a more considerable sacrifice. With respect to these, he was content to point out what seemed to him the fittest for discontinuance, in case the circumstances of the Governments at home and abroad should enable them eventually to dispense with the revenue.

Nevertheless, fully admitting the claim of the population to participate in the benefits of the present affluent condition of the finances, Mr. Adam proceeded further to recommend a present appropriation of revenue to purposes conducive to their moral improvement or permanent comfort and convenience. The obligation to provide a fund applicable to institutions, for promoting the education of the natives, had been acknowledged and specifically declared in the Act of 1813, for renewing the Company's charter, but as yet the necessities of the state had prevented any advertence to this provision. Mr. Adam felt that the object could be no longer neglected: he accordingly made the appropriation specified by the Legislature, viz. one lac of rupees per annum; and he appointed a committee of the most intelligent men of all classes at the Presidency to superintend the distribution, and determine the form in which the largess could be made most extensively useful in promoting the desired end.*

Besides

* There was no branch of public policy to which Mr. Adam attached more importance than the education of the people, or which he was more anxious to promote, though he felt the necessity of proceeding with the greatest circumspection and prudence with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the native population of India. His opinions upon this subject may be best collected from a short passage in his address to the students of the college at Calcutta, on one of their annual examinations:—

Besides thus extending the support and countenance of Government to institutions directed to the moral improvement of the country, Mr. Adam took the same occasion for setting apart a fund for public works, tending to the increase of the people's comfort and convenience. For this purpose, the town duties collected at the principal cities and stations presented themselves as, in every respect, the most appropriate resource; the total amount being such as Government could sacrifice without inconvenience, while the distribution was ready made, in the proportion levied from the population of each place. The people looked to the Government only for the execution of such works as the fund would be applied to; and the hope that, were the impost abandoned, the same amount would find its way to similar purposes through other channels, would have been vain indeed, in the existing state of society of India. It was a circumstance also not lost sight of, that, in the event of any exigency, it would always be in the power of Government to resume the asset, and render it again available for the wants of the state, so long as these might require the aid.

In the above propositions the members of the Council joined heartily with the Governor-General; and the minute recorded by Mr. Adam at the time of bringing them forward is a fine specimen of the enlarged and liberal views which guided his administration. His friends may confidently appeal to this record, and to the measures which grew out of it, as a noble monument of his abilities as a statesman, and as placing his name in the very highest rank of those whose energetic virtues and illustrious talents have brightened the annals of our Indian empire.

This, however, is not all. The administration of civil justice, which is the first duty of a regular government—indeed, the condition by which it acquires the title—was very inadequately provided for, from the insufficiency of the existing European establishments. The large size, the wealth, and populous condition of many of the districts, had produced an accumulation of business beyond the physical ability of the most capable functionaries to discharge; and as, under the existing system, the superintendence of both the civil and criminal departments was vested in the same individuals, the former duty was in the larger districts more or less neglected: for the more urgent obligation of providing for the public peace, and of attending to the duties of police, which, from their nature, admitted of no delay, allowed no time for the decision of civil suits, and other business of the courts of civil judicature, in which the same functionaries presided.

In the present prosperous condition of the resources of the country, it seemed to Mr. Adam to be indispensable to attempt some remedy for this crying evil; and, after mature deliberation, he resolved to effect it by separating

rating the two departments, and providing an additional European officer in the districts most overburthened. Considerations of economy, added to the want of servants, and the desire of gradually introducing a change of this importance, made the Government resolve not universally to extend the principle; but rather to wait until the evil of accumulated business called urgently for a remedy in each individual district. The relief, however, proved very effectual, so far as it went, and was, moreover, not attended with any expense that deserved consideration, when viewed in relation to the importance and value of the object gained on one hand, or to the means happily possessed of meeting additional charges on the other.

One other subject, and that perhaps of all the most important, remains to be noticed; and that is, the augmentation of the army by four regiments of infantry. It was no part of Mr. Adam's intention to propose this increase in conjunction with the other measures above described. As it was one of the last measures of his government, so was it that of which he felt the responsibility to be the heaviest, and which he weighed most maturely and with most anxiety, before he finally brought it forward. Lord Hastings had, so early as in March 1819, submitted several propositions for the improvement of the military establishment for the sanction of the authorities in England. Amongst these was one for a considerable increase of the infantry; and, deeming the matter urgent, he had sent an officer of the staff from India to expedite the determination. After more than four complete years, however, no orders had reached India, nor had the Supreme Government received any intimation of the probable result of the reference it had thus made. In the mean time, the necessity had arisen of providing troops from the Bengal establishment for several new stations. The space, too, over which the army was now spread, and of which it constituted the main, if not the exclusive security for the maintenance of tranquillity, had been extended by nearly one-third, and there had been no proportionate augmentation; but, on the contrary, the regular army was still on the scale which had been calculated for a season of peace within the contracted territory before possessed. The Commander-in-chief very strongly urged the necessity of an increase, to prevent the troops from being worked beyond their endurance, to the prejudice of their discipline and habits of subordination; and the hazard of this, added to the knowledge that much dissatisfaction and discontent did exist, in consequence of the harassing duties and life of incessant labour in which the troops were kept, formed, altogether, in the opinion of Sir Edward Paget, as in that of Mr. Adam, whose means of ascertaining the point were equally good, a case of emergency calling for a speedy remedy. But there were many powerful considerations to deter the Governor-General from acting, great as he felt the emergency to be. In the first place, there was a positive prohibition from home on the record, forbidding any increase of the fixed establishment without the special sanction of those authorities. Again; a project having been already submitted by the former Governor-General—for whose sentiments on such a subject it was impossible but that all must feel respect—the presumption was, that, in his view, the emergency was not so great as to preclude the delay of a reference; and there would be, besides, an appearance of wanton and unnecessary precipitation in anticipating the orders while that scheme was still under consideration. Moreover, Mr. Adam was sensible that his successor was on the way out to India, and daily expected; and it was natural to suppose that he would bring with him the desired sanction to the scheme submitted, or, at least, that he would come prepared, by a knowledge

"The attention of the Governor-General in Council is sedulously directed to the important subject of public instruction. In furtherance of that object, public aid has been afforded to those useful and laudable institutions, the School Book Society, and the Calcutta School Society as, well as to the Hindoo College founded in 1817, and superintended by some of the principal Hindoo gentlemen of this city. No wise or just government can be indifferent to the literary and moral improvement of its subjects, and other and more extensive measures may hereafter be framed for the education of the various classes of the inhabitants of the British possessions. The subject is one of the highest importance, both to the government and the people. The diffusion of liberal education among the natives of India may be rendered a blessing or perverted into a curse to the country, according to the manner in which it is carried into effect. If, by any improbable combination of circumstances, a misguided zeal or overheated enthusiasm should mingle in this important pursuit, the most disastrous consequences may be predicted, both to the people and their rulers: but, directed to its proper and legitimate ends, and conducted with the judgment, discretion, and sobriety which I trust will never be lost sight of, and, above all, with the full concurrence and cordial co-operation of the natives themselves, it cannot fail to produce the most extensive and decided benefits, both to the government of the country, and to the millions under its sway."

of the sentiments of the leading authorities at home, either to execute their intentions, or to adopt such a line of conduct in the supposed emergency as would best square with the policy they approved. On the other hand, against any further postponement, there was this to be urged, and it was an objection which outweighed every other in the mind of Mr. Adam:—it was impossible that the new Governor-General could be sufficiently informed of the circumstances and state of feeling in the army to be able to decide, upon his own judgment, on so momentous a question as the adequacy, or otherwise, of the establishment for the duties it was called upon to perform. Either, therefore, the opportunity would be lost of remedying the mischief in time; or, if the new Governor-General were led to adopt a strong measure of the kind proposed for its remedy, it must be from the persuasion of others, on whose experience and means of forming a just conclusion he must rely. Mr. Adam thus felt it would be himself that must urge its adoption on his successor, and that, in doing so, he must expose himself to the imputation of ungenerously seeking to link another in the responsibility of his own measures. He felt it would be difficult to explain, either to others or to the satisfaction of his own conscience, why, being so strongly convinced of the necessity of the augmentation, he had not made it when the power was in his own hands. The fear of the consequences to himself, personally, would, in fact, be the only reason he could, in such case, assign. Such were the motives that induced Mr. Adam to come forward, at length, with a proposition for augmenting the infantry of the Bengal army. He was as free from coveting the patronage and popularity consequent upon the increase, or from seeking any personal advantage whatsoever from it, as he was, on the other hand, far from underrating the personal risk at which he brought the measure forward. That it would be viewed with jealousy in England, he was well aware; and there was reason to apprehend that it might possibly be regarded as an act of temerity, unwarranted by his own limited and incidental authority, or by the circumstances on which he rested the emergency. Still he always hoped that the strength of his reasons for acting without further reference to England would ultimately prevail, and satisfy the authorities on whose part he administered the affairs of India. At all events, he preferred to risk the chance of their displeasure himself, rather than ask of his successor to incur the hazard. His conscience was strong, in the internal conviction that what he proposed was right and proper, and necessary for the welfare of the interests which Providence had committed to his hands—and with that he was satisfied.*

The above are some of the most prominent measures of Mr. Adam's short administration.

* The following extract from Mr. Adam's minute on this subject shows some of the reasons which operated on his mind; and furnishes, at the same time, a favourable specimen of the enlarged and benevolent view taken by him of questions of general policy.

"We have not merely to contend against foreign enemies: we are foreigners ourselves, who, by a continuation of extraordinary circumstances, have obtained the rule of a mighty empire, and are called on to govern millions of human beings having nothing in common with us in religion, manners, habits, principles, feelings, or prejudices. It is our duty, as it is our aim, to attach and conciliate our subjects by wise, just, and benevolent institutions and impartial laws, adapted to their habits and peculiar modes of thinking, by an unceasing and vigilant attention to the security of their rights and interests, and by extending to them the full benefit of our superior science, civilisation, and advancement in the arts of life. To a certain extent, we have succeeded—but there is still much to be performed; and, with the best-founded confidence in the efficiency of our measures, and their progressive tendency to confirm and perpetuate our tenure of this country, I must confess my conviction that many years must elapse, if the period can ever be expected to arrive, before we can rely for the obedience of our subjects, and the security of our possessions, on our civil institutions alone. While this continues to be the case, even the most peaceable and long-settled provinces cannot prudently be rendered so bare of troops as to lead the people to suppose, that we possess no more efficacious means of protection or control than the ordinary civil establishments."

administration. Though it lasted but for seven months, the recapitulation of its occurrences will, if the narrative be faithful, occupy as large a space in the general history of India as the same number of years in any other period of equal political tranquillity. Our limits restrict us to a very imperfect notice, and much has of necessity been omitted, possessing, perhaps, claims to commemoration superior to what has been stated; for it was the ready attention shewn to every one's representation, and the constant anxiety displayed to investigate and rectify any errors, abuses, or imperfections of system that might be pointed out, which particularly distinguished the administration of Mr. Adam, and raised it to the high place it holds in public estimation. We should not, perhaps, be justified, were we to pass over without even a distant allusion the ready illustration of this disposition which was afforded by the legislative remedy applied to the evils arising from the extraordinary avidity with which speculation began to be pushed in the indigo trade. The competition and disputes of the manufacturers in the interior produced constant affrays, attended with violence and bloodshed, to the injury of the peace of the country, and demoralization of the native population. The matter was investigated fully, and, after consulting the most intelligent men of all classes, an effectual corrective was administered, by the simple measure of providing a more prompt and effectual mode of settling these disputes than had hitherto existed. The subject may seem unworthy of mention; but it was of great interest to the European community in India, and was at the time much talked of.

The political relations of the Supreme Government with the Native Powers of India present little of importance; for the system enforced during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings was yet too recent to require, or even to admit, of any material change, however necessary such may be for its eventual improvement. Mr. Adam had thus, in this department, only to follow up the course of policy commenced by his Lordship, and in the first introduction of which his concern, though in a subordinate capacity, had been so extensive.

To the eastward, indeed, the Government were involved in altercation with the Burmese, whose encroaching spirit and ambition threatened, at some future period, to disturb the public tranquillity. It was in the time of Mr. Adam, that the resolution was adopted to resist the pretension of this nation to the island of Shahpooree, on the Chittagong coast. The letter asserting the right of the British Government to its possession was written by him; but there was at the time no reason to suppose that a serious quarrel was impending, either on this or any other account. The sentiments of Mr. Adam were declared for resisting vigorously the encroaching spirit and insulting pretensions of the Burmese officers, and for treating them on all occasions as demi-savages, whom nothing but fear could restrain within proper limits. But matters were not yet brought to the issue to call for the practical application of these principles, when Lord Amherst arrived, and assumed the government general, and Mr. Adam was obliged, by the growing strength of the disease (a dysentery), which had been preying on his constitution for several years, to proceed to sea for his recovery. He thus had no part in the subsequent measures of the Government. He remained at the Presidency until the middle of September, for the purpose of introducing his successor to a knowledge of the affairs requiring his immediate care; and in doing so he made a hazardous sacrifice of strength, from a chivalrous notion of the obligations of his public station, against the advice of all his friends and physicians. His public life, however, may be

fairly stated to have closed with his government, on the 1st of August 1823; for what remains to be told is only the melancholy tale of increasing infirmity, from which he in vain sought relief—first in a voyage by sea to Bombay; then in a land-journey through Central India, during the bracing months of January and February; and, finally, in a residence for the hot season in the mountains conquered from the Nipalese. All was fruitless: the disease was too firmly rooted in his constitution to yield to change of air, relaxation, or any other remedy that could be applied in India. Returning at the close of the ensuing rains, a consultation of medical men was held at Ghazee poor, on the Ganges, who gave it as their final opinion that there was no hope but in a voyage to Europe. Up to this period Mr. Adam had strenuously resisted the advice and earnest solicitations of his friends that he would try this remedy. The means, however, he had been enabled to accumulate, were very confined, and as he thought that he was wanted in India, nothing could induce him to consent while he had the hope that by remaining he might yet a little longer serve his country with advantage: that hope was now extinguished, and he could resist no longer. He came down to Calcutta for the purpose of embarking, in a state of weakness that prevented his taking his seat again at the council table, or even admitting the visits of his most intimate and dearest friends. A passage was engaged for him in the Albion, Capt. Swainson, which finally sailed for Liverpool on the 16th April 1825. But the hand of death was upon him, and he did not live to see again the land of his fathers, or to gladden the hearts of his family, who doated on him with an affection unknown to those who have not a son or brother who has wrought himself the same high claims to love and veneration. Mr. Adam died off Madagascar, on the 4th June; and, when the vessel arrived without him, many indeed were the hearts in which a mournful blank was left by the intelligence. Public tokens of the high esteem and respect in which his character was held, and of the regret universally felt at the loss, have not been wanting to grace his memory*: but this can afford little consolation to the many who enjoyed his friendship, and who were attached to him by ties they can never transfer to another; while to his family, whose affection had been for years feeding in absence on the report of his fame and virtues, with the fondly-cherished hope that the reality would be restored to their embraces and society in the maturity of his years and honours—all these additional testimonies of his value can only aggravate the affliction with which that hope must be abandoned for ever.

In every relation of life Mr. Adam was amiable in a very rare degree; and this was acknowledged, not only by those who, participating his society and counsels, felt the influence of his character in the warmth of their own feelings; but by those also who saw him at a greater distance, and were even opposed to him in political sentiment. A most gratifying proof of this was afforded on the occasion of his relinquishing the government, and preparing for the voyage to Bombay, from which he then expected a partial, if not entire, restoration of health. The Court of Directors had re-appointed Mr. Adam to a seat in council, with a renewed term, upon Lord Amherst being nominated Governor-General; and it was therefore quite unusual to offer any public testimony to one still holding a share in the executive government: nevertheless, looking at the precarious state of his health, and the possibility that, although

ostensibly

ostensibly only for a term, the separation might be perpetual, the wish was universal to unite in procuring some memorial, to remain at the Presidency, of one whose public and private virtues were so highly esteemed. Although not strictly in rule, therefore, a meeting was yet called at the Town Hall, to consider the matter; and it was not only attended by all classes, but the ardour with which the proposition was met, and the rapidity with which a large subscription was afterwards raised to accomplish the object, was such as had never before been witnessed. The warmest partisans of the unrestricted liberty of the press, and opponents of the measures taken to restrain it, vied with the friends and connexions of the firm at Hyderabad, which had declared themselves ruined by Mr. Adam's proceedings, in acknowledging the influence of his private virtues, and in bearing testimony to the high talents, the integrity, and self-devotion with which every public trust had been discharged in his long career of service. All present had, perhaps, their own mental reservations as to the propriety or necessity of particular measures; but this did not lessen their esteem for the character it was the universal wish to honour; and instead of encountering opposition where it would have been free for any one to offer it, the difficulty was to restrain the feeling of admiration within proper bounds, and to confine the vote to what certainly was the most appropriate memorial—a full-length portrait to be placed in the Town Hall. The picture has since been well executed by G. Chinnery, and is indeed a faithful memorial of features, which cannot be looked upon without reverence and affection; for they carry in them the aspect of virtue united to high talent, and blended with a mild unassuming dignity of deportment, such as cannot fail to rivet the attention of a stranger even to Mr. Adam's fame and merit.

But it is time to close this memoir, which is already too long. Mr. Adam was in his 46th year when he died. In person, he was considerably above the middle height, about five feet eleven inches; his make was robust, and his carriage erect and dignified. In early life he was fond of active exertion, and even a patron of athletic exercises: the sports of the field had ever their charm for him, and he was a bold and excellent horseman: his sight, indeed, was imperfect, so as to compel the habitual use of glasses; but the effect was not unsuited to the thoughtful cast of his features, and the impression of his appearance was altogether most prepossessing. Mr. Adam's public character has been best described by the relation of the principal circumstances of his public life. The attachment of his friends—of whom, to the last day of his existence, the number was constantly increasing, without the loss of a single one of those previously gained—is the best test of his private virtues. There never was an individual in whom the qualities, which form an estimable, useful, and distinguished man in public life, were more happily blended with those which engage the affections of mankind in private intercourse. Frank, sincere, and open-hearted, his manners had a bewitching simplicity that banished restraint, and won their way to immediate esteem and confidence. He was blessed also with a cheerfulness of disposition and suavity of temper which nothing could ruffle or interrupt: and, to crown the whole, his temperament was so truly social, and his heart so thoroughly kind, and he returned the affections of others with so ready a warmth, that all who approached him found their early regard kindle rapidly into a sincere and lasting friendship. With all the firmness of purpose and inflexibility of principle which distinguished his public career, and gave consistency to the line of duty which he pursued undeviatingly through life, he was yet remarkable for the peculiar modesty and unassuming character displayed in his intercourse with others. He was fond of equal society,

* In addition to the resolutions passed by the Court of Directors and Court of Proprietors on this subject, it appears, by recent accounts from India, that the Sheriff of Calcutta has called a meeting of the inhabitants, by requisition, in the Town Hall, "for the purpose of considering the most appropriate mode of offering some mark of public respect and esteem to Mr. Adam, on the occasion of his departure for Europe."

society, and indulged freely in convivial pleasures, but took little part in conversation unless appealed to for his opinion, or called forth by the necessity of vindicating the cause of truth and justice, and sound principle. To such a call he was never insensible, and when he spoke he was listened to with respect and deference—not for any brilliancy of talent he displayed, which others might fear to encounter, but for the manly correct views and solid sterling sense which characterized all his sentiments. Though his good-nature was the theme of every one's praise, no one had less of that easiness of temper which others might hope to lead. On the contrary, while he assumed nothing, his associates always felt his superiority and lent themselves readily to his guidance. Of the influence of his personal character amongst his contemporaries, an example was presented in the early part of his career, to which, as it displays also the soundness of his judgment and the rectitude of his principles, it may not be inapposite to allude. A fund had been proposed for the widows and orphans of civil servants dying without means, and it became a question whether illegitimate children should be included in the provisions of the scheme. The older servants were in their favour, and all the influence and weight of name were on that side. Opposed to them, however, were a party, at the head of which stood Mr. Adam and the present Sir Charles Metcalfe; and their arguments and example in the end carried the day—so much so, that, when it was put to the vote, the illegitimate children were excluded by a large majority. Having left England at a very early age, Mr. Adam was of necessity indebted to himself for much of his education; yet his attainments in literature were very respectable, and his reading extensive, though irregular—for he lost no opportunity of cultivating his talents, and prosecuting useful studies. Considering, indeed, the activity of his life, and the claims on his time presented by the career of his public employments, it is rather surprising that he should have contrived to accumulate so much knowledge as he possessed. On questions connected with the politics of England, he was, from family connexion and early association, inclined to favour the principles of the party led heretofore by Mr. Fox; but he was far from being their slavish admirer, and was as free as others to confess their errors, when their conduct would not stand the test of his own discriminating judgment. Notwithstanding, that his mind was continually occupied with the business of the day, and the means of benefiting the country to which his life was devoted, such subjects had to the last an interest with him more than common; for his heart was ever in England, and he looked forward with the fondest delight to the prospect of returning eventually to take part in its affairs, and claim there the reward due to one who had so well performed his duty. But though this was ever uppermost in his thoughts, he was yet so little selfish, and yielded so readily to every generous impulse, as to neglect, almost with a faulty disregard of his own interests, the accumulation of the means of ultimate retirement. His charities were most extensive, and the real benevolence displayed, as well in the manner as in the liberality with which his assistance was afforded, might furnish a copious theme of eulogy; for many are the traits of this description with which every one who has lived with him in India must be familiar. With such a disposition, it cannot be wondered at that his fortune, on leaving the country, should have been so small, as barely to yield him a competency, though a man of no expensive habits, and without family. Such, however, was the case, notwithstanding the very splendid career of service he had run; but Mr. Adam's reward is in the reputation he has left behind him, and in the sentiment of gratitude and admiration with which his name will ever be mentioned.

THE FORMER AND PRESENT STATE OF SIBERIA.

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF ITS DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST.

(From Russian Authorities.)

THE vast tract of country included between the Ural Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, the long range of the Altai and the Steppes of the Kirghis Kaissacs, and the Arctic sea, designated for a century past under the general name of Siberia, was not known to the ancients, except as the fabulous abode of gold-guarding dragons. "History knew nothing of Siberia before the irruption of the Huns, Turks, and Mongols into Europe; Attila's ancestors wandered about the banks of the Yenissei; the famous Khan Djisawuk received Justinian's ambassador in the valleys of the Altai; the ambassadors of Innocent IV. and St. Louis travelled along the lake Baikal to meet the successors of Jengis-Khan; and the unfortunate father of Alexandre Nevski did homage to Gayook Khan in the vicinity of the Amoor."* The Russians became acquainted with the south of Siberia during the thirteenth century, while under the sway of the Mongols; but the enterprising spirit of Novgorodian traders had introduced them into the north-western part of that country as early as the ninth century. During the fifteenth century the Russian armies penetrated to the rocky mountains known to the ancients by the name of the Rhipæian chain; and Joann III. extended his conquests even to the banks of the Irtysh and the Ob, and rendered the kingdom of Siberia tributary to his crown.

This kingdom of Siberia, or more properly *Ssibir*, was so called after the capital of that name, situated on the river Irtysh, between ten and eleven miles from the present Tobolsk, and was confined to the vicinity of this river and the larger Ob. It is probable that it was founded by some Jugor or Ostiak princes; and conquered by the Nogai Tartars of Ishim and Tjumen some time about the sixteenth century. The only thing certain is, that the Russians found them there at that period; but that they saw no Tartars when they overran the country in 1483. In fact, the whole history of Siberia, and the various nations and hordes that inhabited its vast steppes before, and even some time after, the Russians effected a permanent settlement in it, is involved in doubt and obscurity. The irruptions of the Tartars probably did not extend beyond those parts now called south-western Siberia; but it is probable that many weaker tribes were then driven further up the country, and compelled to establish themselves in the cold marshes of the north, where they afterwards remained.

The road to *Ssibir* being well known, the Czar Joann, desirous of obtaining some intelligence of the ulterior countries, despatched, in the year 1567, two hetmanns, named Ivan Petrow and Burnash Yalutshév, to visit the countries south of the Irtysh. Provided with letters of recommendation to the "unknown rulers of unknown nations," these daring Cossacs undertook the journey, and brought back a description of the countries from lake Baikal to the sea of Corea. They had passed through the camps of the *black* or western Mongols; thence into the towns of the *yellow* or eastern Mongols, where they found a woman on the throne, and the people engaged in commerce, agriculture, and the rearing of cattle. They had heard in this journey

of

* Karamzine's History of Russia, vol. ix.

of Turkestan, Bucharia, Kashgar, and Tibet: but they had not visited those countries, as the queen of the Yellow Mongols gave them a letter of recommendation, which opened for them the iron gates of the Chinese walls, and they penetrated into this ancient empire, the existence of which seems to have been previously esteemed problematical in Russia. But this knowledge served but little to extend or strengthen Russian authority in Siberia; engaged in defending his western frontiers against the obstinate attacks of the Teutonic knights and Livonians, Joann had no leisure to protect Great Perm, at that time the boundary of Russia, or the countries between the Kama and Dwina, where many Russians had settled several ages before, against the irruptions of the khans of Ssibir; much less could he compel them to the regular payment of the tribute which he had imposed on them in times of prosperity.

In this emergency, he gave large grants of waste land about the Kama, from Perm to the rivers Ssulwa and Tshussowa, to two merchants, brothers, of the name of Stroganow, who lived and possessed great wealth and authority in that district, besides many privileges which made them almost absolute princes in their country. These spirited merchants, having drawn around them a great many colonists and soldiers, began to build, in the year 1558, a great many *ostrogs*, or fortified towns, which they opposed to the irruptions of their troublesome neighbours; and in 1572 they succeeded in defeating the united forces of the revolted Tsheremis, Ostiaks, and Bashkirs, and compelled them again to acknowledge the Russian dominion. When they had gradually extended the sway of their sovereign to the rocky mountains, they carried their designs farther; they thought it would be impossible to expect a quiet enjoyment of their present possessions, unless they could drive the Tartars out of Ssibir, which they had conquered, and again bring the Ostiaks under their ancient subjection to Russia. With this view they solicited and obtained from the Czar a grant for this conquest, which became the more imperative, as Kutshyum, the then ruler of Ssibir, had lately sent an expedition against the territory of the Stroganows, with a view of entirely dislodging the Russians from those settlements: which had, however, again retreated on hearing of the cannon with which the new towns were defended. This grant was given on the 30th of May 1574; but the two prince-merchants, finding perhaps their means inferior to their zeal, postponed the execution of their enterprize for six years, at the end of which they died, transferring their wealth, prudence, and activity to their younger brother Ssemen, who, in conjunction with two nephews, now seriously set about the long-meditated conquest.

In a late article on the Cossacs, we alluded to the origin of this people, and their usefulness to Russia; but we omitted then to state, that there were times when they, especially the Cossacs of the Don, proved very troublesome to the state. They robbed and plundered wherever they could, were often in rebellion against the czars, and on one occasion actually proceeded to murder some Asiatic ambassadors on their way to Moscow. They were, therefore, repeatedly outlawed, and troops sent against them, with orders to destroy them as a public nuisance. It was to men like these that the Stroganows looked for the execution of their perilous enterprize, at a time when the czar could not afford them either men or money. They therefore wrote, in the spring of the year 1579, to one Yermak Timofeyer, and four other outlaw hetmanns of the Volga Cossacs, soliciting them to lay down a trade so disgraceful to Christian heroes, and come and be, as well as themselves, honest soldiers of the *white czar*, for the purpose of defending "the eastern boundaries of Christendom." These men, moved by the confidence thus placed in them, readily obeyed

obeyed the summons; and on the 21st of June following, they appeared, at the head of 540 bold champions, at the residence of the Stroganows.

Yermak here soon found an opportunity to signalize his military skill and bravery. He beat a revolted Ostiak prince, who had attacked one of the Russian settlements; and the Stroganows, having assured themselves of his fidelity, increased his little army to 840 soldiers, all men of desperate courage and fortune, and committed to him—the conquest of Siberia. The general having vowed *courage and chastity* (such are the words of the annalists), left his employers on the 1st of September 1581, sailing up the Tshussowa to the Ural mountains, not only without the participation, but even *without the knowledge* of the czar; the Stroganows not thinking it necessary to require a fresh license for this enterprize.

Unfortunately, while these heroic Cossacs were journeying on in search of enterprize and glory, the prince of Pelim appeared with a considerable army on the banks of the Kama, laying waste all the country round, destroying the towns, and killing or carrying into captivity many of the inhabitants; all the defenders of the country being engaged in Yermak's enterprize. On hearing, however, of this expedition of the Cossacs into Siberia, the invaders again retreated. But the czar was greatly incensed against the Stroganows, for thus engaging in an enterprize which left his country exposed to invasion. He ordered the immediate return of the Cossacs, threatening, in case of another invasion of his territory taking place by the prince of Pelim, or the sultan of Ssibir, to declare the Stroganows enemies of the country, and have the Cossacs hung as traitors. But the latter were already beyond the reach of any messenger that could be sent after them; and when, in the second year of their departure, one of the hetmanns appeared before the czar at Moscow, bringing the intelligence of a new kingdom being annexed to his crown, his anger was changed into joy, and honours and rewards were showered on the planners and executors of this great design.

The first conquest of the kingdom of Ssibir seems to have been effected with comparatively little difficulty, the Russians being provided with fire-arms, and especially with cannon, to which the Tartars, and the nations under their control, were as yet strangers. Nevertheless, frequent and obstinate battles were fought, in which (as the chroniclers assert) the enemies appeared with tens of thousands of horse; but we may be allowed to doubt these assertions in regard to numbers, because historians in barbarous ages have ever been prone to magnify, and because it is not probable that that barren country ever contained so great a population in any one of its districts: but as we shall recur to this subject hereafter, we will resume our narrative.

The khan who ruled at the time of the irruption was blind; but Yermak and his Cossacs found a formidable antagonist in his nephew, Mametkul, who continued annoying them till he was taken prisoner. This event seemed to terminate the war; and it was then that Yermak sent his messenger to the czar, announcing the completion of his conquest; including the town of Ssimbir, or Iskir (as it was called by the Tartars), in which they are said to have found great treasure.

It may be supposed that Joann, on receiving the intelligence of this conquest, did not fail to send Yermak reinforcements; but they were not very considerable, and an epidemic breaking out the ensuing winter, all the tribes which had previously acknowledged his sway revolted, and, after a short time, the Russian forces, reduced to about 150 men, had nothing left of all their possessions but the town of Ssibir, in which they were besieged by a numerous

army. A successful sally, however, relieved, and enabled them to act on the offensive. But Yermak being one night surprised by the enemy on the banks of the Irtysh, and all his companions, to the number of fifty, slain, he threw himself into the river, and terminated his heroic career in the waves. After this his few followers who had remained at Ssibir returned to Russia.

But this power had already learned to appreciate the importance and value of regions, which, although for the most part cold, barren, and destitute of inhabitants, enjoyed the advantages of being traversed by large rivers, and promised an abundance of peltry, as well as precious metals and stones. Besides, it brought Russia into closer contact with the rich countries of central and southern Asia, so valuable in a commercial point of view; since, although the residence of the Cossacs in Siberia had not been above two years, a commercial caravan from Bucharra was actually on its way to Ssibir when Yermak perished in the waters of the Irtysh. New troops were therefore ordered into the country, by whose means a permanent settlement was effected on the Irtysh and Ob. Thence the Russian dominion was gradually extended (the Cossacs being almost invariably the discoverers and conquerors) over the whole of northern Asia, to the Arctic and Pacific oceans, with their islands, ultimately passing over to the American continent. The nations inhabiting these vast regions were either subdued or driven southward; but no war of extermination was carried on against them, nor indeed any more severity exercised than was absolutely necessary to make them acknowledge the Russian supremacy, and consent to pay a tribute, which was often but nominal.

Y. Z.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE JUSTIFICATION.

Who said that the rose and the lily could dare
To vie, uneclipsed in their beauty, with thee?
That the jasmine or pink could in fragrance compare
With thy breath?—Ah! 'twas never imagined by me.

What tongue has maligned thee, by impudent tales
Of gems that in spite of thy glances would shine;
Of pearls like thy teeth?—this is envy that rails:—
Believe me, the slander could never be mine.

Thy voice too! has folly then ventured to say
That, when matched with the lark's or the nightingale's song,
It bore not the prize in the contest away?—
Such folly could never to Selim belong.

No! my crime is far greater,—far deeper, I know,—
'Tis not that I fail thy perfections to see;—
'Tis not that I think they are equalled below;—
But it is that I hope they are destined for me.

E. R.

WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS" IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

A VERY considerable sensation was produced in this country, towards the close of last year, by intelligence from Ceylon that the governor of that island had violated the liberty of a British subject, and set at nought the provisions of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. The subject was not put into a train of investigation by which the public could learn the true circumstances of the case until the month of May last, when Mr. Hume moved, in the House of Commons, for copies of the official documents relating to the occurrence. These documents, presented in July, have lately issued from the press; and as others may partake of the feelings of interest and anxiety with which we contemplated this subject, so important to residents in our eastern settlements, we shall lay the facts of the case before our readers.

In the month of January 1824, Major Gen. Sir James Campbell, the acting Governor of Ceylon, received from the Government of Fort William a communication, enclosing a description-roll of a gunner in the artillery of that presidency, who had shipped himself as surgeon on board the private-trader *Madras*; with a request that he might be apprehended as a deserter, and re-conveyed to Bengal.

The name of the individual was John Daniel Rossier. It is proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that he was the same individual who, in the month of April 1820, enlisted in London as a recruit in the East-India Company's service for twelve years, under the name of John Rossier. It is probable that his education and character were superior to the sphere of life he had chosen, for when he deserted, in the month of December 1823, he was on the town-major's list as employed in the medical department, as a compounder in the Company's dispensary.

Upon the receipt of the communication from Bengal, the acting Governor of Ceylon directed the sitting magistrate of the port to arrest the person mentioned therein. The magistrate (Mr. Templar) went on board the *Madras* (then in the roads of Columbo, clearing out for England), and having fully satisfied himself of the identity of Rossier's person with that of the alleged deserter, brought him, "in the most mild and accommodating manner," ashore. When examined at the secretary's office, he denied that he was a deserter, or in the Company's service; alleged that he went to India as a private medical practitioner; admitted he had neither license to stay in India nor a passport to leave Calcutta; and acknowledged he had no paper to show that he had practised there. Under these circumstances, Rossier was delivered over to military custody. The acting Governor directed that he should be treated with every kindness consistent with his safety, as he was then in ill-health; and, by an affidavit of Rossier, he testifies, in the fullest and most satisfactory manner, to the humanity of his treatment subsequent to his arrest.

The detention of this deserter was, according to the experience of Gen. Campbell, as a military man, so much a matter of course, that he did not conceive it necessary to consult the Advocate-Fiscal.

This act, it appears, became a topic of conversation in a private company, in which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Sir Hardinge Gifford) was present, as well as Mr. Templar, the magistrate who arrested Rossier. Mr. Templar has sworn that he was *attacked* in that private company by the Chief Justice for executing the orders of the Governor; who declares that, notwithstanding

standing the statement of the Chief Justice to the contrary, the latter did "take a more prominent part against the act of Government than he wished to be understood." Sir H. Gifford, who appears highly indignant at Mr. Templar's disclosure, explains the transaction thus:—A *very general expression of indignation* prevailing (which is, however, denied by the Governor) in the company, respecting the arrest of Rossier, described as an act of cruelty and oppression, a gentleman present asked him (the judge) if the individual had no remedy; he answered, that he might be brought before a court of justice by writ of *habeas corpus*, and, if the ground of detention were illegal, be discharged.

Hereupon, the proper steps being taken, the Chief Justice was applied to in court for a writ, which he accordingly issued.

When the Advocate-Fiscal announced to the acting Governor the issue of the writ, and applied for instructions, he was then first shown the documents upon which the arrest and detention were founded, which he pronounced insufficient, on the ground that there was no *oath* to identify the man, and that other evidence was not equivalent under the mutiny act. Such an incurable defect, the Governor conceived, could be properly remedied only by resting the act upon the authority vested in the Governor to detain in custody any person whose detention was necessary for his Majesty's service; and he accordingly directed the Advocate-Fiscal to deny the right of the Supreme Court to issue mandates in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus* in respect to persons so situated.

The Advocate-Fiscal, however, appears to have exercised his own judgment as to the proper course to be pursued in denying the Court's jurisdiction, and to have confined himself to an argument founded upon a provision of the charter of 1801, which gave the Court no power to issue its process of *habeas corpus* on behalf of a person in military custody. The Advocate-Fiscal admits that his opinion was altogether different, and the Chief Justice considers that he argued "very unwillingly" upon the words of the clause in the charter. The result was, that the Court overruled the objection. The Judge states that he recollected a case (that of Ensign Douglas, in 1804) where a writ had been directed to a military officer; and considering that, as the powers of a court of equity had been given to the Supreme Court, and as the Lord Chancellor of England possessed, at common law, the right of issuing writs of *habeas corpus*, he concluded that the Court thence derived its authority to grant a writ in such cases as the present. Further investigation discovered additional precedents.

The Advocate-Fiscal, in reporting the result to the acting Governor, and that the mandate was to be served on the staff-officer, recommended that the latter should not disobey it, or a writ of attachment would issue against him, the consequences of resisting which would be serious. He also represented to the Governor, that, independent of the objection he had before alleged to the detention of Rossier, a further fatal one was, that the mutiny act applied only to deserters from the King's service, and that there existed no authority in the colony to arrest or detain deserters from the Company's service! whereas, by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 81, the same authority is given to the magistrate to arrest and commit deserters from the East-India Company's service as deserters from the King's forces, under the provisions of the mutiny act.

Earl Bathurst, in his despatch to Sir Edward Barnes, observes, that "it was the duty of the Advocate-Fiscal, as the law-adviser of the Governor, to have advised the Lieut. Governor as to the manner in which this authority should

should have been exercised; instead of doing this, by giving it as his opinion that there existed no authority to apprehend deserters from the army of the East-India Company, he created a difficulty which did not in law exist, and has therefore made himself, in a considerable degree, responsible for the measures hastily adopted by the Lieut. Governor, in consequence of this erroneous opinion delivered to him by the Fiscal."

Sir James Campbell, under these circumstances, felt himself in a very serious dilemma. If the Supreme Court possessed the power of enlarging persons detained by the Governor's sole authority, then the usurper Eheylapola, and other Candyan traitors, detained in custody without the means of being brought before any legal tribunal, would be entitled to, and ought to have, their liberty; and if no authority existed in the colony to justify the arrest or detention of deserters from the East-India Company's service, the island would become a receptacle for such characters. The emergency was of a pressing nature; and the Advocate-Fiscal suggesting that the Court might perhaps be induced to delay requiring a return to the writ till the 12th January, three days distant, the acting Governor assented to that suggestion; engaging (as he states) that the prisoner should not be removed in the interval. This engagement, however, was construed by the Fiscal, and understood by the Court, as precluding any act which could alter the state of the case.

In the mean time the acting Governor, deeming this a fit emergency for the exercise of the legislative functions entrusted to the head of the Government by his Majesty's instructions, which authorize the Governor-in-Council to make regulations, either new, or declaratory of former laws, "when the same may be either necessary or unavoidable, or evidently beneficial or desirable," issued, on the 10th January, a Government Regulation, "for removing all doubts respecting the rights of the Governor of Ceylon to arrest and detain in custody any person or persons within the same;" which declares and enacts as follows:

It was, is, and shall be lawful to any officer, civil or military, or other person in whose custody or keeping any person or persons may be, under orders from the Governor, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant-Governor, of this island, signified to him in writing under the hand of such Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or by the signature of the chief or deputy-secretary to government, by authority of such Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, to certify a copy of such order as the authority under which such person or persons is, are, or may be detained in his custody, in return to any process of any court calling on him to produce the said person or persons, or shew the authority for the detention of such person or persons; and such return shall be, and is hereby declared to be, a sufficient return to such process, without the production of such person or persons; and shall be allowed as a good and sufficient return by every court within this island, and as barring every further proceeding of such court in respect to such person or persons upon such process.

This regulation, which did not pass without a warm protest from the Chief Justice, cut at once the knot of difficulties: the Court decided that the Regulation was the law of Ceylon, and that the return prescribed thereby was legal.

The acting Governor, having thus vindicated what, in his opinion, were the rights of the King's representative, made arrangements for providing Rossier with accommodations suitable to his state of health, on board a ship bound for England, and removed all restraint from him during his peaceable behaviour. The man, however, grew progressively worse, and died on the 12th February.

Such are the simple facts of a case, which has hitherto been so inaccurately stated.

DUTIES OF RULERS. Let the king prepare a just compensation for the good, and a just punishment for the bad: the rule of strict justice let him never transgress.

Holy sages consider, as a fit dispenser of criminal justice, that king who invariably speaks truth, who duly considers all cases, who understands the sacred books, who knows the distinctions of virtue, pleasure, and riches:

Such a king, if he justly inflict legal punishments, greatly increases those three means of happiness; but punishment itself shall destroy a king who is crafty, voluptuous, and wrathful.

Just punishment cannot be inflicted by an ignorant and covetous king, who has no wise and virtuous assistant, whose understanding has not been improved, and whose heart is addicted to sensuality.

What a king has not gained [from his foe], let him strive to gain; what he has acquired, let him preserve with care; what he preserves, let him augment; and what he has augmented, let him bestow on the deserving.

That prince, of whose weighty secrets all assemblies of men are ignorant, shall attain dominion over the whole earth though he possess no treasure.

At noon, or at midnight, when his fatigues have ceased, and his cares are dispersed, let him deliberate with his ministers or alone.

Perfectly let him consider the state of his kingdom, both present and future, with the good and bad part of all his actions.

That king shall never be overcome by his enemies who foresees the good and evil to ensue from his measures; who, on present occasions, takes his resolution with prudent speed, and who weighs the various events of his past conduct.

Let him consider the business to be expedited, the expedients collectively, and himself, who must apply them; and, taking refuge completely in those three, let him strenuously labour for his own prosperity. vii. 13, 26, 27, 30, 99, 148, 151, 178, 179, 215.

Understanding what is expedient or inexpedient, but (in a court of justice) considering only what is law or not law, let him examine all disputes between parties in the order of their several classes.

Neither the king himself, nor his officers, must ever promote litigation; nor ever neglect a law-suit instituted by others.

As a hunter traces the lair of a beast by the drops of blood, thus let a king investigate the true point of justice by deliberate arguments.

A king who inflicts punishment on such as deserve it not, and inflicts no punishment on such as deserve it, brings infamy on himself while he lives, and shall sink, when he dies, to a region of torment.

Let no king, how indigent soever, take any thing which ought not to be taken; nor let him, how wealthy soever, decline taking that which he ought to take, be it ever so small.

Be it known, that a monarch, who pays no regard to the scriptures, who denies a future state, who acts with rapacity, who protects not his people, yet swallows up their possessions, will sink low indeed (after death). viii. 24, 43, 44, 129, 170, 309.

Those ministers who are employed in public affairs, and, inflamed by the blaze of wealth, mar the business of any person concerned, let the king strip of all their property.

Whatever business has been concluded illegally by his ministers, or by a judge, let the king himself re-examine.

By protecting such as live virtuously, and by rooting up such as live wickedly, those

those kings, whose hearts are intent on the security of their people, shall rise to heaven.

Thus conducting himself, firm in discharging his royal duties, let the king employ all his ministers in acts beneficial to his people. ix. 231, 234, 253, 324.

THE SUMMUM BONUM. The chief temporal good is by some declared to consist in virtue and wealth; by some, in wealth and lawful pleasure; and by some, in virtue alone; by others in wealth alone; but the chief good here below is an assemblage of all three: this is a sure decision. ii. 224.

INSTRUCTION TO BE DERIVED FROM ALL. A believer (brahmin) may receive pure knowledge even from a sudra (the servile class); a lesson of the highest virtue, even from a chandala (the very lowest class, sprung from a sudra and a brahmani); and a woman, bright as a gem, even from the basest family.

Even from poison may nectar be taken; even from a child, gentleness of speech; even from a foe, prudent conduct; and even from an impure substance, gold.

From every quarter, therefore, must be selected women bright as gems (virtuous), knowledge, virtue, purity, gentle speech, and various liberal arts. ii. 238—240.

HOSPITALITY. Grass and earth to sit on, water to wash the feet, and, fourthly, affectionate speech, are at no time deficient in the mansions of the good (although they may be indigent).

No guest must be dismissed (who comes) in the evening by a house-keeper; he is sent by the retiring sun; and, whether he come in fit season or unseasonably, he must not sojourn in the house without entertainment.

Let not himself eat any delicate food without asking his guest to partake of it: the satisfaction of a guest will assuredly bring the housekeeper wealth, reputation, long life, and a place in heaven.

Even to a merchant (vaishya) or a labourer (sudra) approaching his house in the manner of guests, let him (a brahmin) give food, showing marks of benevolence at the same time with his domestics. iii. 101, 105, 106, 112.

Let him take care, to the utmost of his power, that no guest sojourn in his house unhonoured with a seat, with food, with a bed, with water, with excellent roots, and with fruit. iv. 29.

JUSTICE. When justice, having been wounded by iniquity, approaches the court, and the judges extract not the dart, they also shall be wounded by it.

When justice is destroyed by iniquity; and truth by false evidence, the judges who basely look on shall also be destroyed.

The only firm friend, who follows men even after death, is justice; all others are extinct with the body.

Of injustice (in decisions), one-quarter falls on the party in the cause, one-quarter on his witnesses, one-quarter on all the judges, and one-quarter on the king. viii. 12, 14, 17, 18.

FALSE TESTIMONY. Either the court must not be entered, or law and truth must be openly declared: that man is criminal who either says nothing, or says what is false or unjust.

The soul itself is its own witness; the soul itself is its own refuge; offend not thy conscious soul, the supreme internal witness of men!

The sinful have said in their hearts, "None sees us:" yes, the gods distinctly see them; and so does the spirit within their breasts.

The fruit of every virtuous act which thou hast done, O good man, since thy

* This quality is included in the idea of virtue, of which the same is predicated.

thy birth, shall depart from thee to dogs, if thou deviate in speech from the truth.

O friend to virtue, that supreme spirit which thou believest one and the same with thyself, resides in thy bosom perpetually, and is an all-knowing inspector of thy goodness or of thy wickedness. viii. 13, 84, 85, 90, 91.

CONTENT. Let him (a brahmin), if he seeks happiness, be firm in perfect content, and check all desire of acquisition; for happiness has its root in content, and discontent is the root of misery. iv. 12.

CONVERSATION WITH THE WORLD. Let him (a brahmin) say what is true, but let him say what is pleasing; let him speak no disagreeable truth, nor let him speak agreeable falsehood: this is a primeval rule.

Let him say "well and good," or let him say "well" only; but let him not maintain fruitless enmity and altercation with any man.

Let him not insult those who want a limb, or have a limb redundant, who are unlearned, who are advanced in age, who have no beauty, who have no wealth, or who are of an ignoble race. iv. 138, 139, 141.

PLEASURE AND PAIN. Whatever act depends on another man, that act let him (a brahmin) carefully shun; but whatever depends on himself, to that let him studiously attend.

All that depends on another gives pain; and all that depends on himself gives pleasure; let him know this to be in few words the definition of pleasure and pain.* iv. 159, 160.

HYPOCRISY. A covetous wretch, who continually displays the flag of virtue, a pretender, a deluder of the people, is declared to be the man who acts like a cat: he is an injurious hypocrite, a detractor from the merits of all men.

Let no man, having committed sin, perform a penance, under the pretext of austere devotion, disguising his crime under fictitious religion, and deceiving both women and low men.

Such impostors, though brahmins, are despised in the next life and in this. iv. 195, 198, 199.

VIRTUE. Single is each man born; single he dies; single he receives the reward of his good, and single the punishment of his evil deeds:

When he leaves his corse, like a log or a lump of clay, on the ground, his kindred retire with averted faces; but his virtue accompanies his soul.

Continually, therefore, by degrees, let him collect virtue, for the sake of securing an inseparable companion; since, with virtue for his guide, he will traverse a gloom,—how hard to be traversed!

A man habitually virtuous, whose offences have been expiated by devotion, is instantly conveyed after death to the higher world, with a radiant form, and a body of ethereal substance.† iv. 240—243.

On a comparison between death and vice, the learned pronounce vice the more dreadful; since, after death, a vicious man sinks to regions lower and lower, while a man free from vice reaches heaven. vii. 53.

FALSEHOOD.

* This passage must be interpreted with reference to the relations of the brahmins, to whom the precepts are addressed, in respect to the other classes.

† The notions of the Hindu metaphysicians on this subject were not very exact: their definitions of pain and pleasure are less satisfactory than those of the Greeks. The Sane'hya, or sceptical school of Hindu philosophy, defines pain to be *embarrassment*; and represents perfect knowledge as a sure means of exemption from every sort of ill. This perfect knowledge consists in "rightly discriminating the principles, perceptible and imperceptible, of the material world, from the sensitive and cognitive principle, which is the immaterial soul." Again: "Future pain," says Patanjali, "is to be prevented. A clear knowledge of discriminate truth is the way of its prevention."—See Mr. Colebrooke's elaborate Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus. *Trans. of Royal As. Soc.* P. I. art. lii. and also the *Manava Sautra*, ch. xii.

† Professor Haughton thus translates the verse: "Sovereign virtue instantly conducts the man whose sins have been expiated by penance to the higher world, with a radiant and ethereal body."

FALSEHOOD. He who describes himself to worthy men in a manner contrary to truth, is the most sinful wretch in this world: he is the worst of thieves, a stealer of minds.

All things have their sense ascertained by speech; in speech they have their basis; and from speech they proceed: consequently, a falsifier of speech falsifies every thing. iv. 255, 256.

PUNISHMENT. Punishment is an active ruler; he is the true manager of public affairs; he is the dispenser of laws; and wise men call him the sponsor of all the four orders for the discharge of their several duties.

Punishment governs all mankind; punishment alone preserves them; punishment wakes while their guards are asleep; the wise consider punishment as the perfection of justice.

When rightly and considerately inflicted it makes all the people happy; but, inflicted without full consideration, it wholly destroys them all. vii. 17—19.

Varuna is the lord of Punishment; he holds a rod even over kings. ix. 245.

DUTY TOWARDS MEN. Even here below an unjust man attains no felicity; nor he whose wealth proceeds from giving false evidence; nor he who constantly takes delight in mischief.

Though oppressed by penury in consequence of his righteous dealings, let him (a brahmin) never give his mind to unrighteousness; for he may observe the speedy overthrow of iniquitous and sinful men.

The iniquitous man grows rich for a while through unrighteousness; then he beholds good things; then it is that he vanquishes his foes; but he perishes at length from his whole root upwards.

Let a man continually take pleasure in truth, justice, laudable deeds, and in purity; let him chastise those whom he may chastise in a legal mode; let him keep in subjection his speech, his arm, and his appetite.

Wealth and pleasures repugnant to law let him shun; and even lawful acts which may cause future pain, or be offensive to mankind. iv. 170, 171, 174—176.

MORAL DUTIES. A wise man should constantly discharge all the moral duties, though he perform not constantly the ceremonies of religion; since he falls low (i. e. descends to hell) if, while he performs ceremonial acts only, he discharge not his moral duties.* iv. 204.

MEANS OF BEATITUDE. He who perseveres in good actions, in subduing his passions, in bestowing largesses, in gentleness of manners, who bears hardships patiently, who associates not with the malignant, who gives pain to no sentient being, obtains final beatitude. iv. 246.

He whose firm understanding obtains a command over his words, a command over his thoughts, and a command over his whole body, may justly be called a *tridandi* (triple commander).†

The man who exerts this triple self-command with respect to all animated creatures, wholly subduing both lust and wrath, shall by those means attain beatitude. xii. 10, 11.

MARRIAGE DUTIES. "Let mutual fidelity continue until death:" this, in few

* This precept should imitate the censure of those who consider the Hindu sastras as enforcing the performance of ceremonial in preference to moral duties. The discharge of the latter is here regarded as paramount: accordingly, the rules of interpretation recognized by learned Hindus in cases where the sacred texts appear conflicting, authorize us to conclude that in all instances (e. g. C. xl. 23; et seq.) where rewards are apportioned to the performance of religious acts, a *sastra* is tacitly understood in favour of the moral duties.

† The *tridandi* signifies here, "not a mere anchorite, who bears three visible staves."

few words, may be considered as the supreme law between husband and wife. ix. 101.

PENITENCE. In proportion as a man, who has committed a sin, shall truly and voluntarily confess it, so far he is disengaged from that offence, like a snake from his slough.

And in proportion as his heart sincerely loathes his evil deed, so far shall his vital spirit be freed from the taint of it.

Thus revolving in his mind the certainty of retribution in a future state, let him be constantly good in thoughts, words, and action. xi. 229, 230, 232.

ACTIVE BETTER THAN QUIESCENT GOODNESS. They who have read many books are more exalted than such as have seldom studied; they who retain what they have read, than forgetful readers; they who fully understand, than such as only remember; and they who perform their known duty, than such men as barely know it. xii. 103.

INHABITANTS OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

THE following is a list of the families and names of individuals composing the singular community inhabiting Pitcairn's Island, on the 24th April 1838. The interesting account published in England a few years back (see our Journal, vol. ix. p. 36) of their past history and existing condition, cannot have been forgotten.

1st Family. John Adams, Governor. Mary Adams, his wife. Rachel Adams, daughter. George Adams, son.	Peggy Christian, daughter. Friday Christian, son.	9th Family. Daniel McCany. Sarah McCany, his wife. William McCany, son. Daniel McCany, son. Hugh McCany, son. Matthew McCany, son. Jane McCany, daughter.
2d Family. Charles Christian. Sarah Christian, his wife. Sarah Christian, daughter. Fletcher Christian, son. Edward Christian, son. Maria Christian, daughter. Charles Christian, son. Mary Christian, daughter. Margaret Christian, daughter.	4th Family. Robert Yong. Nancy Yong, mother. Johanna Yong, an old woman. Nancy Yong, sister.	10th Family. Arthur Quintal. Catherine Quintal, wife. Arthur Quintal, son. Catherine Quintal, daughter. John Quintal, son. Charlotte Quintal, daughter. Jane Quintal, sister.
3d Family. Thursday October Christian. Susanna Christian, wife. Joseph Christian, son. Charles Christian, son. Mary Christian, daughter. Polly Christian, daughter.	5th Family. George Yong. Hannah Yong, his wife. 6th Family. George Martin, son. 7th Family. Edward Quintal. Dinah Quintal, wife. William Quintal, son. Matthew Quintal, son. John Quintal, son. 8th Family. William Yong. Elizabeth Yong, wife. No children.	11th Family. Edward Yong. Polly Yong, wife. Mary Yong, daughter. Polly Yong, sister. Dolly Yong, sister.

In all fifty-four persons.

It hence appears that the population had been increased by nine persons since 1819, when it consisted of forty-five men, women and children. At the period of Sir Thomas Staines's visit, in the *Briton* frigate, the number of inhabitants was forty-three.

John Adams (the only survivor of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) is described as a venerable personage, whose rule is submitted to without repugnance by the rest of the community. He is about sixty-three years of age.

SLANDER

SLANDER UPON THE BAR OF BOMBAY.

THE following refutation of a deliberate mis-statement in a contemporary publication we extract from the *Bombay Courier* of April 9. Some misrepresentations in the work therein referred to are susceptible of more speedy contradiction: it is to be regretted, however, that others can be refuted only in India; and, therefore, those readers in England who give credit to *ex parte* statements of the latter kind, reflecting upon character, must remain for nearly a year under the influence of error.

"Our readers are, most of them, perhaps aware of an article in Mr. Buckingham's *Oriental Herald* for August 1824, in which the suspension of the Bombay bar, and the conduct of the gentlemen composing it, as supposed to be connected therewith, is commented upon in terms of the most bitter reflection. We have been lately requested to give place in our journal to the absolute denial, by these gentlemen, of the most prominent assertions contained in the article in question, and briefly to acquaint the public in what particulars the real circumstances, as connected with the suspension, are distorted and misrepresented: a request with which, in justice to those individuals, we are willing to comply. We are given, at the same time, to understand, that this denial would have been sooner forwarded to us, had it not been imagined that the falsehood of Mr. Buckingham's statements was too notorious in this presidency to require any refutation. In consequence, however, of some intimations which have been made, implying that much ill-founded prejudice may have been excited in different parts of India, and the more especially as one of the Calcutta papers has republished the article in the *Oriental Herald*, with some remarks in the same tone and spirit with the original, it has been judged expedient that the antidote to these assertions should have a co-extensive circulation.

"Throughout the article in question it is insinuated, and in the two first paragraphs all but directly asserted, that the decree of suspension was grounded on some alleged extortions in regard to fees. In another part it is declared by the editor, who professes to have taken some pains to 'inquire into the matter,' that the perusal of the documents he is therein about to refer to, 'would explain, at once, the origin, aim, and end of the proceedings in question.'

"We are authorized to intimate that the whole of this statement is utterly untrue. A discussion, indeed, had taken place in the Recorder's Court upon the subject of counsels' fees; but, so far from any thing connected with that subject 'having laid the foundation of the whole' or of any part of the 'proceeding,' as regards the suspension of the gentlemen of the bar, the Court, after hearing all the explanations and statements made by those gentlemen, adjudged no judicial sentence whatever against any one of them in reference to their conduct about fees, or upon any such grounds as are mentioned and detailed in the *Oriental Herald*. The decree of suspension is in these words: 'It is ordered that' (the barristers by name) 'having presented to the court a memorial, containing, &c., they are hereby removed, &c.' Not one of the topics, composing the subject-matter of the memorial here alluded to, is even touched upon in the article in the *Oriental Herald*. In no part of this memorial, in no part of the discussion, or of the judgment founded on it, was there, in fact, the most distant allusion, either to

fees

fees or to any complaint made about them, or to the letters quoted in the *Oriental Herald*. The memorial, had been actually presented before the subject of fees had ever been submitted to the attention of the Court, and even before either of the three last letters of the five quoted had been written, viz. on the 10th Sept. 1823.* The topics referred to in the memorial had been in several ways brought to the attention of the Court, before any discussion concerning fees there, or elsewhere, had ever arisen. Two of the barristers, suspended for presenting the memorial, were never at any time noticed by the Court; nor was their conduct in any shape brought to its consideration with reference to the subject of fees. But although the subject of the memorial, and of the suspension in consequence of it, was, in truth, totally distinct from the subject of counsels' fees, the Editor of the *Oriental Herald* has precluded the public from gathering from his article the true particulars even of the latter subject. He has not stated one word of a full explanation of all the circumstances under which the letters he quotes were written by the barristers, although such explanation was read in open Court and filed in its public office. He has not stated, that the most material allegations contained in the paragraph beginning at the top of page 484, were expressly denied, and that the attorney he names as deposing upon these matters was challenged to deny, on oath, any part of the statements made by the bar, who offered to swear to them, and who informed that attorney in open Court, that they would be left in the office for him to answer and deny, if he thought fit, but which he did not do.

"In two material points, therefore (besides several minor ones), is the article in the *Oriental Herald* calculated to mislead the public; 1st, that the suspension of the bar was the result of a complaint against them respecting fees; and 2dly, by omitting to insert their justification upon that complaint, to induce a belief that some censure had been passed on them for that cause.

"The bar have always refrained, as they do on the present occasion, from any appeal to the public upon the subject of the memorial, which has been referred by them to the proper authorities at home."

* The language of this paragraph is rendered more precise by the following amendment, which appears in the same paper for April 16.

"We have been requested, for the purpose of obviating any misconception, to supply an omission in the language of our statement in refutation of an article in the *Oriental Herald* for August, as inserted in our last paper.

"It is stated, that 'the memorial' of the bar 'had been actually presented before the subject of fees had ever been submitted to the attention of the Court, viz. on the 10th Sept. 1823.' In fact, some notice on the subject of fees, in which two of the counsel only were in any way concerned, had preceded from the Court long before the presentation of the memorial, and before Aug. 1823. This notice led to no result whatever, nor is the discussion in any manner alluded to in the *Oriental Herald*. The subject of fees, submitted to the attention of the Court, and referred to in our paragraph, is, of course, that which is mentioned in the detail in the *Oriental Herald*, as submitted to the attention of the Court, and as having occasioned the suspension of the bar. The sentence should have run—'the memorial had been actually presented, before the subject of fees, on the occasion detailed in the "*Oriental Herald*," had ever been submitted, &c."

DIARY

DIARY OF A JOURNEY FROM MANCHAO, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF HAINAN, TO CANTON,

In the Years 1804 and 1805.

By CAPT. JAMES PUREFOY.*

THE writer sailed from Macao on the 11th November 1804: late next day, it was discovered that the vessel during a gale had sprung a leak, and was nearly half full of water. The gale increasing to a perfect hurricane, and the leak gaining fast, it was deemed prudent to run the vessel ashore on the nearest land, in order to save the lives of the crew. The ship having, during the night, most providentially, passed a variety of dangers, and accomplished a passage through an opening in a tremendous reef of high rocks, took the ground at some distance from the shore, which was conjectured (correctly) to be the island of Hainan. The inhabitants, who were fishermen, received the crew and passengers with great kindness; no attempt was made by them to carry off the smallest article from the wreck, without permission.

On the 15th it was agreed to penetrate into the interior of the country, with a view of obtaining the means of return to Macao, or of reaching the nearest port of India. Accordingly, about 8 A.M., the whole party of shipwrecked persons, amounting to fifty-five (including ten lascars, a Chinese passenger, a drummer, and a fifer), set out in a N.W. direction, having relinquished the wreck to the hospitable inhabitants, who provided them with a few necessaries. About noon, their progress was unexpectedly stopped by what they supposed to be an arm of the sea, six or seven miles broad, extending nearly E. and W. farther than the eye could reach. A number of boats soon arrived from the opposite side, the persons in which informed the party, in Canton-Chinese, that they were sent by the Governor of Manchao to conduct them to the capital of that province. They accordingly embarked, and crossed what they now learned to be a large lake, called Man-chao-sue, affording very romantic and picturesque views. They landed at half-past four, and were immediately surrounded by gaping crowds. They travelled for about twenty miles through a populous and highly cultivated country, and arrived at Manchao a little after sunset, when they were conducted, first to the commandant, and then to the governor, by both of whom they were very scrupulously interrogated, and their names were finally written down with great care and accuracy, the Macao passenger acting as interpreter. The Governor was about seventy years of age, and polite in his manners; his women were permitted to be present in the audience-hall, and to view the strangers freely, which they did with amazement. The party was then conveyed to a miao, or joss-house, to reside in, until a communication had been made to the Tsong-too, or Viceroy of Hainan, at Houi-how, the capital. This miao, or temple, was pretty large, enclosed by a wall forming a square of about 150 yards; and it contained a gigantic sitting idol in a sort of casement, with green silk curtains, and two rows of smaller standing figures in front of it, gradually decreasing in magnitude.

The next day they received from the Governor the sum of three and a half Spanish

* This diary we have abridged from the original journal of a voyage in the ship *Friendship*, of Madras, from Macao to Turan, in Cochin China, the object of which voyage was the arrangement of some mercantile concerns between the King of Cochin China and the house of Abbott and Maitland, of Madras. The occurrences and remarks recorded in the diary were daily noted on the march, by Capt. P. a passenger in the *Friendship*, to whom we are indebted for this communication.

Spanish dollars, in *sapekas*, which, with a small quantity of coarse rice, was to afford them sustenance for five days: in the distribution of food all shared alike, without distinction of rank. The party were greatly annoyed by swarms of curious visitors, men, women and children.

On the 18th they learned that they should remain at Manchao for twenty days longer, in consequence of a fleet of Chinese pirates having appeared in the channel which divides Hainan from the west coast of China, so that no vessel dared venture across. Capt. Purefoy this day rambled forth to view the country, which was an extensive plain, in the highest state of cultivation, diversified with villages and hamlets, and bounded to the N.W. by a range of lofty mountains, the highest of which has a remarkable double peak. The walls of the city were about eighteen or twenty feet high, and as many thick, built with brick, without *fossé*; the parapet about four feet in height, with numerous very small embrasures, a loop-hole between each for small arms and arrows. They appeared very old, and in bad repair; shrubs, and in many places trees of considerable size, growing in them; no great guns were seen, except one or two 3-pounders in each gateway, placed upon large stones or logs of wood. The gates were four in number, handsomely arched, and placed according to the cardinal points. The streets were flagged, but narrow; the houses, though of brick and stone, appeared mean, few of them exceeding one story. In former times the town must have been more considerable; one-third is now in ruins. It contains many miao, or temples, some of which are handsome, with good carving and painting; and also many triumphal arches, erected to the memory of distinguished persons. The dress of the Hiananese resembles that of the Chinese; the former are handsomer in person, though not so fair, except the women. The language of the two people differs, though they use the same character, which is, in fact, also common to Corea, Japan, Tonquin, Cochin China, Cambodia, Formosa, and all the nations on the east coast of China.

The party remained at Manchao till 1st December, during which time they made various excursions about the country, being permitted to go wherever they pleased without the least hindrance or molestation, meeting every where the greatest civility, and even politeness. The people appeared highly civilized, harmless in their manners, and only annoying by their curiosity. As the party passed through the villages, the females especially never failed to commiserate their fate, exclaiming *ta-lo-ug-chune*! "poor shipwrecked people!" As the time for their departure approached, the inhabitants began to express much concern.

The soil of the country appeared to be highly productive, consisting of a rich blackish clay, containing white (disintegrated) granite: there are two crops annually. Birds of beautiful plumage abounded; game was in abundance; snipes, plovers, large curlews, wild ducks, various sorts of doves, besides paddy-birds,* and crows; of the latter there were two kinds: one like the English crow, the other (of the same size) having a curious white ring round the body.

Upon one occasion they witnessed a review of troops by the two military mandarins, conducted in the following manner:—The reviewing officers were seated in chairs; an inferior officer called out the men by name to the number of five, who, forming in a crescent, fired their matchlocks in succession; the first that fired, wheeling to the right, loaded his piece and fired again in his turn; thus keeping up a constant discharge until each man had fired six or eight

* *The birds cry: crows*; called in China *Aung-tung*.

eight times; they then wheeled off to the right, when five others were called, and performed as the first. They used no wadding, but threw the powder loose into their pieces from a bamboo measure. The matchlocks were of a clumsy make, and of small bore; when in the act of firing, the men bent their bodies forward, so as to rest the elbow on the left knee. They were afterwards called out by twos, and exercised at the sword, spear and lance, in the use of which they appeared dexterous, defending themselves with circular rattan shields, about three feet in diameter.

Permission was at length obtained for the party to leave Manchao; and we shall now quote from the diary itself.

"December 1st. At 11 A.M. we were sent for by the Governor; and, at half-past noon, having received five *sapekas* each, took leave of his Excellency and set out on our journey, being provided with guides and a passport for that purpose; travelled N. N. E. about thirty-six *li*, or twelve English miles, along the lake of Manchao before-mentioned, which in some places appears to be separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land, and is very extensive: at half-past 5 P.M. brought up for the night at a place appropriated for the use of travellers. In the course of this day's journey forded several rivers, none of them above five feet deep; passed through four towns and villages, in which the markets seemed to be abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions; the country was well cultivated, but low and watery, producing mostly rice and sweet potatoes; extremely populous, and the inhabitants every where very civil, but as curious as at Manchao. The roads in general were bad, and I fancy we must have travelled in the direction of the coast, as we could every now and then hear the noise of the surf rolling in on the shore, and during the night, at our resting-place, it was perfectly distinct.

"2d. At daylight set out, and continued our journey to the N. by E. The country, every mile we advanced, afforded most agreeable prospects, being covered with towns, villages, and hamlets, ten of which we passed through in the course of the day, and crossed three rivers; but found the roads in general very indifferent, though not a foot of uncultivated ground was to be seen. At a quarter past 4 P.M., having travelled twenty-four miles, we arrived at the city of Lōck-hoi, and waited on the Governor, who ordered us to be conducted to a miao, or joss-house, for the night. This city is large and populous, and may contain 85,000 or 90,000 inhabitants; the walls are in pretty good repair, with four gates, standing north, south, east, and west, handsomely arched with cut stone; the ramparts are about thirty feet thick, but we saw no guns mounted; the streets are paved, but narrow, and the houses built of brick, though none of them exceed two stories; there are, however, many handsome shops, containing various sorts of merchandize.

"3d. At three-quarters past 10 A.M. set out from Lōck-hoi, and travelled nearly north about eighteen miles; at 5 P.M. arrived at the city of Hoi-thùn, where we waited on the head mandarin; but were informed he was on a party of pleasure at his country residence. At half-past 5 they conducted us to a joss-house for the night. Hoi-thùn is also a walled city, and appears large and populous; the houses are built of red brick, and the streets paved, but narrow; to the eastward of the town is a very remarkable large lake, overgrown with rushes, and comes up quite close to the walls.

"4th. At 2 P.M. being provided with guides and a passport, set off and travelled about north a little westerly. At 5 P.M. arrived at the town of Ti-see, where we halted for the night, being, as usual, conducted to a joss-house. In the course of this day's journey crossed one river in a ferry-boat, and

passed through five towns and villages; the country was in the highest state of cultivation, and very populous. Met on the road several palanquins and wheel-barrows, which are convenient enough, and made use of by the lower classes of people to travel on; the palanquins are very commodious and spacious, made of bamboo, and very light, carried generally by two men, sometimes by four, six, or eight, according to the rank of the traveller.

5th. At daylight set out from Ti-see, and continued our journey, about N. N. W., through a most beautiful country, highly cultivated, and diversified with groves of eddo and betel-nut trees; it was regularly divided into fields and gardens, which gave it the appearance of a country in Europe; its chief production is rice of different kinds, particularly the red, commonly called mountain rice, together with yams, sweet potatoes, and many sorts of vegetables not known to Europeans. We also saw many triumphal arches, which are architectural works intended to perpetuate the memory of persons, of either sex, whose virtues have deserved the homage of the public. The emperor, by way of exciting emulation, takes care to preserve whatever may serve to transmit to posterity an idea of the glory of these persons, while inscriptions indicate their names and actions. There are five classes in favour of whom this usage has been adopted. 1st. Persons who have lived a century, the Chinese thinking that without a sober and virtuous life it is impossible to attain to great age. 2d. Children who have given proofs of great filial affection. 3d. Women remarkable for their chastity. 4th. The mandarins who governed in the district subject to their authority with fidelity and justice, so as to gain the love and esteem of the people; and, lastly, the persons who have distinguished themselves by rendering signal services to the state, or who have made or invented any thing to the advantage of the public. In the latter part of our journey, passed through a very extensive burying-ground, covered with graves in regular rows, which, at a distance, had a curious appearance, the earth over the grave being thrown up in a conical form, the size and height of which, they told us, denote the rank of the deceased. There is a tomb-stone placed perpendicularly, with an inscription on the east side, a little distance from the spot of interment. In the course of the day, passed through three towns of considerable size, and twelve villages. At sunset arrived at the city of Thung-ung (having walked about thirty-three miles), and were, according to custom, conducted to a miao to pass the night with their gods and goddesses. The walls of Thung-ung are in good repair, but not very high; it is, however, much larger than any town we have as yet seen; the streets are pretty regular and paved; it may contain from 10,000 to 12,000 houses, which are built nearly after the Chinese manner: the markets are abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions. Indeed, ever since our departure from Manchao, we found many taverns or eating-houses in every town and village, and even all along the public roads, so that a person with a little money need never be at a loss in travelling through this country. There are also horses, palanquins, and wheel-barrows, always to be hired for a mere trifling. We found the roads this day somewhat better, but by no means regular, or calculated for any thing like carriages, of which we have seen none as yet: the wheel-barrow above-mentioned goes at the rate of about two miles and a half per hour, and is driven by one man; it has a convenient platform of boards, about four feet by two, on which the traveller sits and places his baggage; in the front are boards fixed in an angular position, against which he leans his back.

6th. At 6 P.M. took leave of the Governor, and marched through the

town with drum and fife, which attracted such crowds of people that it was with difficulty we could force our way along the streets, which were completely filled with all ages and sexes. At a little before 7 arrived at a river, where we embarked in boats, made sail, and steered N. W. by N. and N. W. 40°. This river is neither broad nor deep, its greatest breadth not exceeding half a mile, and during the night we frequently grounded in the boat; the banks are sandy, but the country, on both sides, is in the highest state of cultivation, and divided into regular fields by hedges and ditches, exactly as in England.

7th. At daylight landed from the boats, and shortly after had a view of the walls and towers of Hush-eon, which, at a distance, exhibited a handsome, if not grand appearance. Travelled a few miles N. W. by W., and at 7 A.M. entered the above-mentioned city by the southern gate. This is a larger place than any we had as yet seen, surrounded by a wall forty feet high, built of brick and stone, in good repair; the ramparts are thirty feet thick, and the parapet four feet high; but the embrasures seem so very small and close, that I imagine they were never intended for the use of cannon. The gates are very lofty, and handsomely arched, having watch-towers over each, two stories high. The streets are pretty broad, and flagged in most places: provisions are here cheap and abundant.

At Hush-eon the party remained some time, on account of the pirates, who prevented their passage across the channel. The surrounding country is described as a perfect garden, and swarming with inhabitants. From the ramparts of the city, with the assistance of a good glass, eleven towns and villages could be counted. The shops of Hush-eon were well-stocked with wares of different kinds. The people appeared to excel in the manufacture of coconut shells, which they wrought into tea-pots, &c., polished, and mounted them in silver. The religion of the Hinnanese generally is grossly idolatrous; their idols are innumerable, although their notions of the existence and attributes of a Supreme Being appear tolerably just. Nor is the veneration paid to their objects of worship jealous or severe: they allowed the English to be present at their sacrifices, and to partake of the food offered to their gods; and upon one occasion, the party having, by the accidental explosion of some gunpowder in the miao they were lodged in, blown off the posteriors of an idol, the natives, instead of being angry, burst into immoderate laughter on discovering the accident. They never undertake business or a journey without ascertaining a lucky day, which is performed by a priest, who shuffles several square pieces of bamboo, with characters on each side, in a small bag, and then tosses them in the air, comparing the characters which appear uppermost on falling with others in a book. They have a custom of visiting the tombs of their parents annually to pluck away the weeds, and repaint the inscriptions.

The city and suburbs appeared to contain 200,000 inhabitants, who were contented and happy; the poorer sort were better clothed than in England, and not a single beggar was seen. The police was excellent; the moment the evening gun fired (8 o'clock) all the city-gates, and those of each street, were closed, and patrols kept watch during the whole night. No communication subsisted between the streets until daylight, when the morning gun fired, and then the noise of so many gates opening at one time, produced an effect like that of distant thunder. No disputes are heard in this populous city; traffic is carried on with the utmost ease and harmony; the prices of goods are so well regulated, that purchases (of provisions especially) are sometimes made without a word passing between buyer and seller: the former lays down his money, and the latter delivers its equivalent. Among the articles of food

exposed for sale in the markets, were frogs, snails, and snakes; the latter appeared to be the *coluber aquaticus*; they were alive in large tubs of water, and some of very considerable size. These snakes are considered here as great delicacies.* Dried snake skins (of the rock or mountain species) were likewise sold, to be pulverized for medicinal purposes. Hush-eon contains many courtesans, licensed by the government, who reside in a particular part of the city, and are obliged to wear a coloured bandeau round their hair, to distinguish them from other women.

Some extensive libraries were visited at Hush-eon, some of which contained large collections of books, unbound. They are printed by boards of various sizes, on which the characters are cut in a neat and well defined manner, so that they appear as if printed by types. Each board contains two pages. Capt. P. visited a celebrated academy; the building was large and extensive, surrounded by a wall, with various outhouses, gardens, baths, &c.

The natives have a peculiar amusement, that of shooting musical or *singing* arrows, as they are termed: these arrows are about five feet long, having a hollow perforated globe attached to the head; they are shot upwards from a common bow in a vertical direction, and in their ascent and descent produce a very curious sound, somewhat musical, at first gradually decreasing, then increasing as the arrows fall to the ground.

In the vicinity of Hush-eon is a large miao, containing a female idol of enormous size, richly gilt, with fifty-four hands, in each of which was something symbolical, as an eye, an ear, a hand, &c. Near it is a duodecagonal pagoda, about 130 feet high, and 12 or 14 feet in diameter; its walls are six feet thick, and in the centre are small stone steps, just sufficient to allow one person to ascend to the top in a spiral direction.

The Viceroy of Hainan, residing at Howi-how, about three or four miles from Hush-eon, having heard some wonders of Capt. P.'s telescope, sent a message requesting he would come to him and bring his glass, in order that he might reconnoitre the pirate-fleet. Capt. P. accordingly, accompanied by A-vong, his Chinese fellow-passenger, and a soldier, proceeded to Howi-how, along an excellent road, flagged all the way from one city to the other, crossing a very handsome bridge, built entirely of cut-stone. Upon his arrival he was conducted to the palace, and, after some time, into the presence of the Viceroy, who was seated at table with company, drinking wine. His Excellency asked many foolish questions respecting the telescope,—as, what could be discovered by it in the moon? and then directed a servant to give Capt. P. wine, which he did by pouring it by cup-fuls down his throat till he was scalded and nearly tipsy.

Upon this and subsequent visits to Howi-how, Capt. P. obtained a good view of the city. It is situated on a long narrow peninsula, having a river running E. and W. to the south of it, and a very deep bay to the northward; one-half of the bay was dry at low water. There are several forts on points projecting a good way out, as well as upon some islands in the outer part of the bay. A pier extends a considerable way into the bay, and the custom-house (a large building) is situated upon it. The city is not much larger than Hush-eon, though more ancient; nor are its walls so high or in such good repair. Some of the streets are a mile and a half long, moderately broad, clean, and in general flagged or paved with large square stones. Awnings of various colours are spread during the heat of the day, which makes the streets

cool

cool and pleasant. Many of the houses are two stories high, particularly those beside the river. The city is very populous, and abundantly supplied with provisions, which are extremely cheap. Howi-how is the principal place of trade in the island: the exports are chiefly sugar, betel-nut, coco-nuts; coco-nut oil, salt, and tanned hides; the imports consist of a great variety of China articles, cotton, furs, English broadcloth, flints, and opium, which they receive from China. The junks take in their cargoes and sail for the coast about May or June, and the trading vessels from China arrive here with the last of the N. E. monsoon, and return with the first of the S. W. The trade, however, was much interrupted by the pirates, of whom the inhabitants were in constant dread, as they not only injured trade, but landed and carried off considerable plunder, as well as the handsomest women they could find.

These pirates (who were represented as refugees from the neighbouring countries of Tonquin and Cochin China subsequent to the civil war, which ended in the conquest of the former by the latter in 1802) appeared, at this time, to be masters of the sea in the vicinity of Hainan. The fleet which prevented our shipwrecked party from proceeding across the channel (which Capt. P. describes as wider than laid down in the charts) amounted to 370 vessels, great and small, and waited to intercept the junks from China trading to this port. They captured a merchant-junk from Howi-how, and forced the crew to join them.

The party witnessed, during their stay, the nuptials of the Princess of Hainan, the Viceroy's eldest daughter. The bride and bridegroom were carried in very elegant palanquins, attended by a vast train of mandarins, and a large body of troops, cavalry and infantry. The princess appeared to be about seventeen or eighteen years of age, handsome, remarkably fair, but rather stout. She was richly dressed, and preceded by a *cortège* of ladies in splendid palanquins. The imperial colours were hoisted on the ramparts, salutes were fired during the whole day, a grand entertainment was given by the Viceroy, and in the evening a brilliant display of fireworks was exhibited.

Capt. P. observes, that "marriages in this country are performed and consummated at the age of maturity, and not before, as in India; but the hymeneal contract, as it may be termed, is entirely managed and arranged by or between the parents themselves, without any reference whatever to the young couple; so that it generally happens the parties concerned have no opportunity of seeing one another until the day of their union, and consequently must be ignorant of each other's mental or personal endowments; and this circumstance often proves the cause of disaffection, and even infidelity, on the wife's part: for though the higher classes are kept pretty close and retired (not, I fancy, from any jealous motives, but mere habitude), yet they are frequently allowed to make and receive female visits; but this very liberty they contrive to turn into the means of deceiving their husbands, which is effected in a peculiar and curious manner; even the eunuchs that are employed to replenish their baths, afford them another opportunity for this purpose: in fact, from what I have both seen and heard, I cannot think that the fair sex of Hainan or China are in any degree more virtuous or faithful in the matrimonial state than other nations, however otherwise it may appear from local customs and manners; but their peculiar situation claims more pity than censure, for I do not believe that nature ever intended one man should possess fifty or a hundred wives; and if conjugal fidelity is not always found even in monogamy, where else can it be looked for or expected?"

* This statement confirms the account given by Odoricus. See p. 392.

An occurrence at Hush-eon showed the equity with which the laws were administered there. Several of the sailors, getting intoxicated with *samsu*, began fighting with each other in the square of their miao, and the place was soon crowded with natives as spectators. In endeavouring to exclude the latter, one of them struck Mr. Bradley, chief officer of the *Friendship*, and then challenged him to box. Mr. B. accepted the challenge, and in about twenty minutes gave him a sound drubbing, none of the Hainanese interfering. Shortly after the tumult, two mandarins of justice, with their attendants, appeared, and deliberately investigating the occasion of the affray, found their countryman was in the wrong: they accordingly sentenced him to twenty-four strokes on the bare breech, which were inflicted with a flat bamboo, three inches broad and seven feet long, which the executioner used with both hands, whilst the culprit was held down by four men. He was then put into a *canja*, or pillory, which is a heavy board, about three feet square, with a hole in the centre for the neck; to this board was attached a label, exhibiting, in large characters, the crime for which he was punished. The mandarins then inquired into the previous affair, and after patiently hearing all that those sailors who had fought could say in their defence, ordered them to receive one dozen bastinadoes each. One of them (a native of Madras) roared out at every blow, "chin-chin, mandarin! chin-chin, mandarin!" which raised loud laughter among the Hainanese, and a smile upon the grave countenances of the magistrates. The latter, at the conclusion, remarked to Capt. P. and the other Europeans, that had they misbehaved, they would have received the like treatment, without regard to rank.

During the latter part of their stay, the irregularities of the seamen obliged the Governor of Hush-eon to require the fowling-pieces of the whole party to be delivered up, until their departure, which increased the tedium of their state, by depriving them of what proved a resource for food as well as recreation.

At length a fleet arrived from China, under an admiral, to convoy the trade from Howi-how; whereupon the party were released from their long confinement, and embarked at the mouth of the river (in crossing which they were counted three several times) on board five junks, being accompanied by some Cochin Chinese pirates, who were on their way to Canton to suffer death. The vessel on which Capt. P. embarked was of 350 or 400 tons burthen; and the crew were extremely civil and accommodating.

In quitting Hush-eon they experienced the same kind sympathy as at Manchao from the inhabitants, who appeared much affected at their departure, observing, they should never meet again in this world! One old woman, belonging to the miao where they resided, followed the party from Hush-eon to Howi-how, crying bitterly the whole way; she even attended them to the water's edge, and after the boats had put off, kept her eyes anxiously fixed upon them for a considerable time. "In fact," observes Capt. P. "a fond mother could scarcely manifest more tenderness or affection at a final separation from her children."

[To be continued next month.]

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

REPLY OF M. CHAMPOLLION TO SIG. LANCI.^o

THE interest with which you follow the exposition and development of my theory of Egyptian writing, will naturally make you desirous of knowing how far my fundamental principles require modification, after the observations published by M. Lanci, in a dissertation upon an Egyptian *bas-relief*. This relic has, in fact, furnished him with a pretext for promulgating his own opinions upon the results of my labours.

This learned person begins by demonstrating the facility of writing upon Egyptian antiquities, and even of saying something new upon this growing branch of archaeology, without knowing so much as its first elements. Thus, in describing the *bas-relief* of Carpentras, already so well explained by our illustrious Barthélemy, M. Lanci mistakes for a *flame* the finger-ends of the dead Thebe, which the Phœnician sculptor, conformably to the Egyptian style, which he was desirous of imitating, had prolonged beyond measure, and bent at the ends. M. Lanci thence concludes, most amusingly, that the young Thebe represented upon this *bas-relief* is a vestal or virgin—in short, a female who has never been married, since *her fingers burn!* In the object which every person familiar with Egyptian sculptures well knows to be only a rod placed symbolically in the hands of Osiris, M. Lanci beholds a *sprinkling stick*; and there is something more exquisite in this joke, because the author might easily afford himself the pleasure of seeing, upon the first pyramid he comes to, even drawing or treading out grain; horses, and even asses, whose speed is accelerated by blows of a sprinkler. Amongst an infinite number of *pretended* mistakes of this kind (to say nothing of a man's head taken for a dog's, the goddess Isis and Nephthys metamorphosed into two servants carrying food to a defunct person), you will observe that the gods, Horus and Anubis, placed near the funeral bed of Thebe, are maliciously changed into two *ouablers*, who have muffled themselves up in a cowl, and covered their figures with the masque of a hawk and of a shakal, out of a delicate feeling of modesty in executing the functions which their office obliged them to fulfil; for, as M. Lanci very sensibly remarks, "*aprire il corpo di una vergine deceduta è fronte dispettosa non è modestia.*"†

It is plain that M. Lanci, seizing the ironical pen with which Pope formerly wrote the dissertations of Martinus Scriblerus,‡ (to ridicule those authors who substitute their notions for facts, and display folly instead of erudition, but being anxious to prove how far it was practicable to deceive one's self with regard to the nature of objects, even most distinctly expressed in the Egyptian sculptures; for he, it appears, knows as well as I, for example, that in the *bas-relief* sculptured in a catacomb adjoining the pyramids (not, as he believes, between the jaws of the great sphinx of Gizeh), the person raising, with a powerful arm, a stick over the shoulders of an *ouabler*, is, in fact, nothing less than an administrator (*administrateur général*); and that the *ouablers* men placed over a flock of goats, and driving before him some cows and calves, is, as he expresses it, a sub-administrator (*sous-administrateur*), from the ety-
mology of the word.

^o In a letter from the former to M. J. de la Harpe, dated Rome, the 20th Dec. 1793, he writes: "Je me suis amusé à décrire les bas-reliefs de Carpentras, et j'ai dit que les doigts de la déesse Thebe brûlaient, parce qu'elle n'avait jamais été mariée." (M. de la Harpe's letter to M. de la Harpe, dated Rome, the 20th Dec. 1793.)

† "To open the naked body of a virgin with a sprinkler is to offend against modesty." (M. de la Harpe's letter to M. de la Harpe, dated Rome, the 20th Dec. 1793.)

‡ This *irony* was not written in Paris, but in London, in 1741.

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fact of his also holding a stick; which proves, if M. Lanci speaks seriously, that he has formed very singular ideas respecting the *fundamental principle* of the administrative science.

But presently, in order more directly to attack the evil in the root, he seeks to fortify me against the mob of flatterers (*turba degli adulatori*), by deliberately throwing himself into the opposite extreme. He affirms that it was Dr. Young who made the discovery of hieroglyphical signs representing sounds; and that my system of Egyptian writing is merely a development of what was found out by the English scholar: who, I apprehend, will be at first astonished at the liberal concessions of M. Lanci; the tone of assurance with which the last remark is made being intended to deceive the well-disposed reader who should not possess the clue of the enigma. He hastens, likewise, to proclaim the legitimacy of the pretensions of another scholar to the discovery of the numerical signs in the Egyptian hieratic and demotic writings. Thus am I robbed, by a lofty decision, of all right of property to the discovery of the hieroglyphical alphabet and system! The literary world throughout Europe has been deceived in ascribing, on this account, honour to me; and nothing more, doubtless, is necessary, than the mere assertion of M. Lanci to the contrary, to destroy facts, and rectify, in this respect, the opinion of the public!

Wishing, however, to consider me as possessing a species of *titular usufruct* of the property of the hieroglyphical alphabet, my severe corrector magisterially proposes to me a great reform, because, according to him, I have not determined very exactly the sounds represented by certain hieroglyphical characters.

M. Lanci, who understands Hebrew, but not Egyptian, is, notwithstanding, very certain that the Egyptians possessed, without any exception, in their language all the sounds which are discovered in that of the Hebrews; and he consequently declares, that my hieroglyphical alphabet is good for nothing, because it contains no Egyptian signs equivalent to the letters *ain* (y), *koph* (p), and *zain* (t), in the Hebrew alphabet.

But we soon perceive that M. Lanci still designs only to amuse himself in enunciating such an opinion: for he deduces it from the following principle, namely, "that the principal guide to be followed in fixing the sound and value of the Egyptian phonetic signs is *Moses*."

*Certes! on ne s'attendait guère
À voir Moïse en cette affaire.*

It is, in truth, a very novel method to be pursued in order to determine the orthography and sound of words proper to one language, to study them in the words of that language cited accidentally in the books of a people who speak another radically different; it is just as if we should learn French orthography and pronunciation by means of French words quoted, correctly or incorrectly, in English books. The legislator of the Hebrews certainly knew Egyptian orthography; but when he inserted in his books Egyptian words and proper names, he transcribed them, without the smallest doubt, not as they proceeded from Egyptian mouths, but rather as the Hebrews, for whom he wrote, were in the habit of pronouncing them. Thus, then, common sense alone tells us, that if Moses, writing in Hebrew letters the Egyptian words *Pharaoh*, *Rameses*, *Panach*,* and *Potiphra*, has employed an *extremely*

* Our learned reformer produces this barbarous word according to the ordinary punctuation of the Hebrew texts: a punctuation which he has the good nature to believe to be authentic and certain. But I should advertise him that Moses, in tracing the letters *phé*, *ain*, *nun*, and *chach*, wished to transcribe the

guttural, it follows not from thence, that therefore the Egyptians really knew this vowel, or this *consonant*, as M. Lanci will have it. The proper names of the Egyptian kings *Scheschonk* and *Osorchon*, written in the Hebrew books, the first with a *koph*, the second with a *zain*, cannot any more prove that the ancient Egyptians had, in reality, among their signs of sound, characters corresponding exactly with these two Hebrew letters. Besides, I beg M. Lanci to explain to us, *en passant*, since Egyptian words are, in his opinion, so faithfully spelt in the Hebrew texts, how it happens, that in these two royal names, which he cites to establish his opinion, we find a proof of precisely the contrary; since the Hebrew transcript omits the initial vowel of the latter (*Osorchon*), and in both words the consonant *n*, which is invariably found expressed in all the hieroglyphical inscriptions relative to these princes. For my own part, I shall merely say, that I conceived myself bound to make my hieroglyphical alphabet (I call it *nine* from habit, begging M. Lanci's pardon) correspond, not with the Hebrew, but the Coptic alphabet, that is to say, with that which the Egyptians, when they became Christians, adopted in lieu of the hieroglyphical writing. It is obvious that a nation may change its religion without therefore changing its language: thus the Egyptians soon translated into their maternal tongue the Old and New Testament, written with the new alphabet; and as that of the Greeks, which they adopted, did not contain characters corresponding exactly with certain sounds peculiar to their own language, and unknown to that of the Greeks, they added to the alphabet of the latter several ancient Egyptian characters expressing those sounds. It is incontrovertible, that if the sounds of the letters *ain* and *koph* had existed in the Egyptian language, the Copts would have likewise preserved the characters which express them: but these signs do not exist in the Coptic alphabet; therefore, neither did they exist in the alphabet of the ancient Egyptians.* M. Lanci might therefore have dispensed with a prodigious waste of erudition, which he has incurred to establish an idea altogether paradoxical.

But I perceive that I am gravely replying to a composition, in which the author has doubtless intended to advance nothing seriously. Can it be any thing else than a mere joke (and a tolerably good one it is), for a scholar who has never devoted himself to Egyptian antiquities, to address a semi-poetical allocation to a fellow-student who has made them the whole business of his life; pointing out a *via retissima* for his researches, in which he, at the same time, declares his own resolution not to travel; avowing pleasantly, that, with a single word, he has overturned all my Egyptian orthography, which cost me so much labour; and, finally, anticipating the vast toil which awaits me, when I shall subject my mind to the torture, in order to conform to the learned lessons he deigns to prescribe me? He knew pretty well that I should make no use of them.

I ought, nevertheless, to thank him again for the pains he is pleased to take to prevent the growth of vanity in me (a disorder of which, it appears to me, I have not shown one symptom), by endeavouring to persuade me that my labours have absolutely produced not a single result beneficial to science.

3 Y 2

I will

the Egyptian word *phanah* (age or century), and did not dream of the pretended Egyptian word *phanek* (interpreter), cited by M. Lanci, because this word is not Coptic: it was invented, like many others, by Kircher, to corroborate his hypotheses. But our critic, not being occupied about the Coptic language, was not obliged to know this.—C.

* Although the *zeta*, which corresponds with the Hebrew *zain*, exists in the Coptic Alphabet, this does not prove that it existed in the Egyptian alphabet, for it is only employed in Coptic works, in transcribing words purely Greek, introduced into the Egyptian language.—C.

I will acknowledge, then, that the precise determination of the periods of erection of all the great monuments of Egypt,—that thirteen whole centuries of annals of this celebrated country already restored to historical certitude,—that the light thrown into the hitherto inextricable chaos of its mythology,—I will acknowledge, I say, that all this is a mere illusion, a vain shadow. My ideas upon the hieroglyphical system lead to nothing; and the direct proof of it is, that M. Lanci, as he himself confesses, *has positively understood nothing beyond four or five hieroglyphics* engraved upon the *basso-relievo* which he wished to *illustrate*. He knows not how to translate this little inscription; he is even convinced that it is incomplete;—therefore my system of hieroglyphics leads to nothing—a fine conclusion, truly, and worthy of the exordium!

Do not be surprised then, if, after such an effort in logic, M. Lanci, looking upon me as entirely overthrown, thinks himself entitled to reprove, from the summit of his omniscience, the “ignorant vulgar of the age” (*ignaro volgo di nostro secolo*), who applaud with enthusiasm the promulgation of every new discovery. He reproaches the literary world with paying any attention to the labours bestowed upon the palimpsest manuscripts, which, in point of fact, have restored to us only some insignificant rhapsodies;—such, for example, as Cicero’s treatise *De Republica*, and the Familiar Letters of Fronto, and of the Emperors Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus! Finally, he surveys with a smile of pity the *ignorant vulgar* who talk about hieroglyphics, and attach some importance to Egyptian studies.

Ill-conditioned minds might attribute this superfluous of bile to any other interest than that of science: but we should err in supposing that the least grain of jealousy mingled itself in this exquisite peroration. M. Lanci possesses, no doubt, in his portfolios, works, the publication of which would speedily consign to oblivion all the masterpieces of classical antiquity which Signor Mai has been enabled to discover. The learned public would forget my system, and turn away their eyes from the *Pharaonic rubbish*, to enjoy in peace the new lights which M. Lanci would diffuse around all the subjects upon which he chose to employ his attention. Attracting to himself alone the attention of the literary world, and leaving to the weak vulgar the office of removing the dust from Roman, Greek, and Egyptian monuments, he might then exclaim with Mahomet,

Le temps de l’Arabie est à la fin venu!

If we are to credit his predictions, this time fast approaches. He represents as *usurped* the place which an enlightened public has unanimously assigned to the admirable exertions of M. Mai, and which it has conceded to the little I have been enabled to perform. Borrowing the solemn and terrible voice of Dante, and anxious to be his own herald, he cries, in a prophetic tone:—

*Forse è nato
Chi l’uno et l’altro caccerà dal nido.*

And this sinister passage, which should be only a good augury, according to the excellent heart of the author, is the conclusion of our definitive sentence,—*buon augurio*. The sword of Damocles is suspended over our heads, and this double-edged sword is—M. Lanci.

In conclusion, he is perfectly welcome to deprecate, if he can, all the products of my studies; but I am bound to tell him, that he has exceeded the utmost limits of literary criticism, in order to place himself in the rank of calumniators, when he malignantly insinuates that the results of my system, supposing

supposing it to be correct, will tend to contradict history, as it is handed down to us in the sacred books of Scripture. I here declare this accusation of M. Lanci to be totally false; and it is but just that the entire odium of it should fall upon him, since I defy him to find, in any one of my works, a single word which can suggest such an assertion, as perfidious as it is contemptible.

[It is singular, and much to be regretted, that M. Champollion should, in the foregoing letter, have omitted to reply to that part of Sig. Lanci’s statement which is of the most consequence to his own pretensions, namely, that alleging the prior claims of Dr. Young.—*Ed.*]

A SCENE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

By a Russian Traveller.

DURING the happy nights of Rhamadan, the plain of Dolma-Bagtshe (near the suburbs of Beshik-Tashee) presents an animated picture of Turkish amusements. It is then that the Musulmans, exhausted by the severe fast of the day, after sunset, put on their festive garments, enjoy the pleasures of the table and the society of their friends till sunrise, when they seek refuge from hunger in the arms of sleep. If the fast occur when the sultan resides in Beshik-Tashee, the plain is covered with swarms of servants of the seraglio, and inhabitants of the neighbouring suburbs. The numberless tents in which coffee, sherbet, and sweetmeats, are exposed for sale, the fires burning in every direction, and the lanterns moving to and fro in the dark of the night, all this offers a spectacle which transcends description. Select parties of Turks may be seen seated in one place, smoking long-pipes, without uttering a word; in another crowds of people collected around some Indian jugglers throwing balls and swallowing swords with the greatest dexterity; a little farther, public curiosity is gratified by a peep into a show-booth, representing tasteless views of European cities, ships, monsters of every description, and even trees bearing pretty girls instead of fruit. These, according to the information of the show-man, grow in the kingdom of *Janee-Duenia*, i. e. the new world. In another spot a story-teller, surrounded by eager listeners, is seated cross-legged on a straw-mat. Now he lays down his pipe, coughs, strokes his beard, and begins an amusing tale in nearly the following strain, talking with great velocity:

“There was once upon a time a parrot, a very fine bird, fed with sweetmeats and sugar; he had not flown for a day—nay, not for two —, through fields and woods—t-r-r-r—he had seen many countries, mountains, valleys, rocks, towns, people and manners, and many more wonderful things—so much the better for him! Once, being perched on a green twig, with a great many birds around him: wrens, nightingales, goldfinches, and others; cheerily he shook his tail, pruned his wings with his beak, and then screamed k-r-r-r; after which he began to tell them a story.—I will, my effendis, tell it you again; but then (lowering his voice) you will, in gratitude, treat me with coffee, and fill my purse with paras.”—(The spectators), “Yes, yes! go on!”—“Well then, my effendis:—In times long past, there lived in a certain country a dervish, a great sage and magician, who could dazzle people’s eyes so admirably, that he would change an elephant into a needle, or steal the roses that bloom on the face of Soora (the planet Venus). One night, being in that part of the metropolis inhabited by the Giaours, and the rain falling

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in torrents, he repaired for shelter to the house of the only Musulman that lived there, a young fruiterer, stately as a cypress tree, and fairer than all the youths of the city. He knocked and begged admission; but the youth, alleging the smallness of his dwelling, refused to let him in.—‘If you won’t admit me,’ said the dervish, ‘I will cut my throat; and if I am found in this state before your door, you will suffer as my murderer.’—‘Cut away,’ said the youth, ‘I shall not receive houseless wanderers at this late hour of the night.’ The dervish, on hearing this, drew his dagger, and—*thick!*—cut his throat quite through. When the young man heard him fall, he was greatly alarmed, and snatching up a light, ran outside. There he beheld the fakhir without his head, and began to weep and lament. At last, however, he bethought himself, and in order to save his own life, took up the corpse, and placed it before the door of his neighbour, who, being a Giaour, had nothing to expect for his unbelieving soul but damnation. This being done, he went back to his house, and laid himself down to sleep. A few minutes had scarcely elapsed before the dervish again knocked at his door, begging him urgently to admit him for that night. The youth was confounded; but dreading some mischief from the malice of the stranger, still refused to receive him, although, on one hand, he promised to make his fortune, and, on the other, to hang himself at his door. At last, however, the poor youth, fearing that he should fare ill by persisting in his refusal, tremblingly opened his door, and admitted the unseasonable visitor into his cottage.

“When the dervish saw what a handsome youth he was, he felt a great affection for him; whilst the youth, perceiving that his guest was wet to the skin, gave him dry clothes, placed bread and fruit before him, and treated him withal as well as his means would permit. The dervish, having said the evening prayer, began to eat, washing down his meal with a draught of wine from a bottle which he drew from his wallet; and then laid himself down, and fell into a sound sleep.

“The next morning he said to the youth, ‘I have never slept so well as in your house; and if I had a daughter she should be your’s without a dowry; but having neither children nor any other relations, I will procure you, by way of reward, the daughter of our *padishah* (sultan).’ After this he went into the street; but soon returned, bringing with him a pot of wonderful flowers, such as had never been seen before. ‘Take these flowers,’ said he, ‘and offer them for sale under the *kiosk* of the princess.’

“The youth did as he was commanded; and placing himself where the dervish had told him, he cried, ‘flowers from paradise! who will buy flowers from paradise?’ The princess, on hearing this, went to the lattice of her window, and was so charmed by the exquisite beauty of the flowers, that she ordered them to be purchased. But scarcely had they been placed in her apartment, when their magic fragrance produced an unusual sensation in her breast; she felt the most glowing passion for the young flower-dealer, and could think only of him. She ordered inquiries to be made after him, and endeavoured to find similar flowers; but no one could give her intelligence of the one or the other, for several days.

“In the mean time, the dervish, spending the greater part of the day in the cottage of the youth, feasted at night with the Giaours in the taverns, and never came home till late in the morning. One evening he took up the key of the street-door, and presented it to the youth, saying, ‘go into the *kiosk* of the *padishah*’s daughter; this key will open her door. Put on my cap, and no human eye will see thee.’ The docile youth did as he was directed; and departing

departing after midnight, he arrived unseen in the chamber of the princess, with whom he spent the night in sweet discourse.

“This he continued to do every night for several months; till the women of the harem, discovering his visits, reported to the monarch, that, although they could see nothing, a man’s voice was heard every night whispering in his daughter’s chamber. The *padishah*, enraged at this intelligence, commanded the strictest watch to be kept in every passage leading to her apartments; yet still the youth, protected by the dervish’s cap, eluded the vigilance of the eunuchs, and every night, as before, found him in the princess’s company.

“At last the *padishah*, having promised a vast reward for the apprehension of the daring intruder, one of the women, the most cunning serpent of the tempter *Hava*, spoke to him thus: ‘my *padishah*, the best expedient to detect the villain will be this: I will stain the handle of your daughter’s door with red paint; whoever opens it will soil his hand, and leave, on his return home, a similar stain on the handle of his own door; and thus we shall know who he is.’ The sultan, pleased with the scheme, ordered the old woman to do as she suggested; giving, at the same time, secret orders to the night-patrol to report to him in the morning whose door they should find stained in the manner described. The plan succeeded; and the young gentleman, returning from his amorous visit with painted hands, actually stained his door as had been foreseen.

“The dervish, according to his laudable custom, returning home towards morning, saw the stains, and, although intoxicated, was shrewd enough to guess the cause and intention of them; with a view, therefore, to frustrate the design, he instantly made similar stains on all the doors in the quarter.

“The sultan, on hearing this, was enraged and alarmed beyond measure. He publicly offered a great reward for the discovery of the secret enemy of the *padishah*; but this expedient also failing, the vizir, whose wisdom was known all over the world, recommended to the *padishah*, with great humility, that, since those stains had been found in the quarter of the Giaours, it would be safest to destroy them all, and give up their houses to pillage, whereby the criminal, whoever he might be, could not escape. The *padishah* highly approved of this advice; the Giaours were ordered to stay in their houses, and their quarter having been surrounded with soldiers, an indiscriminate slaughter began among them; in which our youth, although a Musulman, must have perished (the order being to spare no one) had the dervish not come to his rescue. But, fortunately for him, this mighty magician was just then lounging in a Turkish coffee-house; and hearing of the occurrence, hastened to the quarter of the Giaours. There, collecting a great number of soldiers, he led them straight to the house of the youth, saying he would show them the enemy of the *padishah*. The youth was sitting quietly in his booth, selling fruit as usual; but as soon as the dervish saw him, he threw a halter round his neck, and told his companions to hang him on a high tree which stood close by. This being done, they plundered his house; the dervish having taken care to rescue his wallet previous to returning to the coffee-house, till the slaughter of the Giaours was completed.

“When the sultan was informed of the execution of his orders, he presented the wise vizir with a splendid robe, and gave the bearer of the news above twenty piastres, for he felt sure that now his enemy was no more. At night the dervish went to the tree on which the youth whom by his magic he had made to appear suspended, was quietly seated. He loosened the cord with which he was tied, helped him down the tree, and said to him, ‘your house

house is destroyed—spend, therefore, to-night in the palace of the princess, and to-morrow you will find me in such a street, where I shall clothe you with the habit of my order, and you shall follow me in my peregrinations.’ The youth did as he was commanded; and next morning met his teacher, and was dressed as a dervish.

“On that same morning too the padishah was informed by the women of the seraglio, that during the preceding night the usual whispering had again been heard in the princess’s apartment. The enraged monarch immediately sent for the vizir, and said to him, ‘it was Satan himself that gave thee the advice to make me exterminate the infidels, without being able to destroy my enemy! Who will now pay me the *haraj* (poll-tax)?’ With these words he broke his skull with a club; and then issued a proclamation, that whosoever should bring him the head of his enemy, although he were himself the first of robbers, whose death he had sworn before, he would not only grant him life and liberty, but make him his vizir. When the dervish heard this he sent the youth before the padishah, and made him propose that he would bring him his enemy’s head, if he would renew his promise to him, and swear by *Wallakhee, billakhee welillakhee*.—‘*Wallakhee, billakhee welillakhee*!’ cried the sultan, ‘I will keep my royal word—and now, where is my enemy’s head?’—‘On my shoulders,’ rejoined the youth; ‘I am the enemy whom thou seekest.’ The sultan was stupefied; but bound by his word, he durst not glut his revenge at the time; and the youth having satisfactorily answered all the questions put to him respecting his identity, without, however, exposing the dervish, the sultan invested him with the robe of honour, and the seal ring, which constituted him the grand vizir of the empire. Thus far the monarch was bound by his oath, but no farther; for nothing prevented him from decapitating his vizir (his slave) whenever he pleased. He therefore gave order to the capigee-pasha, who, bowing lowly, promised on his head implicit obedience.

“Three days had elapsed since the young man’s elevation, when the dervish was suddenly roused from the *kife* (nap) he was taking in a coffee-house, by a report that the new vizir was just being beheaded in the great square, the seal of office having already been taken from him. In an instant the dervish was on the spot, and in critical time, for the hand of the executioner was already raised over the neck of his youthful friend. ‘*Aman! Aman!*’ cried he, approaching in the garb and appearance of a soldier of the inner guard; ‘I bring our most gracious sultan’s pardon!’ So saying he presented a firman to the capigee-pasha, who, having read it, kissed it, pressed it respectively to his forehead, and returned to the seraglio.—‘Where is the culprit’s head?’ asked the sultan. The officer was about to produce the firman, when, lo! instead of it he drew forth a piece of board! The sultan, raving with vexation, ordered the poor man’s head to be struck off, and the *Sadr-asam* (vizir) to be sought for throughout the city. But he was no where to be found, for the dervish had carried him off invisibly, and brought him to the army, which was at three days’ journey from the capital, the country being then engaged in a war with the Caffirs (infidels).

“The cause of this war, however, was as follows:—The son of the King of *Frenkistan* (Europe) having heard of the excessive beauty of the padishah’s daughter, asked her in marriage, offering to pay a large annual tribute to the monarch of the faithful, and to submit his kingdom to his sway. To this, however, the sultan wrote to the father of the young man as follows:—‘The least Musulman slave is worth more than a whole nation of unbelievers. God says in his book: *True believers, unite with true believers; that is the best*

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union for you. I have as many warriors as there are stars in heaven and grains of sand in the sea; and with them I will combat your falsehoods. Allah has given me the wealth of all the earth; I do not want thy tribute: nor shall I give my daughter to thy son; for you are infidels. God give you health, and keep you from dying in your unbelief.’

“The King of Frenkistan, offended at this reply, assembled a large army, which he sent, under the command of his son, the crown-prince, against the Mussulmans; at the same time declaring to the padishah, that he would not lay down his arms till his son should have married his daughter.

“It was just at this period that the crown-prince of Frenkistan had defeated the Faithful in a great battle, spreading terror to the very gates of the capital; and the sultan in this emergency promised that he would give his daughter, together with half his empire, to him who should bring him the crown-prince’s head.

“When the dervish, therefore, arrived, with his young friend, in the camp, he left him in the care of one of his friends, and went by himself to a neighbouring hill, and there began to spread his magic toils. By these he compelled all the hogs of the borders of Frenkistan to assemble round him; and, after feeding them with a certain herb, he drove them back into the enemy’s camp. As soon as the caffirs saw their favourite animals, they caught and roasted them. A great feast was prepared, in which the crown-prince of Frenkistan and his accursed companions so glutted themselves with pork, that they were completely intoxicated by the effects of the herb with which the dervish had fed those impure beasts. For some time they all ran about like madmen, and at last fell into a deep sleep. When the dervish saw this, he stole in the dead of the night, accompanied by the youth, into their camp, penetrated to the tent of the prince, and having cut off his head, and seized on the insignia of his rank, sent the youth with them to the capital, whilst he returned to our people, and led them to the complete destruction of the caffirs.

“The youth presented himself before the sultan, and said, ‘Padishah, I bring thee, instead of my own head, that of the crown-prince of Frenkistan: I am the enemy whom thou didst seek—thy lieutenant, whom thou didst order for execution; but now I will become thy son-in-law.’ When the padishah saw the head of his most dreaded foe, he wept for joy, spat upon it, and ordered it to be exposed on the wall of the seraglio for the gratification of the people. But the youth he embraced tenderly, forgave him all the past, and bestowed upon him the hand of his daughter, with half his empire.”

“Allah! Allah!” cried the crowded audience; and then proceeded to comment on the narrative with the same degree of earnestness, as if it had been the most undoubted truth. The narrator had his coffee and the *paras* promised him.

Y. Z.

TO A LOOKING GLASS.

THE sculptor and the painter ne’er can reach
Thy art, for motion thou can’st give and speech.

ON THE UNION OF THE RED SEA WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By CAPT. JOHN B. SEELY.

From the *Memoire* of Dubois Aimé, it appears that the canal of Ptolemy quitted the Red Sea a little above Suez, and made almost the half of a circle before it joined the Nile a little below Cairo, and above the Delta.

As the ancients were ignorant of the means of raising water by locks,* it must be admitted that the Nile near Cairo is on a level with the Red Sea at Suez; consequently, that the Red Sea is so much higher than the Mediterranean, as is the descent of the Nile from Cairo to the Bogaz of Rosetta.

No one has ascertained the exact fall of the Nile between these two places; but the distance is about 100 miles, and the stream rapid: it must, therefore, be considerable. Dubois Aimé asserts that the Red Sea is the highest, but does not state the difference: he speaks of it as a fact known and admitted.

There are two ways of uniting the two seas; first, by the Lake Menzali, and, secondly, by the Nile. With regard to the latter, it is to be observed, that there is a chain of mountains from Abyssinia to a few miles below Suez, which renders a canal impracticable, not only from the height of these mountains, but from there being no water on the greatest elevation to feed the canal. The first opening of nearly level ground is south of the mountains; but even here the ground rises very considerably in the centre, between the sea and the Nile, and is destitute of water. On the road from Suez to Cairo the case is the same: it is only to the northward that the land becomes level; and there we find that Ptolemy actually formed his canal. There can be no doubt that this canal may be again opened; though, if intended for the passage of ships, it would be a work of great labour. The soil, along the whole distance, is sand, to excavate in which is very difficult; and there are no quarries of stone in any part of the way to use for supporting the sides. The whirlwinds in the desert to the east bring vast masses of sand, and would frequently fill the canal, or, at any rate, would require constant labour to keep it clear.

The Arab tribes would probably throw some impediments in the way; but the power of the Pacha of Egypt is now so much greater than it was in the time of Lord Valentia, that this impediment may be got over, though a guard would constantly be required.

No provisions or water can be procured at Suez, or in the country adjoining the canal, till it reaches the Nile; but this inconvenience may, in some degree, be obviated, by beginning the works at the Nile, and making each part navigable as it is cut out.

But here arises a question of some importance. The Nile is at very different heights, during different periods of the year. At which period is it on a level with the Red Sea? I am inclined to conjecture, at its lowest level; for it is known that there were many towers on the banks of the canal which must have been supplied with fresh water from the canal alone; and this could not have been the case during the greater part of the year, if it had required any elevation of the Nile to fill it. The canal probably answered to supply water for the irrigation of the land, which, from the overflowing of the Nile, would render the whole desert, even to Suez, capable of producing grain. Unquestionably, within this tract lay the land of Goshen (*Vide* Lord Valentia's

* The writer here appears to be in error; Diodorus Siculus mentions that contrivances exactly like our locks were used in the canal of Ptolemy.—*Ed.*

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Valentia's *Travels*), which was the most fertile part of Egypt, and might become so again. But to return from this digression.

Presuming that this canal can be re-established, and that even steam-vessels of a large size may be brought to Cairo, how are they to proceed? The Nile itself is not of sufficient depth during a considerable portion of the year. In April the Damietta branch is too low for large djerms; though, at Damietta, there is never less than fourteen feet water, and the Bogaz is passable for small vessels only. The Rosetta branch is deeper; but the Bogaz is shallower, and impassable for a large djeem; and, when the wind blows fresh from the north, as it does for many months, it is dangerous for a small vessel, which frequently strikes, and is sunk. By either of these channels a steam-vessel could not navigate from Cairo to the Mediterranean.

It remains, therefore, to consider whether a canal might not be constructed from Cairo to Alexandria—a point on which I can give no positive information; but I am inclined to believe it practicable. The present canal, which supplies Alexandria with water, branches off considerably below Cairo, and I have great doubts—nay, I am almost certain, that the Nile below Cairo is too shallow for any sea vessels: it would, therefore, be probably necessary to begin the canal very nearly where the canal of Ptolemy joins the Nile. The canal of Baheir, as laid down by Ptolemy, might answer as a ground-plan.

The greatest difficulty to be encountered would be in the difference of the elevation of the Nile at different periods. The river generally rises about twenty-four feet, but occasionally as high as thirty-three feet. How can locks be constructed to answer for a canal, at the entrance of which the water will be so different in depth at the different periods of the year?

From the foregoing observations I am inclined to conclude that there are great, if not insurmountable, difficulties in forming a canal from Suez to the Mediterranean, by the way of Cairo, of sufficient depth and size to receive steam-vessels navigating from India to England; but none of the observations extend to prove that such a canal might not be formed of sufficient dimensions for large boats and the conveyance of merchandize. I am of opinion that, if this be practicable, a canal might greatly tend to facilitate trade, even were it only to extend to Cairo; but it would be a greater advantage were a canal opened from any part of the Nile to the old port of Alexandria, which would not only avoid the danger of the Bogaz, but save a very considerable distance: all the exports of Egypt (with very trifling exceptions, in favour of Damietta) are now made from Alexandria; and even from Damietta many articles are sent to Alexandria for export. The djerms convey all the goods; and as there is a strong current from west to east along the coast of Egypt, and the gales blow frequently from the northward, the passage from the Nile to Alexandria is often tedious, and sometimes dangerous: this would be avoided by a canal from the Nile to Alexandria; and I am not certain but that Mahomed Ali, the present Pacha, has done something towards it. I have no doubt that this trade would well pay; and the objections which have been stated (*vide* vol. iii., p. 353, of Lord Valentia's *Travels*) are done away by the discovery and use of steam-boats. In vol. ii., p. 364, &c. of the same valuable book of travels, are some observations respecting the trade through Egypt; and the facts therein stated, I think, have never been controverted.

In Appendix, No. 5, to Mr. Salt's *Travels*, there are also some important data as to the trade of the Red Sea.

The second method proposed for uniting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, is by carrying a canal through the Lake Menzali; and this may be done either

by at once opening a canal from one to the other, and allowing the water to flow from the Red Sea without impediment; or by having locks, at proper distances, to restrain the water from flowing.

In the first case, there can be little difficulty in re-extending the Red Sea for the twenty-five miles formerly occupied by it, which would bring it to within twenty-one miles of Lake Menzali. Whether there is any elevation of ground to the northward and eastward of the hills placed by Dubois Aime north of Sabatier, I have not as yet ascertained from any traveller; but, from the map annexed to Burckhardt's *Travels*, I am led to believe that there is not any of consequence. The Lake Menzali is about three feet three inches, on an average, in depth, though in parts it is much less; and where the ancient canal went, it is from six feet six inches to sixteen feet three inches, according to General Andreossi, who surveyed it. The bottom of it is chiefly the mud of the Nile, mixed with sand. It is separated from the sea by a low strip of land, in some places very narrow, through which there are only two passages, which have bars, but not "Bogaz." This difference between them and the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, is probably owing to there being no constant stream in the former, but only in the time of the rise of the Nile. The great question will then be, what effect would the flow of the Red Sea into such a lake have upon it? The sea itself, a little above Suez, is fordable at low water, and the tide rises there about five feet. Would not such a force wash away the mud of the lake, and open itself a free passage through one or more of the entrances into the sea? or, would it bring itself on a level with the Mediterranean at some spot nearer to Suez, where the ground was more capable of resistance, and form there a salt-water catarnet? I think this must depend upon the actual elevation of one sea above the other; a point which remains to be ascertained.

I would now refer to the fact of the sea, at the two extremities of the Caledonian Canal, being of different heights, as a proof that the elevation of the Red Sea above the Mediterranean is not a singular fact.

As the waters of Lake Menzali are nearly on a level with the sea, the force of the current would not be very great; and there may be some difficulty in making any part of it sufficiently deep to form a passage for large vessels, and keep it open. The bottom being nothing but soft mud and sand—I am inclined to believe a deposite of the Nile—a rapid stream might clear itself a course; but I doubt whether this can be obtained, at least if the canal above it is divided by locks. The whole of the canal must, in either case, go through sand; and I should expect that much of this will be washed away into the lake, and would there be deposited, as the water would be comparatively still.

If the seas are united by an open canal, the force of the stream must be very considerable at the entrance into the Mediterranean, and the quantity of mud from the lake, and sand from the desert, very great; more so than at the mouths of the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile. There is a very strong current, from west to east, along the Egyptian shore: this coming in contact with the stream of the Nile, filled with mud, has caused a deposition, which forms the Bogaz at its two principal mouths, and will probably have the same effect at the entrance of any canal, or even the channel made by the Red Sea if left to itself. There will also be a deposite of the sand brought by the wind from the desert, and which is washed up by the waves the whole length of the coast of Egypt.

If the plan of forming a canal from Suez to the Nile should be preferred, there will be the same difficulties which I have mentioned as im-

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peding a canal from Suez to Cairo, with some additional ones from the state of the Lake Menzali. In this case, it would probably be advisable to bring the new canal to where the canal of Moez (Mesr?) enters the lake, and to take advantage of the deep water which it has formed across the lake and marsh: a great part of the lake might be embanked off, and the water reduced to a lesser channel; but unless the canal itself was confined within banks across the lake, which would be extremely difficult, I doubt whether a sufficient depth of water could be preserved for large vessels. Probably only one or two locks would be required, and the stone for these might be procured from the shore of the Red Sea, at no great distance from Suez, on the African side.

The fisheries of Lake Menzali are very valuable, and the number of fishermen many thousands; these would probably be very hostile to any plan which would change the present state of the lake. Opposition must likewise be expected from the Arabs of the vicinity, who bear a very bad character. They may not have the power to resist openly any plan of Mahommed Ali; but a very large guard must be kept up, to prevent them from ruining the embankment during the time of its formation.

Mr. Antes, in his observations on Egypt, has suggested the practicability of either of the above plans, and also of forming a canal from Cosseir to Kerma. I believe the latter to be impracticable, from the elevation of the ground being greatest between the two places, and there being no water on the highest point to feed the canal.

I am inclined to believe that the most practicable plan would be to open the canal of Ptolemy to Cairo, and to form a new one thence to Alexandria, of sufficient size for boats: the goods would then be shipped at Suez in boats, and again placed in vessels at Alexandria; but if the elevation of the Nile at particular seasons renders this impracticable, the canal to Cairo would alone be a very valuable addition to the facilities of trade between India and Europe, although the goods must afterwards descend the Nile to Rosetta, and then go over the Bogaz to Alexandria.

It only remains for me to consider how far Mahommed Ali will give his sanction to any company undertaking either of the plans mentioned. He is certainly a man of very powerful mind, but he has the prejudices which are common to the Mussulmans. He has no idea of free trade, and has, in fact, almost ruined the trade of Egypt, by taking the largest proportion into his own hands. Future profit he cares little about; but if he is not called upon for any expenditure, I cannot doubt that he would agree to a company laying out any money they pleased—nay, he may agree to grant them at least some assistance. But my decided opinion is, that the security would be very unsafe, even if he retains his power; and no engagement made by him would be considered as binding by his successor, or the Sublime Porte, if it regains possession of Egypt. The British Government would never interfere, nor, indeed, do I think that they ought.

I have no hesitation in saying, that no work of this kind can be carried on except with the patronage and assistance of the Pacha. His troops must protect the workmen, and his dominions supply them with provisions. The Arabs, were they able, would never be tempted to begin even such a work without his consent; nay, it is essentially their interest to oppose it; for at present the whole of their revenue arises from the carriage of goods across the desert.

It is not impossible that Mahommed Ali might suspect that there were deeper plans concealed under the professed one of improving trade. I am

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sure that the Porte would, and that it would oppose any plan of improving Egypt. The Mussulmans in general are suspicious of the Franks. I remember being told that, at Mocha, it was quite impossible to persuade the Dola that a brass pump, which Mr. Pringle, the Resident, got from England, was not a machine to drown Mocha; and he could never obtain leave to put it up. The Pacha may imagine that the plan in question was intended to drain the Delta; though I am far from agreeing that this is practicable. No work could be begun without his assistance; and if the Red Sea were at its ancient boundaries, it is evident that it could no more injure the Delta, or the other fertile parts of Egypt, than it did formerly.

I also believe that the power of man could not convey the Red Sea from its ancient boundary to any other place than Lake Menzali, in sufficient depth and force to do any injury: it must have a descent to be irresistible.

It is by no means improbable that the Pacha might object to a direct union of the two seas. Cairo is the seat of his power, and he may not wish to remove the trade from it to a distance, where he can have less control over it. These are, indeed, the doubts of a semi-barbarian; and were Egypt under a truly enlightened government, it would be aware that the channel must at any rate be so narrow, as to enable the owner of the adjoining land to levy any duty he pleased on vessels passing through it. J. B. S.

* * * A proposal to cut a canal between Cairo and Suez has recently been made to the Pacha, by Mr. Galloway, who is now in Egypt, and it appears that the Pacha listens to the proposal.

The following historical data, with regard to the ancient canal, will serve to illustrate the subject of the preceding article.

Herodotus tells us that Necos, or Necho, the son of Psammitichus, king of Egypt, constructed a canal leading from the Nile to the Red Sea. The following is his description.* "This canal is four days' navigation in length, and sufficiently wide for two triremes to pass it abreast. The water with which it is supplied comes from the Nile, and enters it a little above Bubastis. It terminates at the Red Sea near Patumos, a city of Arabia. The work was begun in that portion of the plain of Egypt which is on the Arabian side. The mountain which extends towards Memphis, and in which are the stone quarries, is above that plain and contiguous to it. This canal commences at the foot of the mountain. In the first instance its line intersects a long space from west to east: it subsequently traverses the openings of that mountain, and proceeds in a southerly direction to the Red Sea. In order to pass from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, travellers go by Mount Cassius, which separates Egypt from Syria: this is the shortest way. From this mountain to the Red Sea there are not more than 1,000 *stadia* (125 miles). But the canal is considerably longer, in consequence of its various windings. Under the reign of Necos, 26,000 men perished in digging it; and in the end, that prince discontinued the work in consequence of an oracle, which apprized him that he was working for the benefit of foreigners."

In the foregoing account, Herodotus has omitted one very important circumstance, noticed by Strabo and Pliny,† namely, that the canal traverses the salt lakes. He subsequently informs us that Darius completed the above canal. In this, however, he is contradicted by Diodorus Siculus,‡ Strabo,|| and

* Book 2d, sect. 158.

† Pliny, lib. 6, cap. 29. Strabo, lib. 17, p. 1156.

‡ Diodor. Sic., lib. 1, sec. 33, p. 39.

§ Ut supra.

and Pliny,* who assert that Darius desisted from the undertaking, and that it was Ptolemy the Second who accomplished it. This is the more extraordinary, as Herodotus had seen the canal, and knew for a certainty that it conveyed the water of the Nile to the Red Sea. On the other hand, it is equally certain that Diodorus Siculus never had seen the canal; since he says that it commenced (in contradiction to notorious fact) at Pelusium. The fair inference appears to be, that the canal having become obstructed, through the negligence of those whose office it was to keep it in repair, Ptolemy the Second caused it to be cleared, and rendered it navigable. When Pliny adds, that Darius only caused it to be conducted to the salt lakes, the inference is obvious, that the canal, from the lakes to the Red Sea, had become filled up; but that the first portion of it, from the point where it commenced as far as the salt lakes, still remained entire in the times of the Ptolemies. Ptolemy the Second not only caused it to be cleared, but supplied it with locks,† which were shut and opened as required for the convenience of navigation. It is true that little care was subsequently taken of it, and that it fell into so dilapidated a state, that 200 years afterwards, when Cleopatra wished to retreat beyond the Red Sea, she projected the conveyance of vessels‡ by land from the Mediterranean to that sea. It is evident that this idea would not have occurred to her if the canal had still remained practicable: and if it became filled up in less than two centuries—that is to say, from Ptolemy Philopater to Cleopatra—how much more probable was it to become so in little more than two centuries under the kings of Persia, whose cares were so much augmented by their large dominions, and who were not likely to direct the necessary energy to an object, which must have appeared to them of secondary importance!

The result seems, therefore, to be, that Darius completed the canal begun by Necho; that the canal, having been neglected, gradually filled up; that Ptolemy Philopater, having felt its importance, directed it to be repaired; but that, through the neglect of his successors, it again became filled up.

Trajan caused it to be again repaired, if Ptolemy,|| the geographer, is to be credited; but Makrisi, an Arabian author,§ asserts, that it was the emperor Adrian. The opinion of Makrisi is, indeed, the more probable, inasmuch as Trajan never was in Egypt; but Adrian certainly resided there, and having been adopted by Trajan, sometimes assumed his name.

Amrou, general of Omar, again repaired the canal by order of that caliph, in the year 18 of the Hegira, A.D. 639; that is to say, about 500 years after Adrian had made it navigable. "It conveyed the waters of the Nile," says Makrisi, "into the sea of Kolzom (the Red Sea); and vessels descended by this canal into that sea, and thence to Hedjaz (part of Arabia, between Mecca and Medina), Yemen, and India. It was used for some time for conveying corn to Mecca; but Mohammed Ben Abdallah Ben Alhassan¶ having rebelled, at Medina, against Abougiassar Almansor Billah,** second caliph of the house of the Abassides, the caliph wrote to his governor in Egypt, commanding him to fill up the canal of Kolzom, in order to cut off the supply of provisions from Egypt to Medina. This order was obeyed about A.H. 145 (A.D. 762); and from that time it has remained closed.

Originally, -

* Diodor. Sic., lib. 1, sec. 33, p. 39.

† Ibid.

‡ Plutarch's Life of Antony, p. 948.

§ Ptolemæi Geograph. lib. 4, p. 124.

|| Historical and Topographical Description of Egypt, by Makrisi; translated by Sacy.

¶ Elmacin. Abulfeda: Annales, li. 13.

** He ascended the throne A.H. 136 (A.D. 756). The revolt of Abdallah occurred in the year 145 (762). See Elmacin and Abulfeda, *ut supra*.

Originally, this canal went by the name of Mear; but when the Mahometan general Giauhar built Cairo on its banks, it was designated as the Canal of Cairo. It was also called the Canal of the Caliph, that is to say, of Omar, as it was he that ordered it to be re-opened. The common people now generally call it the Canal Hakemi, from a mistaken notion that it was constructed by the caliph al-Hakem, who began to reign A.H. 386 (A.D. 1020); but some of them call it the Canal of Loulone. Makrisi adds, that "it terminated at a place called Dhanab Altimrah (the crocodile's tail), in the district of Taha al-Kolzom, or Taha on the Red Sea. The remains of it are still seen in various places, and especially near the Nile, where it has been found useful for the purpose of irrigating the land.

VINDICATION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER OF HYAT SAHIB.

(Contained in a Series of Letters published at Bombay.)

The "Oriental Herald" for October 1824 contains a dissertation on some proceedings of the Government of Bombay, which are characterized in the scandalous language I have quoted; * and which, as being a lure well calculated to attract the attention of the public, I have with that view also adopted.

"In an early number of our publication," the editor proceeds to observe, "we detailed the conduct of the Government of Bombay and the Court of Directors in England towards an oppressed and injured Mahomedan prince, Fyaz Ali Khan, the son of Hyat Sahib, whom they had deceived, insulted, and robbed of his honour and his wealth in a manner that must reflect infamy on the chief instruments in those abominable proceedings as long as his name and his case shall be remembered. We have reason to know that the statement of facts connected with that case made a deep and general impression, as to the iniquitous character of many of the transactions in India which never see the light. As a companion to the case of the unhappy Mohammedan prince, we shall present a corresponding picture of oppression towards an industrious and deserving Parsee merchant, living under the same Government of Bombay."

Upon those subjects, the editor of the "Oriental Herald" has descanted with the spirit for which the "Calcutta Journal"

* The title of the article in the work referred to is "Fraudulent and Disgraceful Transactions in the Government of Bombay;" which is also prefixed to the Vindication.

was so notorious. With bold and unqualified misrepresentations and misstatements, he unblushingly accuses Government of every crime short of murder! My object is to enter into an exposition of the slander of those charges. From comments of my own I shall abstain as much as possible; a simple relation of facts is all I shall aim at: plain truths, contrasted with the romantic and distorted tales of the "Oriental Herald," will enable every individual to form his own judgment on the justness of those gross accusations.

For the purpose of exciting the sympathy of the people of England, as an expedient *ad captandam*, Fyaz Ali Khan is represented as a Mahomedan prince, whose consequence and fortunes have been annihilated by the iniquitous proceedings of the Bombay Government. From which of the royal dynasties of Asia, Hyat Sahib derives his birth, I know not: all I know of him is, that, having been a favourite of the Nawab Hyder Ali, he was entrusted with the charge of the fortress of Bednore and its dependent territories, as its *killedar* or *phoostar*.* As far as any

* In the 23d paragraph of Mr. Duncan's printed Report on Malabar, it appears that Hyat Sahib had "risen from a *nayr chela* and servant of Hyder's, to be one of his *foujedars*." Again, in the 31st paragraph, the Raja of Cherikul is spoken of as having, "on his arrival at Hyder's camp, about the latter end of 1781, been thrown into confinement, and transferred to the charge of his own countryman and late subject, Hyat Sahib, then Hyder's Governor of Bednore." When or how he became a convert to Mahomedanism does not appear: but

evidence of the fact is forthcoming, it is as possible that he was elevated to that high confidence from the situation of a domestic slave in the family, as that he sprung from the loins of royalty.

To begin, however, with the history of these iniquitous proceedings. In elucidation of this case, events must be traced from their source, nor will the detail, I trust, be without interest. The Bombay Government having determined, in April 1782, to attack Hyder Ali's possessions at Mangalore, on the opening of the season, prepared to detach a force to Malabar for that purpose, and appointed Gen. Mathews to take the chief command of H.M.'s and the Company's troops in that province. Gen. Mathews sailed on the 2d of December, with full instructions for the regulation of his conduct.

Bednore was taken possession of on the 28th of January, but no advice was received of that important acquisition from Gen. Mathews, nor on what terms it had been obtained. The receipt of the intelligence of its surrender was followed by the return to Bombay of Cols. Macleod and Humberston, and Major Shaw, who had left the army highly disgusted with the conduct of Gen. Mathews, and repaired to Bombay, to prefer complaints against him. The account given by Mathews himself, in his last letter, of the general discontent of the army, were alarming, and called, in the conviction of the Government, for the adoption of some speedy and effectual remedy.

Under the greatest anxiety in respect to the state of affairs at Bednore, arising out of the extraordinary degree of reserve observed by Gen. Mathews in his communications, the Bombay Government called on Col. Macleod to furnish the fullest information of the proceedings of Gen. Mathews.

By the information afforded by Col.

but the unsteadiness of his principles is remarkable. It is here evident that he had abandoned his first master and countryman, the Raja of Cherikul. The terms he made with Mathews manifested but little regard for his allegiance to his second master, Tippoo; and, whilst living on this island, under the protection of the Government, Capt. Kenneway, the Resident at Hyderabad, discovered a clandestine correspondence which Hyat Sahib was, in 1780, carrying on with the Nizam, of which the only notice taken was a warning to him to be more circumspect in his correspondence with the native powers.

Macleod it appeared, that after Hyat Sahib's army had been defeated on the 26th of January, and the ghauts carried by us on the following day, the *jemahdar*, Hyat Sahib, determined to capitulate. That on the night between the 27th and 28th of January, Capt. Campbell, who had been made prisoner some time before, came to the General's camp with proposals of surrender; that the terms were instantly accepted, under a stipulation that all military control should be in the General; that Hyat Sahib's private property should be secured to him, and he continued in all the power and influence he could desire. That on the 29th, Macleod, having paid a visit to Hyat Sahib, found him, to his utter astonishment, a close prisoner, and in the most violent rage with the Brigadier; that Col. Macleod immediately remonstrated with Gen. Mathews, who accommodated matters with Hyat Sahib: he was released from prison, and conducted in state to the Durbur; all the treasure taken restored to him, and the terms of the treaty as amply fulfilled by the General as possible.

On the ground of this information, and of various documents which were delivered in, the Bombay Government recorded, on the 7th of March, the following comments on the proceedings and conduct of Gen. Mathews, in respect to Hyat Sahib:—

"That the great and opulent city of Bednore surrendered to Brig. Gen. Mathews about the end of January, on certain conditions that had not yet been communicated to the Government.

"That, from documents laid before the Government, it appeared that Hyat Sahib, who was jemahdar, or governor of Bednore, was, by one of the conditions, to be continued in the government of the city and district, subject to the Company's pleasure; but to what degree the Bombay Government could not ascertain.

"That great depositories of treasure, stores, and valuable effects were found in Bednore.

"That no measure had been taken to secure the Company's share of prize-treasure or goods found in Bednore.

"That from the same documents it appeared that Mathews, notwithstanding the capitulation, had confined Hyat Sahib a close prisoner.

"That the matter was soon after accommodated, and that the sum of fourteen
4 A

lacs of rupees, besides jewels and other treasure not exposed, which the army had been given to understand was to be divided among them, was given up by the General to Hyat Sahib, on the plea of its being private property.

"That the army did not hesitate to say the General had sold their interests in the capture for his own private advantage, and that he had received a bribe from Hyat Sahib to give up their share.

"That Hyat Sahib, at the desire of the General, made a donation to the army of half a lac of pagodas; and that the General, in one of his letters to Col. Macleod, avowed that the rest of the treasure was at the disposal of Hyat Sahib, and the manner of its disposal left to himself.

"That of all these important consequences, and others not connected with the question under consideration, the Government had not, up to the date of those proceedings, received any advice or information from Gen. Mathews, though six weeks had elapsed since the surrender of Bednore.

"With respect to the treaty or capitulation granted to Hyat Sahib, the Government had not sufficient information to enable them to form a perfect and precise judgment of its utility or necessity. Hyat Sahib might be viewed as a prisoner of war; at any rate they trusted it was made subject to its ratification; that, from sundry passages in the correspondence between Gen. Mathews and Col. Macleod, it was feared that the conditions were of a more extensive nature than usual in capitulations, than the General had authority to engage for, or was consistent with the welfare and safety of those valuable acquisitions.

"That, admitting that the treaty with Hyat Sahib had been concluded in proper terms, good policy required that every consistent method should have been used to attach him to the English interest; that his imprisonment appeared repugnant to good policy, as well as to good faith; but, conceding the existence of sufficient reasons for so violent a proceeding, the circumstance of subsequently replacing Hyat Sahib in the government of the provinces, with a large treasure put into his hands, was an extraordinary procedure, and pregnant with danger to our interests.

"Keeping out of consideration the gene-

ral complaints preferred by the King's and Company's officers against Gen. Mathews, the Bombay Government, on a full consideration of his conduct, was of opinion that he was guilty of a high breach of duty, and of disrespect and contempt of the Government, in not communicating his transactions previous to the capture and since the capitulation of Bednore; and in concealing the conditions of its surrender, which, from all the information obtained from other sources, were of a nature to call for the adoption of measures suited to the occasion; from the want of which, it was feared, the Company's interests had been materially injured."

The Bombay Government followed up these comments with these resolutions:

That heavy imputations, supported by strong testimony, were laid against Gen. Mathews, implicating his integrity relative to the prize treasure and property captured at Bednore, and of violent and arbitrary conduct to the army.

That some of his proceedings at Bednore, after the treaty with Hyat Sahib, appeared to be contrary to good faith, as well as to good policy, and injurious to the Company's interests.

That, under such circumstances, it was an indispensable duty in the Government to remove him from the command, and to suspend him the Company's service, till he could clear up the several charges against him.

A civil government, consisting of a chief and factors, was appointed to take charge of the Company's interests in the late conquests, and of the revenue they might be entitled to under the treaty with Hyat Sahib, and to take charge of the Company's share of the booty.

That the amount, by all accounts, must be very great; that proper agents must be appointed on the part of the Company, to act jointly with the agents of the army.

Col. Macleod, who was appointed to succeed Gen. Mathews in the command of the army, was directed to regulate his conduct, with respect to Hyat Sahib, by the terms of the treaty concluded by Gen. Mathews.

The official advices from Gen. Mathews of the reduction of Bednore, dated the 28th of Jan., reached Bombay on the 17th of April, and not before. Letters had been previously received from him, dated

dated so late as the 27th of March, but not one of them communicated any agreements entered into with Hyat Sahib!

It is most important to detail the operations that led to the surrender of Bednore, according to Mathews's account of the 28th Jan. "The enemy, on the general's march towards the ghauts, formed his army, and had what the enemy called an engagement. We drove them before us, and proceeded eleven miles the first day; in two more marches we reached the foot of the ghaut; the enemy abandoned the fort of Ussengany, but were in force at Ussengany barrier, which was defended by eleven pieces of cannon, from twelve to four-pounders. We lost this day, in killed and wounded, near seventy men: the place was evacuated in the course of the night. A party was pushed forward on the following day to attack a second barrier, having nine guns two miles up the hill, which was carried with the loss of seven or eight killed and wounded. From the second barrier to the top of the ghaut was almost one continuance of batteries, with cannon and breastworks. The 15th battalion, which was foremost in the several parts of the conflict, was rewarded with the honour of taking the fort of Hyder Ghur, at the top of the ghaut. Our loss during the day was fifty killed and wounded. The enemy had 1,500 sepoys and 15,000 peons, with sixty pieces of cannon. Being panic-struck by the gallantry of this action, he abandoned the valley of Hyder Nuggur; and there remained in the fort only Hyat Sahib, with 350 of our sepoys, who had been taken by Tippoo in the Carnatic, and 1,000 men. Capt. Donald Campbell, who was a prisoner in irons, was released by Hyat Sahib on the 26th of Jan.,* and sent to the general to propose terms: which were, to deliver up the fort and country, and to remain under the English as he was under the Nabob; to which, in order to save time, the general consented, but told Capt. Campbell he should march early the next morning. He moved forward accordingly, and was received into the fort by the sepoys who had been made prisoners: we therefore occupied Bednore on the 27th."

* Macleod, in his statement, says "in the night between the 27th and 28th," and on this evidence I stated, that Bednore was surrendered on the 28th; but, by Mathews's account, it must have been on the 27th.

Mathews reported, in this letter, that three different parties of the enemy were marching against him, to the amount of 14,000 horse and 20,000 foot, including 6,000 regular sepoys. He repeated this information in a letter dated the 1st of April, urgently soliciting a reinforcement, "without which (he added, in one of his letters) it will be next to a miracle if I can preserve my footing."

The Bombay Government again remarked on the system of reserve so studiously maintained by Gen. Mathews, in whatever related to his agreements and proceedings with Hyat Sahib. They observe, that "the most obvious conclusion was, that he was a prisoner of war; that he had not, in any of his letters, given any account of the proceedings with Hyat Sahib subsequent to the surrender of Bednore, or of the large treasure found there, or of the manner in which he disposed of it, or of the other important circumstances stated in our minutes of the 27th of March; we are, therefore, fully confirmed in the justice of the observations we then made, regarding his suppression and concealment of facts so necessary to be made known to us."

In this state of ignorance of the nature of our connexion with Hyat Sahib, the Bombay Government received, on the 28th May, advices from the chief and factors, announcing that, three days after they left Bombay, they spoke the Bombay grab, and were by her informed that Bednore had been retaken by Tippoo Sultan. They proceeded to Goa, where the chief, Mr. Sibbald, had an interview with Hyat Sahib, who stated, that had Gen. Mathews but appeared in the field, at the head of 4,000 men and a small train of artillery, a few miles distant from Bednore, every attempt of the enemy's would have been baffled; and cast the severest censure upon the conduct and behaviour of our officers. Bednore was retaken on the 3d of May.

In a subsequent letter from the chief and factors, copies of three agreements or grants made by Mathews to Hyat Sahib were forwarded, which had been obtained at Tellicherry from that native.

The first cove stipulated that Hyat Sahib was immediately to deliver up every fort under his charge to the English. If he conducted himself in this business to

the General's satisfaction, every thing and every power were promised to him that he could desire. It may fairly be presumed, from Mathews having confined Hyat Sahib in irons (according to Macleod's testimony), that he failed in giving the General the satisfaction required in the capitulation. Matters, however, were soon compromised; and the General, as the Bombay Government remarked, "passing from one extreme of violence to another, executed the instrument dated 30th January; and Hyat Sahib, without performing his part of the condition, and with his mind inflamed and alienated from us by such unjust treatment, was invested with the entire management of the province, and the direction of the revenues, with unbounded authority. A large treasure was also surrendered to him, on the plea of its being his private property; a circumstance regarding which the General had been totally silent in his advices to us: but we can have no doubt that the treasure was public government treasure. It is not usual, under Indian governments, and least of all under Hyder's, for rich subjects to keep their own treasures, exposed to the rapacity of their sovereigns; but, on the contrary, to conceal them with the utmost care and caution: we cannot, therefore, believe that the numerous chests of treasure found in the public durbar at Bednore were the private property of Hyat Sahib, &c.

"We shall consider, farther, what is to be done regarding Hyat Sahib, when we receive advices of the situation of affairs upon the coast. The General, in these grants, and especially in the last, dated 15th Feb., seems to have had the aggrandizement of Hyat Sahib more in his view than the honour or interest of the Company: he had no right whatever to make any addition to the capitulation, or to enter into any new agreements, subsequent to the surrender of Bednore, without authority from us," &c. &c.

Such were the origin and termination of this ill-fated acquisition; and with it terminated every obligation in the Company to fulfil the stipulations, of a territorial character, contained in what is termed the "formal treaty," dated 15th Feb. 1783. That instrument, however, can be considered as nothing more than a grant of the territories of Bednore in farm to Hyat

Sahib, subject to the confirmation of the Government. It consists of thirteen articles, the two last run thus:

"In case of any accident to Hyat Sahib, I promise, in the name of the Company, that his family, wife, children, &c. shall be under the immediate protection and care of the English Company."

"On consideration of a faithful discharge of his duty, and that the revenues of the country be forthcoming in as ample a manner as when he managed the kingdom for Hyder, I do agree that he receive, for the expenses of his household, and in lieu of all other charges whatever for any thing appertaining thereto, the annual sum of 120,000 pagodas, or in proportion to the annual rent, received under the sum of a medium of the years that the country has hitherto been under his charge; and this sum I do only fix until the pleasure of the Hon. Company be known."

Can any doubt exist in respect to the nature of that transaction? The country from which the revenue was to be forthcoming, and on which the sum of 120,000 pagodas was chargeable, having been retaken by Tippoo, the agreement was cancelled by an event beyond the control of the Government. But suppose Bednore had continued a British possession to this hour, and the Government of Bombay had declined to confirm that agreement—an option, the exercise of which was expressly reserved to its discretion in this "formal treaty,"—would Hyat Sahib have had any ground to complain of the measure? Suppose, again, the agreement had been confirmed, and Hyat Sahib continued in the management of the country to the time of his death,—will any one contend that his personal net income was to have been 120,000 pagodas a-year, or 40,000 rupees (£5,000 sterling) a month? Out of that sum, the revenue charges of the country, yielding fifty lacs of rupees, were, as it appears, to have been defrayed, his receipts were to be proportioned to the rent he realized, and paid on an average of former years. He was, by the 4th article, to take upon him the civil government of the country, in as full a manner as he enjoyed it before he resigned his charge to the English. Did he enjoy a net annual salary of 120,000 pagodas as Phoozdar of Bednore under Hyder Ali?

The Bombay Government having provided

vided for the administration of the country the moment they heard of its reduction, it is obvious that, even if they had the opportunity of acting on the optional clause in the last article of the agreement, they never would have confirmed an instrument, negotiated under such questionable circumstances, after Hyat Sahib had been imprisoned. It was impossible that Hyat Sahib could have been continued in the management of the conquered territories, in the face of complaints made of his cruel and oppressive administration under the British, short as it was. Hyat Sahib himself abandoned every expectation of a fulfilment of so preposterous a stipulation, that he was to receive a net income of £60,000 during life as ex-governor of Bednore. That he possessed a strong personal claim on the liberality and protection of the Company I fully admit. The conduct observed towards him in those respects must form the subject of my next letter. In the mean time, I proceed to expose the fallacious foundation on which the narrative of facts detailed in page 308, in number 2 of the "Oriental Herald," is built.

In order that the British public may become acquainted "with the manner in which the East-India Company conduct themselves towards the native princes of the East, whom they first persuade by fair promises to throw themselves on their protection, and then abandon to all the horrors of despair," A NARRATIVE OF FACTS is given to "enable his readers to judge of the merits of the case for themselves. *Divide et impera*," it is observed, "has been the policy of all invaders. The necessity of this policy was much felt in the war with Tippoo Sultan; it was considered of the highest importance to detach from his party any of the powers of the Mysore; and, in January 1783, Hyat Sahib, who held the city and province of Bednore, with its dependencies, as subah under Hyder Ali, and after his death, under his son Tippoo Sultan [for about one month], entered into negotiations with Gen. Mathews, who commanded the Company's forces in that quarter, and who engaged that if Hyat Sahib would conduct himself to the satisfaction of the General, every thing should be preserved to him that he could desire.

"Hyat Sahib, reposing with implicit faith in the character of the East-India Company and the English nation, accord-

ingly delivered up his territories, his troops, and forts, to this general, who, in acknowledging this voluntary resignation in a letter of the 30th of Jan., in the same year, says, 'the friendship you have shewn to the English, by joining to them your troops, and delivering up the forts of the province of Bednore, and every thing that was under your management, deserves every acknowledgment that the English can bestow.'

"Notwithstanding these solemn engagements, however, the prince could not preserve even his private property from plunder on the advance of the English army. Can it be endured, that a monopolizing company of traders shall violate the most sacred treaties, enlarge their territories, and advance their revenue, at the expense of a prince whose too confiding ancestor had become the dupe of others, from his high veneration for the British name? When a prince, ruling in his own country, VOLUNTARILY RESIGNS his power into the hands of his supposed friends, on the faith of their solemn assurances of support and protection, we cannot sufficiently express our abhorrence of those who would first persuade another to confide in their honour, and then abandon him and his descendants in the hour of need."

The whole of this effusion is a tissue of misrepresentations. It was necessary, for the purpose of deceiving his readers throughout the subsequent details connected with Hyat Sahib and his descendants, that the basis of the calumny should be as unfounded as the superstructure which the writer meant to rear. The first object, then, was to maintain, at all hazard, that the surrender of Bednore was "voluntary;" that it was acquired by solemn promises, iniquitously broken by us. What is the fact? We were at war with Hyder Ali. In the prosecution of that war, to "persuade" or to "detach" Hyat Sahib by fair promises to throw himself on our protection, however justifiable, was never once thought of; he was forced to capitulate by a series of defeats. The relief of Col. Humberston, in Malabar, where he was to have been reinforced, was the first object prescribed in Gen. Mathews's instructions; the invasion of Hyder Ali's dominions in Canara and Mysore was to be ultimately prosecuted. Soon after the General's leaving Bombay, however, the Governor heard of the death of Hyder

Ali. Mathews was, in consequence, directed to undertake the reduction of Bednore. He obeyed his orders, though against his judgment; advanced, and fought every inch of his way from the foot to the top of the ghaut. His account of his operations I have already given.

Macleod states, "that after Hyat Sahib's army was beaten on the 26th of Jan., and the ghauts so surprisingly carried on the 27th, he took the resolution to capitulate with us. He himself alleged, that he intended to sue for our friendship long before, and this, I believe, is partly true; but our beating his troops and forcing his passes was necessary to bring him to a decision."

Mr. Stewart, the commissary, in a letter dated the 16th Feb., conveys a serious charge of a crime committed by Hyat Sahib against our native brokers at Bednore, "the evening before we got possession of Bednore, at a time he knew that every prospect of defeating us was at an end."

Now, if this be "a voluntary surrender," I know not what a conquest or compulsory capitulation is. And what evidence is there that these cowles were negotiated with a "prince ruling in his own country?" They are addressed to "Hyat Sahib Jemahdar."—"But, the prince could not preserve even his own private property from plunder on the advance of the English army! It has been stated, "that the troops of Gen. Mathews, in taking possession of Bednore, had plundered Hyat Sahib of all his private property, and his loss, from this cause alone, was immense." This, again, is not true. Mathews at first told the troops that the treasure should be prize—he subsequently restored the whole to Hyat Sahib; the army complained that he had sacrificed their interests—Mathews justified the measure, by contending that it was the private property of Hyat Sahib; the Bombay Government maintained that it was public government property; and Hyat Sahib, when that unfortunate general could not exculpate himself from the charge, complained, not that the government or the army had robbed him, but that Mathews "had plundered him of all his riches." Now, however unsatisfactory this evidence may be in other respects, it is complete and decisive in one direction; in falsifying the statement published in the "Oriental Herald."

Here I will pause, and challenge a comparison of these facts with the de-

tails contained in the "Oriental Herald." Bednore is reduced, a large quantity of treasure is captured, a large amount of revenue is due, and treaties entered into: that conquest is wrested from the British before the East-India Company or the Government of Bombay are possessed of the slightest information of the extent to which the national faith was pledged, though we had held undisturbed possession of the place for two months; a civil government was appointed to take charge of the public interests in those conquests, and of the revenue the Company might be entitled to under the treaty with Hyat Sahib, not a ree of which was ever received. What were the instructions prescribed for the guidance of the committee, in addition to those given to Macleod?

"It is necessary to acquaint you (the committee were informed) that the city of Bednore was surrendered on a treaty or capitulation made with Hyat Sahib, the Governor, the conditions of which have not yet been communicated to us by Gen. Mathews. From this prelude, you will understand that your authority and government in the city and province of Bednore will be limited, and subject to conditions. Every step we proceed we feel the want of the treaty to guide us in our instructions to you; but it will be necessary, on every account, that you observe great delicacy and prudence with regard to Hyat Sahib. His assistance may be of the most material benefit in equipping the army; and we are bound, in good faith, to observe terms with him as long as he shall abide by his part of the agreement. You will, therefore, cautiously avoid giving him any just cause of offence, and assume no more authority than is warranted to the Company by the treaty. You may, with propriety, upon the plea of ascertaining our mutual rights, demand, from Hyat Sahib, the inspection of the original agreement and correspondence with Gen. Mathews, of which you will take copies, and transmit the same to us with all expedition." Can there be proof more decisive of the great caution and anxiety manifested by the Government, that "fair promises," the national faith, should be religiously preserved, in whatever manner it might have been unauthorizedly pledged by a British officer, of whose proceedings, in that respect, they were entirely uninformed?

[The remainder next month.]

REVIEW

Review of Books.

Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan, in the Years 1821 and 1822; including some Account of the Countries to the North-East of Persia; with Remarks upon the National Character, Government, and Resources of that Kingdom. By JAMES B. FRASER. London, 1825, 4to. pp. 771.

THE name of Mr. Fraser must be familiar to our readers from his last publication, "A Tour in the Himalah Mountains," which was reviewed at some length in a preceding volume of this Journal. The present work, although far inferior in point of interest, is highly deserving of perusal.

Mr. Fraser, having determined to visit Persia, was fortunate enough to join a mission from the presidency of Bombay to the Persian Court, under the direction of Dr. Andrew Jukes, with whom the author had previously become acquainted. The cause of this mission grew out of the political events in the Persian Gulf during the years 1819 and 1820, which induced our Indian Government, in order to perfect the success obtained over the piratical Arabs in that quarter, to occupy the island of Kishmee, with the consent of the Imaum of Muscat, whose title thereto is, however, disputed by the King of Persia. The court of Tehran took umbrage at the measure, and at the destruction of certain piratical vessels in the gulf, alleged to belong to Persian merchants; and Dr. Jukes, who had resided long in Persia, and was familiar with its language and manners, was despatched as envoy, to explain and obviate the grounds of dissatisfaction entertained, on these accounts, at the Persian court.

It was the author's intention, after he had reached Tehran, to proceed to the eastward, through Khorasan, to Bockhara and Samarcand, and even farther in that direction, if circumstances permitted. When, however, he arrived at Mushed, the capital of Khorasan, he found the further prosecution of his journey eastward impracticable. He accordingly returned by the mountainous country on the southern shores of the Caspian, through the tract improperly called Kurdistan (from some colonies of Kurds having been transplanted thither from the west), Gurguun, Astrabad, Mazunderan, Gheelan, and Azerbijan, to Tabreez. The present volume brings the author's narrative no farther than to his arrival at Astrabad: the remaining portion of the travels will appear in another volume, "as soon as circumstances permit."*

The mission sailed from Bombay harbour, 14th May 1821, and after staying some time at Muscat, arrived at Bushire on the 4th August. Their journey into the interior was delayed by the ravages which the *cholera morbus* was then making along their route to Tehran. At Sherauz, the disease had first broken out in the court of the prince governor, one of whose wives was the first victim. During its prevalence in this city, it is computed that not fewer than 6,000 (out of 35,000) of the inhabitants died. One of the last persons who fell a prey to the disease in Sherauz was the lamented Mr. Rich; and the author reached the city in sufficient time to attend him during his short and fatal illness, and to perform the last offices of humanity to this zealous public servant and valuable

* We must exercise the privilege of our office to condemn this very expensive mode of publishing modern travels. Mr. Fraser observes (Appendix, p. 116), in regard to the information he has gained respecting the countries traversed by him, that "the addition it offers to the general stock of knowledge is trifling, if it be any thing." Surely, then, he should have had some mercy upon his readers, and not have taxed them *six guineas* for two large volumes, which by a very little labour employed in condensing (and thereby improving) the narrative would have been reduced to half.

valuable member of society. In the progress * of the *cholera* up the banks of the Tigris, its effects at Bussora were dreadful. Out of a population of 50,000 souls, 12,000 fell victims. The disease appeared at Bushire whilst our author remained there; and he had an opportunity of observing the native mode of treatment, and of contrasting its success with that attending the European practice. The Persians believe the disease to be of a hot nature, and therefore to require cold remedies: they accordingly drench the patient externally with cold water, and give him that and cold verjuice to drink. Two servants of the mission having been seized with the epidemic at the same time with two Arabs also attached to the camp, the former were treated agreeably to European rules, the friends of the latter persisted in trying the cold affusion. The result was remarkable: under each mode of treatment, one patient died, and one recovered!

Previous to reaching Ispahan, Dr. Jukes, the envoy, became seriously ill; a slight amendment enabled him to bear conveyance to the city in a litter; but the fever returned next day, and at the end of three days he died. Mr. Fraser, though invested with no public character, did not hesitate, in the absence of a proper person, to assume the direction of the mission, and the care of the public property, until he arrived at the capital, where he delivered up his charge to Mr. Willock, the British minister.

Mr. Fraser remained at Tehran from the 29th November till the 19th December. The cold was at this season extremely severe. Some idea of its intenseness may be formed from the fact, that at the caravanserai of Kinargard, a short distance from Tehran, where our traveller halted, a horse entered carrying a man frozen to death, but sitting erect on the animal.

During his residence at Tehran, the author formed several acquaintances with Persians of rank. The King was confined to privacy by etiquette, owing to the death of a son; the author was consequently not introduced. The character he draws of his Majesty is not calculated to inspire us with much regard for him. Futeh Aleé Shah is about seventy-six years of age; temperance, not a virtue of common occurrence in Persia, seems to be his only redeeming quality. He is destitute of talent, of courage, and of generosity: his ruling passion is avarice, to gratify which he will stoop to the meanest shifts, and perpetrate the greatest crimes. The instances of his sordid temper, mentioned by Mr. Fraser, are almost of too base and despicable a nature to be credited.† His chief delight now is to have large trays of gold coins set before him, which he feasts his eyes upon and counts. He acknowledges that whenever a day passes without yielding him, by irregular expedients, a large sum of money, he feels unhappy and dejected.‡ The personal character of the Shah, according to Mr. Fraser, affords a correct index to that of his government. Most of the provinces are governed by his sons and grandsons (who are very numerous, amounting, with their progeny, to more than a thousand); but many of these are but nominal rulers, the real power being possessed by the wuzzeers, who are generally creatures of the king.

The nobles of Persia are described in very dark colours. The character of the court has communicated its taint to the nobility; they are subject to the

* The natives believe that the disease travels from one place to another; and at Casueron, and even Shezau, they fired guns, and made a noise, to frighten it away.

† "It has been asserted, and I believe on very good authority, that the king has reversed the usual order of affairs in gallantry; and in his own harem turned his favours to a source of profit, imparting them but to those fair ones who are able and willing to pay exorbitantly for them." Pp. 198, 197.

‡ According to report, Mr. Brown, the traveller, was murdered by order of the Shah, who is in possession of his gold chronometer.

most degrading usage, at the mere will of their tyrant, and they become careless of character. The effects of the wretched system may be traced through all ranks down to the lowest menial: "they are, with few exceptions," says Mr. Fraser, "arrogant and overbearing, unprincipled, treacherous, and abandoned in the greatest degree; they stand, indeed, continually on the brink of a dangerous precipice, and would be to be pitied, were it not that the barefaced and hardened character of their vice changes that milder feeling into contempt and detestation." Most of the nobles, particularly the officers of government, are miserably poor; and there is hardly one who is not deeply in debt. Mr. Fraser seems scarcely to allow their proverbial claims to politeness; their phraseology, he admits, is hyperbolically obliging; but even this specious civility is displayed only to those whom they hate or fear. The lower order are more light-hearted than other Asiatics; but he considers that the Persians, in general, have no claims to real politeness or genuine hospitality.

Some exceptions, in regard to character, are to be looked for: the sketch given in pp. 147, 148, of Meerza Abdool Wahab, one of the chief ministers of the Shah, is a striking one; but it seems to wear the complexion of panegyric.

Among the persons of rank whom Mr. Fraser visited at Tehran, was Futeh Aleé Khan, the poet laureate of Persia, a respectable and intelligent old man, who possesses a remarkable taste for mechanics as well as poetry. He admires the natives and the arts of Europe; his conversation displays genius and erudition; he is profoundly skilled in his native tongue; and his verses (which amount in number to 160,000 couplets) are esteemed to be equal, if not superior, to the productions of Firdousi. Another individual was Meerza Abool Hussein Khan, formerly ambassador to England, who inspired the good people of London and Paris with so much interest towards him; a sentiment which it appears he very ill deserved, and basely returns. He is a man of mean origin, addicted to dissolute habits, and utterly devoid of honesty in word and action. His manners are reputed in Persia to be highly exceptionable. The following anecdote will illustrate one point, at least, in his character:

He carried a number of handsome shawls with him to England, which he boasts to have bartered there for the favours of the first women of the land; and talks openly by name of the ladies of rank, duchesses and others, with whom he has had affairs of gallantry, and a whole host of minor females, some of whose letters he produces in Persian parties, and reads out, to vouch for the truth of his statements, which are doubted more from his notorious falsity, than from any confidence in the virtue of our countrywomen. He produces, too, a miniature picture, which has been shown to the king, as that of his mistress, without concealing the name; which, I regret to say, is that of a lady highly connected, and, I believe, considered respectable. Pp. 150, 151.

It is added, that this man receives a considerable annuity from the English Government, whose interests he nevertheless constantly opposes!

The objects which presented themselves to Mr. Fraser, on his route to Tehran, have been so frequently described that we have not adverted to them. On leaving that city, the scenes were comparatively new. The large province of Khorasan has been but imperfectly described; and the countries beyond it, to the eastward, are known to us by little more than reports at second-hand.

On leaving the Persian capital, our traveller skirted the Elburz mountains, a huge chain which seems to bound the Caspian Sea to the southward. This difficult country is the abode of various tribes of Tartars, who subsist chiefly upon pillage, conforming themselves, as in time past, to the "simple plan,"

"That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

At Shahrood, about half way between Tehran and Mushed, he was delayed for nearly a fortnight by the presence of the Turkomans in the vicinity, who had made a *chappow*, or foray, and plundered a caravan from Toorsheez, taking the whole party prisoners, whom they sell as slaves at Bockhara and Khyvah, or Khiwa. When the caravan, or *cafilah*, to which our traveller was attached, at length departed, disorder reigned throughout the various parties which composed it. A species of divination, similar to the "*sortes Virgilianæ*," was resorted to by our author's fellow-travellers, who opened the Koran, and decided the day of departure by a Moollah's interpretation of the first text that offered.

Abbassabad, a village in their route, is remarkable for the example it offers of the despotic character of eastern rulers. There being a great space along this barren road, without inhabitants, which facilitated the incursions of the Turkomans, and impeded the intercourse between Tehran and Mushed, Shah Abbas the First brutally transported, by force, one hundred families from the rich soil of Georgia to wither in the barren salt-marshes of Khorasan. The sufferings of this colony have been very severe: half-starved through the unprolific nature of the land, and in perpetual dangers from the Turkomans.—"We have a single fig-tree near yonder hill," said one of these poor creatures, "but the Turkomans gather the fruit oftener than we do."

On reaching Nishapore, our traveller made an excursion to the celebrated Turquoise-mines, about forty miles to the westward of that city. The hill in which the mines are found differs entirely in appearance and formation from the Elburz range, with a branch of which it is connected. The Elburz mountains are of a primitive character; but the hills of Madan (i. e. the mine) consist of a very red and brown rock, with a dash of yellow-ochre.

The whole range is evidently much tinged with iron; and though the rock, when more closely examined, exhibits a variety of shape and colour, its prevailing characteristics are an irregular fracture, and red-brown colour. The yellow stone is soft, and in decay; that which is dark is harder; and in some places the metal may be seen abundantly pervading the rock, in the form of specular ore, both in veins and masses, the facets being generally small, so that the fracture of a piece rich in ore almost resembles that of the metal itself. P. 410.

The mine is situated in the principal hill of the cluster; the turquoise, or *feerozah*, as it is called, is found chiefly in four substances—in a dead grey earth; in the heavy hard brown rock; in the soft yellow stone; and in the rock pervaded with specular iron ore. It is abundant, and presents itself in a variety of situations: the most valuable stones are found in veins; but they are sometimes found adhering to the hard rock, and sometimes dispersed in spots through its softer and more decayed parts. Thus no general inference could be made to account for its formation; for, although the finer specimens were very sparingly sprinkled, the turquoise-matter seemed to pervade the whole hill, more or less.

Mr. Fraser was naturally surprised to perceive the rudeness of the mining process here. No attempt is made to lessen labour or economize time and materials. The miners confine their operations to digging where they expect to find fragments of the gem, leaving the rubbish in the place till their further progress is checked, when they commence elsewhere, or rake among the refuse of preceding labourers. Sometimes they break down with large hammers the rock which forms the roof and walls of the mine, without regard to the veins of the stone. No regular shafts or chambers are formed, no roads are made, and no proper methods are used to extract the precious material from the matrix.

These

These mines are farmed out by the crown; the annual rent varies according to the supposed demand for the gem. At the time of our author's visit, the rent required was so high (2,000 tomanes of Khorasan, equal to £2,750 sterling) that the best mine was refused by the farmers and remained unworked. The gem was sold at Nishapore in various states, but at so dear a rate, that Mr. Fraser, who designed to make a venture with turquoises for the Bockhara market, declined purchasing, and expresses his belief that they could not be bought there so reasonably as to realize a profit in Europe. This stone, as its Persian name implies, is considered by the natives as possessed of a talismanic virtue, so that the very fragments are precious. They are cut and polished at Mushed.

In these mountains, Mr. Fraser met with an individual of the wild sheep, which frequent the vicinity. It was a noble animal, just what the finest sort of domestic ram might be conceived to become, in a state of nature; bold, very strong, thick like a lion about the neck and shoulders, and small in the loins; covered with a short reddish hair, curling closely about the neck and fore-quarters, and having an immense pair of crooked twisted horns: its flesh was remarkably well-flavoured. Another individual, of the same species, he saw on his return, at Boojnoord, in a higher and colder country, which approached so nearly to the *burral* (*ovis ammon*) of the Himalah mountains, that he conceives they are the same, or proximate species.*

The plains and districts of Nishapore are celebrated for their fertility; the villages are numerous in the vicinity, and the *cannauts* (subterranean canals for the purposes of irrigation) covered the plain, but most of them were dry and in ruins. The author remarked a curious fact in zoology in respect to these cannauts, which, though artificial, are unconnected with any permanent body of water, brought a considerable distance from under ground, and soon absorbed in cultivation, yet swarmed with fish of a peculiar kind, some of considerable size. We are furnished with no further description of these fish than that they are *leather-mouthed*, and indifferent eating.

Our traveller reached Mushed on the 2d February, during miserable weather; the sleet and snow, accompanied by piercing wind, greatly impeded his passage through the defiles and dangerous passes in the approach to the city. The lofty gilt dome of the magnificent shrine of Imaum Reza glittered to his view at many miles distance, promising a scene within the walls far different from that he witnessed upon entering this capital of a large province. Mr. Fraser had sent forward a letter of introduction to the wuzzeer, and expected to meet some attendant at the gate:

But we were disappointed; no one was there, and the prospect, in our wet and weary state, was by no means cheering, for we seemed to be entering a desert rather than a city. On passing through the gateway, which is a mean fabric of mud, in a wall of the same material, both in but indifferent repair, nothing met our view but fragments of ruins, intermixed with empty spaces, to which the snow and wet, lying in half-melted patches, or stagnated in muddy pools, gave a still more desolate character. Nothing living, or like the habitation of living beings, was to be seen; and it was only after we had proceeded for some time through the driving sleet, that we met with a human creature to direct us to the next caravanserai, where we arrived dripping with wet. It was a large inclosure, about as desolate as what we had seen of the city; the

* In a note in the appendix (p. 20) Mr. Fraser tells us that the down which grows underneath the hair of the mountain goat, and which the Khorasannees call *khoolk*, is the material of which the Cashmere shawls are fabricated. This, we apprehend, is incorrect. The *khoolk*, as he observes (p. 390), may perhaps be "little inferior to the wool of Thibet."

the area, in which the cattle belonging to travellers usually stand, was full of dirty pools and mire, like that of an ill-kept or tenantless farm-yard. Pp. 436, 437.

A better acquaintance with Mushed did not improve Mr. Fraser's opinion of it. The houses are built of sun-dried bricks or mud: such as remain entire are mean, and the apartments of the first people were poorly furnished.

The approach to these houses in general harmonizes with their exterior appearance, leading through dark lanes and narrow alleys, guiltless of the smallest attention to cleanliness or convenience: the dwellings that are inhabited look as if they had been reared at random among the ruins of some destroyed city; and in my walks among them, I have occasionally stumbled upon the strangest holes and corners that can be conceived, where houses and huts peered out half-hid in filth and rubbish. The path among such places sometimes burrows under the earth, or beneath a heap of buildings that have been built over it, upon a floor of beams and mats; and after thus pursuing my way in darkness, descending, as it seemed, into the bowels of the earth, a door has opened which, instead of giving entrance to a dungeon, as might have been expected, has opened to the pure light of heaven, and I have found myself (wandering like Aladdin in his subterraneous gardens) admitted into a neat court, or small parterre, surrounded with apartments, and fitted up with reservoirs and fountains of water, trees, and flowers, and the usual appendage of a Persian dewan-khaneh.* Pp. 443, 444.

The thoroughfare containing the bazar is the only place in the city worthy of the name of street; and this is in a filthy and dilapidated condition.

Mushed appears to have grown out of the ruins of the ancient city of Toon (the birth and burial-place of Ferdousi), which was destroyed by Genghiz Khan: the population gradually removed to Mushed as this city rose in importance. It was pretended that it contained 100,000 souls; but Mr. Fraser found, from an official return, that the number of houses in Mushed was 7,700, of which not more than half were constantly inhabited. Allowing eight persons to each house, the permanent residents would amount to about 30,000. The moollahs and students form the largest class of the inhabitants. Its trade is considerable; owing to its being the entrepôt for the produce of surrounding countries. Rich caravans continually arrive from Bockhara, Khyvah, Herat, Kerman, Yezd, Cashan, Ispahan, &c. The duties upon the trade (consisting of a town duty of ten, and a transit duty of two and a half per cent.) amount to 200,000 Persian reals (or £13,750); but the frauds committed by the farmer of the duties on the one hand, and the trader on the other, destroy the accuracy of this criterion of the amount of the commerce. Its own manufactures are chiefly velvets of the best quality; sword-blades forged by artizans from Damascus, and highly esteemed; and polished turquoises. The machinery used for cutting these stones is very simple.

A wheel composed of gum-lac and sand mixed while the first is in a state of fusion, from one-quarter to one-third of an inch thick, is turned rapidly, by a bow and string fitted to its axle; a broad hoop of thin wood, fixed, but concentric with this wheel, retains the splittings of water and sand thrown off in its rapid revolutions: the whole is fixed to a board, which may be moved at pleasure; and behind it sits the workman, who gives the degree of polish required by using wheels of various fineness.

Besides the celebrated mausoleum of Imaum Reza, there is no other mosque worthy of notice; but there are sixteen madrissas, or Mohammedan colleges, in Mushed. The objects of study are (with the exception of mathematics) of

a con-

* Hall of audience.

a contemptible kind. Astronomy is taught upon the Ptolemean system, on which certain wild and extravagant theories are engrafted. Metaphysics and logic, of a most degraded character, serve apparently to promote the growth of Sooffeism, a species of metaphysical theology, of which it is impossible to give a very intelligible account, since its adepts can furnish no clear definition of it.* Sooffees, it seems, are privileged to drink strong liquors, by virtue of which beastly scenes of secret intoxication take place. They also are liable to sudden fits of agitation, rapture, and mental distraction, of which Mr. Fraser adduces (page 564) a curious example.

Finding it impossible to proceed to Bockhara, as he intended, our traveller left Mushed on the 11th March, returning by a different route from that by which he entered this city, bearing considerably to the northward of west. The spring was now commencing, and the mildness of the air and the blossoms of the early flowers soothed his feelings, which had been exasperated by the treatment he experienced in that inhospitable place. He soon reached an elevated country, and at Cochoon, or Kaboochan, was much incommoded by the dazzling reflection from the snow. He remained at Cochoon nearly a fortnight, owing to the absence of the Eelkhaneh, or chief of the Eels, or Illiauts, a wandering tribe.

Beyond Cochoon the road rapidly deserted the bleak and mountainous regions, subsiding into a more level country, the beauty of which Mr. Fraser describes in glowing colours. In the course of a single night it seemed as if he had reached another climate. Vast masses of rock and thickets of jungle were exchanged for delicious pastures, surrounded by majestic oaks, beeches, elms, and alders. Luxuriant vines climbed almost every tree, hanging in festoons over violets, lilies, hyacinths, and flowers of unknown character, which overspread the ground in profusion. The river, gliding through groves, its banks fringed with foliage, was sometimes seen, and gave a finish to the landscape, which continued, as the travellers advanced, to charm their eyes with inexhaustible variety.

Near this delightful spot Mr. Fraser fell in with the first *muhuleh*, or encampment of the Gocklan Turkomans. Their houses appeared to be formed of reeds covered with black *nummuds* (felt rugs), and ranged in the form of a street. The uncouthness of the persons, manners, and costume of these wild Tartars, furnished a strange scene, which he compares to a camp of American Indians, a horde of gypsies, or a group of North Scottish or Irish fishing-huts. Mr. Fraser subsequently paid a visit to the Khan, and obtained opportunities of noticing the habits, manners, and character of this singular people, of which he has availed himself in his twelfth chapter, dedicated to an interesting account of the Turkoman tribes.

Near Astrabad, our author visited the ruins of Jorjaun, and of a remarkable lofty tower, of Arabic origin, called by the natives Goombuz-e-Caous. The country around was delightful, and abundant proof appeared that it had once been thickly peopled; the sites of villages were numerous, and gardens overrun with grass were still visible. Mr. Fraser is of opinion that the vestiges of a large city may be found here, and that the devastation has been caused by the incursions of the Turkomans. This rich country is now occupied by a race which, in some districts at least, approximate to the condition of savage nature.

As our traveller approached Astrabad, the country decreased in beauty, the land

* Mr. Fraser institutes a comparison between Sooffeism and Methodism; the causes of each, he conceives, may be traced to the same source,—intense brooding on subjects beyond human comprehension.

land became low and swampy, intricate jungles occurred, and a dense thicket of thorny bushes covered the ground up to the very walls of the city, which he entered on the 6th of April.

The particulars which Mr. Fraser has supplied of the places he was unable to visit are derived from individuals whom he met in his travels. These details are embodied in an appendix, which comprehends a geographical sketch of Khorasan, some notices regarding Khyvah, and Transoxiana, and an account of the kingdom of Kokaun, or Ferghauna. Many portions of this part of the work anastomose (if we may use the expression) with the accounts furnished by Mr. Elphinstone, in his account of Cabul. We can spare space for but a brief notice of a few particulars.

Khyvah, or Ourgunge, the remains of the once mighty empire of Khauresm, is interesting not merely on account of its history, but from the efforts which Russia is now making to establish relations with it, for political or commercial objects. An account of this place has been given by the Russian Captain Mouraviev, who visited it, and whose interesting work was reviewed in our last volume. His statements are somewhat at variance with the reports given to Mr. Fraser; but the latter observes that M. Mouraviev was a prisoner in close and jealous custody during his stay in Khyvah, and consequently not likely to be correctly informed.*

The territory of Khyvah comprehends five principal towns; Khyvah (the modern capital), Ourgunge, Hazarasp, Zercaun, and Pitnuck. The former contains about 5,000 families; the houses are mean, having the appearance of tents; they are constructed of wood, or reeds plastered with clay, and roofed with the same kind of *nummuds* as cover the Turkoman tents. The sovereign, Mahomed Raheem Khan, resides in such a dwelling. The extent of the Khyvah territory is said to be a stripe upon the banks of the Oxus, not exceeding three hundred miles long and fifty broad. The cultivated portions are confined to the vicinity of the towns, and are fertilized by means of canals from the river: the rest consists of desert. Silk and cotton are cultivated round Khyvah, and are manufactured into stuffs. The people are uncivilized, gross in their domestic habits: their food is coarse and disgusting. Little distinction subsists between the ranks of society; chiefs and grooms mixing promiscuously. The women are fair and beautiful; they wear the Turkoman head-dress—a lofty cap, of peculiar shape, overloaded with tawdry ornaments.

The Russians send to Khyvah, iron, lead, cochineal, cottons (printed and plain), woollens, cutlery, fire-arms, glass-ware, &c. They receive, in return, silks and stuffs, raw hides, cotton, old coins, turquoises, Cashmere shawls, &c. The duties upon merchandize are two and a half per cent. The principal branch of trade at Khyvah consists of slaves, taken by the Turkomans in their marauding expeditions. The number of Persian slaves in Khyvah and its dependencies is stated at about 200,000 (more than the grown up male population); and the Russian slaves amount to about 14,000.

Mr. Fraser obtained his account of Bockhara from the brother of the reigning prince of that state, in exile at Mushed: it may, therefore, we presume, be regarded as authentic, more especially as the informant was a very intelligent person. The habitable part of the kingdom (whose ruler is named Shah Hyder) is small in proportion to the desert; but it is by far the most important,

* Mr. Fraser questions the probability of the Oxus ever reaching the Caspian, although our readers will recollect that M. Mouraviev refers to its channel of communication with that sea.

important, in point of extent, of Transoxiana, or Mawaur-a-ul-nehr. We shall not impair the interest with which Mr. Fraser's narrative of this state will be read by attempting to condense it.

Of Kokaun, or Ferghauna, we may expect a full account from travellers who have recently visited this interesting country. This kingdom is divided into two parts by the river Sihoon or Jaxartes. It is about 200 miles long, and 150 broad; generally mountainous; but much cultivation is found in the vallies near the river; and rich pasturage is afforded in many places to the flocks and herds of the wandering tribes. The bulk of the inhabitants are Ozbecks, who are fat, good-humoured, and hospitable, fond of exercise and of getting drunk upon *kimmiz*. The wandering tribes of Kirghees, Karakalpaks, &c., scattered in abundance over the country, are represented as peaceable and honest. The present ruler, Omer Khan, is a mild and equitable sovereign; his people are contented and happy; they neither trade in nor possess slaves, and the traveller is perfectly safe amongst them.

Mr. Fraser's visit to Persia has created a very unfavourable impression upon his mind respecting the country, the government, and the people. With regard to the former, it is probable that Mr. Fraser's early prejudices concerning Persia were like those of others; and the disappointment must have been provoking. A Persian, even at the present day, affirms that you cannot make a single step in his country without treading on flowers.* A sight of the reality destroys every excuse for this hyperbole. The province of Fars, and the districts about Ispahan, are reckoned among the finest in Persia. The following, however, is the description which Mr. Fraser gives of this part of the country:

When the traveller, after toiling over the rocky mountains that separate the plains, looks down from the pass he has won with toil and difficulty, upon the country below, his eye wanders, unchecked and unrested, over an uniform brown expanse, losing itself in distance, or bounded by blue mountains resembling those he has laboured to cross: should cultivation exist within his ken, it can hardly be distinguished from the plain on which it is sprinkled, except in the months of spring. Is there a town or village upon this plain? all that can be seen of them is a line or spot upon its surface, chiefly remarkable from the gardens which usually surround them, and not otherwise to be distinguished from the ruins, generally in far greater abundance than the abodes of man. Such is the scene which, day after day, and march after march, presents itself to the traveller in Persia! P. 164.

The richest and most fertile soil is found in those parts of the country which a bad government has relinquished to hordes of Tartars. In the other districts the same cause is rapidly producing pernicious effects: the decline of prosperity is visible in most of the great cities, and throughout the cultivated districts.

The picture which Mr. Fraser draws of the Persian government is sufficient to explain the reasons of the decay which appears in agriculture, commerce, and the useful arts. The character of the nobles has been already depicted; the merchants and traders, who are liable to heavy exactions, are crafty, covetous, and immoral; the agriculturists are in the worst condition of all—there is no class whose situation affords a more melancholy picture of oppression and tyranny. The whole extortion practised in the country finally alights upon this class. Every tax, present, fine, or bribe, exacted by the government,

* This remark was once made by a Persian to Dr. Jukes, when he landed on the barren sands of Buzshir, who picked up a pebble, and asked the Persian if he called that a flower.

ment, falls eventually on the farmers. The king wrings money from his ministers—they extort from the heads of districts, who bleed the zabuts, or ket-khodars of villages—and these squeeze the ryots: the only limits are the power to extort on one hand, and the ability to give or to retain on the other.

Such a state of things must eventually change; but it may continue till the springs of prosperity are grievously injured. The universal dislike which the present king has created towards himself and his family, amongst all his subjects, renders it highly probable that a serious political convulsion will follow his death, especially as there are competitors for the throne. Mr. Fraser found, in several places, a strong (although absurd) wish expressed for England to occupy the Persian provinces. In his journey from Mushed to Cochoon, the hatred shewn by all ranks amongst the warlike Kurds to the reigning family of Persia was violent; "they were not spoken of without detestation, and their name appears to be identified with all that is cruel, tyrannical, and unjust."

These Kurds, who were transplanted from the Turkish frontier to defend Khorasan against the Osbecks and Turkomans, are likely to contribute to the downfall of the kingdom—like the barbarian auxiliaries of the Greek empire. They are obviously in concert with the tribes whose incursions they were stationed to repress; and openly express their determination to join any invaders, be they Russians, French, or English.

Mr. Fraser has considered the probabilities of success to any army marching through Persia to India; but we cannot follow him further, and must hasten to a close. Upon the whole, these travels afford a considerable portion of information: we regret that the author should have so distended his narrative; that he should have supplied such scanty mineralogical,* botanical, and zoological details; and that he did not possess a more perfect knowledge of the Persian language, to which defect we think must be partly attributed the occasional broils he was engaged in. There is one circumstance, also, of somewhat equivocal character; namely, his pretended adoption of the Musulman faith: we leave this question, however, to be discussed by casuists.

An Essay on the Nature and Structure of the Chinese Language; with Suggestions on its more extensive Study. By THOMAS MYERS, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 32.

THE aim of this Essay is to recommend the study of the Chinese language to English scholars. The author has investigated its character in a brief and familiar, yet judicious manner; and the investigation cannot fail, we think, of inspiring those who read this essay with a desire to become acquainted with the peculiar language of China. Even the general reader will derive from the perusal of it a better idea of the language than from any other work of equal dimensions. Mr. Myers obviates a very common objection to the study of Chinese on the part of European scholars, who conceive there are few attractions to this path of literature; by demonstrating, from the statement of Dr. Morrison, that in Chinese works there is "a sufficient variety of subjects to exercise the talents, satisfy the curiosity, and increase the knowledge of men of the most diversified pursuits, and of the most varied turn of mind."

VARIETIES.

* His collection of rocks and minerals Mr. Fraser has presented to the Geological Society.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT COPENHAGEN.

This library contains a considerable collection of manuscripts in the Oriental languages, brought from the East, both by the celebrated Niebuhr, and by other travellers, and Danish consuls who have resided for a shorter or a longer time in Asia and Africa. These treasures were much augmented by the death of the illustrious Chamberlain de Suhm, who had purchased, at a great expense, all the Arabic manuscripts in the possession of the learned Orientalist, Reiske, of Göttingen, and whose superb and vast library has lately been added to that of the King. From ten of the principal of these precious manuscripts, and from others of minor value, Dr. Rasmussen, the professor of Oriental languages, has derived the materials for a work which he has just published, called "*Annales Islamici, sive Tabula synchronistico-chronologica chalisarum et regum Orientis et Occidentis.*" The most important of the manuscripts of which Dr. Rasmussen has availed himself, and from which he has composed fifty-eight pages of synchronistico-chronological tables of a crowd of dynasties that have reigned in different countries, Eastern and Western, from the flight of Mahomed, in the 622d year of our era down to the year 1609, is written by *Abul-Abbas Ahmed ben Jussuf Damascus*. Of this manuscript there exist but two copies: the one just mentioned, at Copenhagen; the other in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

NEWLY-INVENTED SILK LOOM.

A loom has recently been made at Lyons for silk-weaving, which has many advantages. It is composed of five stages; and the mechanism, which is simple, allows one man to weave five pieces at the same time. The loom has been examined by the commissioners from the Academy of Lyons. The inventor is M. Lebrun, and the Academy intend to confer a gold medal on him. By this loom a saving will be made of four-fifths in the expense of labour.

IMITATION OF GOLD.

M. Dittmer has published, in the *Hannoverian Magazine*, the following account of a compound metal, invented by Professor Hermstadt: Take of pure platina sixteen parts, pure copper seven, and pure zinc one; put them into a crucible, and cover them with powdered charcoal, and keep them over the fire till they are perfect. Vol. XX. *Asiatic Journ.* No. 119.

fectly melted into one mass. This compound is stated not only to be of the same colour as gold, but to be equal to it in specific gravity, density, and ductility.

GREECE.

Athens already possesses five schools: two on the plan of mutual instruction, containing 400 scholars; two others for the instruction of ancient Greek, with the French and Italian languages; and one for history and philosophy;—all formed since last winter, in the midst of foreign wars and civil dissension.

SARDINIAN EDICT.

A royal Sardinian edict, lately issued, directs that, henceforth, no person shall learn to read or write who cannot prove the possession of property above the value of 1,500 livres, about £60 sterling. The qualification for a student is the possession of an income to the same amount.

AFRICAN TRAVELLERS.

By advices from Tripoli, we learn that that enterprising traveller Mr. Laing left that capital on the 18th of July, with a large caravan destined for Timbuctoo. The time occupied in travelling the distance is about 100 days, so that by this time he is far on his way to that celebrated city. It is by no means improbable that, descending the Niger from Timbuctoo, as is his object, he may meet, on the territories of the sultan of Sokatoo, his countryman and fellow-traveller, Major Clapperton, ascending the river from the Bight of Benin. Both will reach the points from whence they commence their researches regarding the middle course and termination of that celebrated stream, at the close of the rainy season; and Major Laing, in particular, will reach Timbuctoo at a period of the year when, allowing a few weeks for refreshment and repose after the fatigues undergone in the passage of the Great Desert, he will be able to start with the commencement of the dry season, to follow out the ulterior objects of his journey.

THERMOMETER IN NEPAUL.

According to a diary published in the *Calcutta John Bull*, the least height of the thermometer at Nepaul during the month of January, at 10 P.M., was 38° of Fahrenheit, the instrument being placed outside, but in the shade; while the greatest height at noon was 57°. Inside the house,

at 8 A.M., the least height was 48°; and the greatest, at 4 P.M., 56°. There appears to have been a great deal of fog, particularly in the early part of the day; and frost at night at times during the month.

VACCINATION IN CEYLON.

According to a statement in the *Ceylon Gazette*, the number of persons vaccinated in the different districts of the island during last year amounted to 26,623.

AN IMMENSE KORAN.

Mr. Frazer, in his journal lately published, mentions, that at Cochoh "there are still preserved, though in a very careless manner, some leaves that belonged to a koran of the most magnificent dimensions, perhaps, of any in the world, the history of which is not less interesting than its size is extraordinary. It was written by Boi Sanghor Meerza, the son of Shah Rokh, and grandson of the great Timoor, and laid by him upon the grave of that mighty conqueror at Samarkand, from whence it was most sacrilegiously taken by the soldiery of Mahomed Khan, grandfather of the present Eelkhanah, who accompanied Nadir Shah in his expedition to Toorkistan: the soldiers broke it up, and each took what leaves he chose to carry, as tokens of his triumph, back to his own country. Meer Goonah Khan, the son, collected about sixty of them, and placed them in this immaumzadeh, where they lie upon a shelf quite neglected and covered with dust. These leaves are formed of thick wire-wove paper, evidently made for the purpose, and, when opened out, measure from ten to twelve feet long, by seven or eight broad; the letters are beautifully formed, as if they had been each made by a single stroke of a gigantic pen. The nooktas, or vowel points, as well as the marginal and other ornaments, are emblazoned in azure and gold; but few of the leaves are perfect, having been mutilated for the sake of the ornaments, or the blank paper of the immense margin. It is a pity that so curious and splendid a work should go so carelessly to decay; and it shows how imperfect and inconsistent is the reverence, even of the priests, for the most sacred emblems of their religion."

WHITTINGTON.

The fable of the cat, by which Whittington is much better known than by his generosity to Henry V., is borrowed from the East. Sir William Gore Ouseley, in his travels, speaking of the origin of the name of an island in the Persian Gulf, relates, on the authority of a Persian MS., that, in the tenth century, one Keis, the son of a poor widow in Siraf,

embarked for India with his sole property, a cat: "There he fortunately arrived at a time when the palace was so infested by mice or rats, that they invaded the King's food, and persons were employed to drive them from the royal banquet. Keis produced his cat, the noxious animals soon disappeared, and magnificent rewards were bestowed on the adventurer of Siraf, who returned to that city, and afterwards, with his mother and brothers, settled in the island, which, from him, has been denominated Keis, or, according to the Persians, Keish."

THE CROCODILE.

In Egypt (says Dr. Richardson) the crocodile is generally accompanied by a small bird that takes alarm on the slightest noise, and, flying past the crocodile, awakes him from his slumbers in time to retreat from a person advancing to examine him or to fire at him.

AEROLITES.

Mr. Rose, of Berlin, has succeeded in separating, from a large specimen of the aerolite of Javenas, well-marked crystals of augite, of the figure 109 of Haüy's Mineralogy. The same specimen appeared also to contain crystals of felspar with soda—that is, of albite. He also finds that the olivine of the Pallas meteoric iron is perfectly crystallized; and that the trachytes of the Andès, like the aerolite of Javenas, is mixed with augite and albite.

INDIAN YELLOW.

The jaune Indien, brought from Manilla, according to M. Mojon, of Geneva, is a chromate of lead.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN FRANCE.

In Paris the Royal Library has above 700,000 printed volumes, and 70,000 MSS.; the library of Monsieur, 150,000 printed volumes, and 5,000 MSS.; the library of St. Genevieve, 110,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 MSS.; the Mazarine library, 92,000 printed volumes, and 3,000 MSS.; the library of the city of Paris, 20,000 volumes. All these are daily open to the public. In the departments there are twenty-five public libraries, with above 1,700,000 volumes, of which Aix has 72,670, Marseilles 31,500, Toulouse 30,000, Bourdeaux 100,000, Tours 20,000, Lyons 106,000, Versailles 40,000, and Amiens 40,000. In the Royal Library at Paris there are several uncollated MSS. of the Scriptures.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. Sarun has addressed a letter to the Academy of the French Institute, in which he attempts to prove that *far* is a great agent in the contagion of the yellow fever.

DEPRATE

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 28.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to the terms of the charter.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) laid before the court copies of several papers relative to the Company's concerns, which had been directed to be printed by Parliament.

Mr. R. Jackson asked whether any proprietor might, on giving notice, have liberty to inspect the original documents.

The *Chairman* answered—"No doubt."

INSTITUTIONS AT HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE: EDUCATION OF CADETS.

The *Chairman*, agreeably to the resolutions of the General Courts of the 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, laid before the court the annual accounts relative to the East-India College at Haileybury, and the Military Seminary at Addiscombe. They comprized a statement of the number of students admitted and the number of petitions rejected (with respect to both institutions), from Midsummer 1824 to Midsummer 1825, together with an account of the expenses incurred and the sums received during that period. The net expenses of Haileybury College were £8,477. The number of cadets sent out from Addiscombe was 341.

Mr. Hume asked whether any persons had been appointed to civil offices in India who had not been educated at the college.

The *Chairman* replied, that no persons could receive such appointments in India who had not passed through the college.

Mr. Hume said that he knew some such appointments had taken place.

The *Chairman* observed, that the cases to which the hon. proprietor alluded occurred before the act of parliament on the subject was passed.

Mr. Hume said he would take that opportunity of making a few observations upon a subject which he considered of the greatest importance, and deserving the serious consideration of all who had the welfare of India at heart. It appeared, from the papers laid before the court, that the Company had this year sent out 341 young men to serve as officers in the Indian army. They were Englishmen going to command foreigners, with whose language and manners they were utterly unacquainted; it was notorious, that nineteen-twentieths of the cadets sent out to India were unacquainted with the na-

tive language. Could such a system be otherwise than injurious? It was necessary that the Company should come to a determination, that no officer should proceed to India unless he had previously passed an examination in this country, and proved himself to possess a competent knowledge of the native language. There were gentlemen around him who could declare, from their own observation, that unless a person was acquainted with the native language before he proceeded to India, he would never make much progress in it after he arrived there. The present system was so obviously absurd, that it was surprising it should not at once be discontinued. It was as if Englishmen, who did not understand a word of French, should be sent into France to command French troops. Many unpleasant circumstances had resulted from the present system; and, when the proper time should arrive, he would be prepared to show, that the late unfortunate events at Barrackpore were, in a great degree, attributable to the same cause. How could a young man be capable of performing the duties of his office, when he was unable to speak to the men with whom he was to negotiate or fight? When he (Mr. H.) was in India, he knew a young man, who did not know one word of the native language, appointed to lead 500 native troops against the enemy. It was not the fault of the young men that they were placed in such embarrassing situations. It was time that the Court of Directors should adopt some regulation on this important point. It was probable that 400 young men would be sent out again next year: he would undertake to give that number a competent knowledge of the native language at an expense of only £300. The only seminary in London adapted for affording complete information respecting the Oriental languages, was that of Dr. Gilchrist; and, with respect to that learned individual, either the parsimony of the Court of Directors, or some other feeling connected with that body, appeared to have operated. Dr. Gilchrist received a salary of £200 a year, for which he engaged to teach the necessary Oriental languages to every young man going out to India who pleased to attend his lectures; and those patrons of education, those friends to the dissemination of knowledge, the Directors of the East-India Company, had thought proper to dismiss him; they had withdrawn the trifling stipend! Was this the fault of the Directors, or was it the fault of Dr. Gilchrist? If it were the fault of

the latter, then he (Mr. Hume) had no right to complain; but if it were occasioned by the conduct of the former, he then had a very great right to complain that such a source of instruction had been cut off. The system now pursued, that of sending young men out to India who were ignorant of the native language, was most pernicious; and he, for one, in the name of the people of England, protested against it. (*Hear!*) He contended, that the Court of Directors were imperatively called on to frame some specific regulation, to compel every individual going out to India in a military capacity to acquire, before his departure, some knowledge of the language of those whom he was destined to command. Common sense, as well as common policy, demanded such a regulation. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—There is no doubt that it is a matter of very great importance that the young men going out to India should acquire a certain knowledge of the languages spoken in that country: but to impart that knowledge to those persons is a thing more easily said than done. I believe it can be proved, that every encouragement is given by the Court of Directors to individuals about to be appointed to the situation of cadets to acquire a knowledge of the eastern languages. But if a regulation were passed compelling every young man, before he proceeded to India as a cadet, to attain that knowledge, I question much whether the evil inseparable from such a course would not greatly outweigh the good that might be expected from it. Would you not, by adopting such a regulation, oblige the young men to remain for a considerable time in London, exposed to all the temptations of the metropolis, far away from their natural protectors, without friends or parents to watch over their morals and correct their errors? It was not difficult to perceive what would be the effect of such a proceeding. For myself, I must say, that I believe, giving the young men their first instruction in India is a better plan, both with respect to their morals and their progress in learning, than compelling them to receive it here. Six months' study in India would, in my opinion, do more for them than twelve months, or even two years, passed in the metropolis. I think, therefore, it is better to leave the thing more to chance, than to endeavour to meet it by any positive and peremptory regulation, such as the hon. gentleman has just proposed. I am perfectly convinced, that when the hon. gentleman spoke of the ignorance of the Company's military officers, he exaggerated the matter in a very great degree. I deprecate such a statement; I cannot admit that our officers were rightly described by the hon. gentleman. On the contrary, I am quite sure that a

body of better officers—of officers more capable of performing all their duties—never existed. (*Hear!*) I think the Court of Proprietors ought to be very cautious before they allow the hon. gentleman to lead them to approve of his proposition. There is no question before the court at present; but, nevertheless, I think it right to state thus much. I can only further say, that I have some experience of the young men appointed to the Company's military service, and, I believe, they are always anxious, on their arrival in India, to acquire a knowledge of the native language. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* would observe—as the hon. chairman appeared to labour under a mistake, with respect to the necessity of confining the young men, for a certain period, to the metropolis—that there were no less than twenty-two seminaries out of London where the native language was taught. There was not a young man who might not, by studying for a few months in England, and by applying himself to the same object during the six months' voyage out to India, fit himself to converse in the native language. Were the Proprietors aware of the situation in which those young men were placed at present? They were posted out to India without the necessary knowledge of the native language, and, immediately on their arrival, they were placed in command. Was it fit, that the interests of India—aye, and of England—should be left in the hands of such individuals? (*Hear!*) He was astonished when he heard the hon. Chairman—the organ of the Court of Directors—gravely state, that every thing of this nature had better be left to chance: such a declaration was most extraordinary. This, however, was the course pointed out by their government. He should only say, “from such governments, good Lord deliver us!”

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the question before the court was perfectly clear. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume), from long observation, had come to the conclusion, that the prosperity of India, and the efficiency of the Indian army, depended in no inconsiderable degree on the individuals sent out to that country having a proper knowledge of the Indian language: his hon. friend therefore proposed, that it should be made obligatory on the young men about to proceed to India as cadets, to acquire a certain knowledge of the language before they left England. The hon. Chairman had stated no new reasons why it should not be made an obligation on the cadets to acquire that knowledge; but, as every thing which fell from the chair must have great weight in that court, it would not be improper to notice the reasons which had been advanced against the proposition. Now, it was a mistake to suppose that the young men must reside

in London, liable, as had been said, to the influence of all its various temptations during a period of six months, while they were acquiring the necessary instruction; for they had heard it stated in that court over and over again, that there was a gentleman in London, who, in a few weeks and for a few guineas, would enable a youth, with due industry in the course of his voyage out, to acquire such a knowledge of the native language as, on his arrival in India, would be sufficient to make himself understand the Hindoostanee tongue, as well as to be perfectly understood by others; and it appeared, by several reports laid before the Court of Directors, that many youths had been accomplished up to the extent to which he had alluded in a very short space of time. He understood that five or six guineas were given for this portion of instruction; but he ought to state, in justice to the eminent scholar who devoted his time and talents to this important object, that he opened his doors to men in a destitute situation, and instructed them gratis. He spoke of Dr. Gilchrist, to whom a salary had been awarded by the Company; which salary he now, for the first time, learned with regret, had been withdrawn; consequently, his doors could no longer be thrown open in the same unrestricted manner as formerly. But so many young men had been perfected in that school, and had since risen to eminence, that he was led to hope (whatever might have been the reason for dismissing Dr. Gilchrist), so great was the object of affording instruction in the Hindoostanee language, that the court had selected from among those young men one who was sufficiently skilled to impart the necessary information. If there were no person in this country who could give the required instruction, they had only to go to Paris to find a competent person: for the French had made a very rapid progress in Oriental studies. But, if that were not the case, it was a well-known fact, that there were thirty-seven seminaries in this kingdom where the Oriental languages were taught. If the necessary means of education were given, the blessings arising from the system would be great beyond calculation; they would be found to outweigh, immeasurably, the objections which had been raised against affording the young men instruction at home. When it was recollected that there were seminaries in various parts of the country—when they were known to exist in Scotland—where the Oriental languages were taught, he hoped the humane objection (for humane it certainly was), which rested on the possible vitiation of a young man's morals if he remained here to receive instruction, would be found to have less weight than it formerly appeared to have. When the institution at Addiscombe was established,

relative to which he had the honour to make the first proposition on that (the proprietors') side of the bar, he expressed the fondest hope that its benefits should be extended to infantry as well as artillery officers as soon as possible. He was anxious then, and he was equally anxious now, that every officer in the Company's army should be recognized, from the mere fact of his forming a part of that army, as a man who had acquired a certain rank of education. (*Hear!*) As far as this could be done, by degrees, it was most important that it should be effected. He was perfectly convinced that the Court of Directors could not perform a more statesmanlike act—an act that would redound more to their fame and credit—than to take care that every officer who was, by and bye, to command in our native armies, should understand the language, character, and manners of those over whom he was to be placed. (*Hear!*) This was so self-evident a proposition, that it surprised him that he and others should have lived so long, and not have seen that proposition carried into active effect. For two or three years this question had been incidentally introduced to the court by his hon. friend. He wished his hon. friend would to-day give notice of a specific motion on the subject, in order that it might be fully and temperately discussed: from such a discussion he doubted not that much benefit would be derived. Having failed in extending the advantages of the institution at Addiscombe to the point he wished, he was anxious that some mode should be devised by which a certain degree of Oriental learning should be extended to the cadets generally. Abroad, the government did, he knew, give every possible encouragement to the study of the Oriental languages. Men had been adopted and promoted, who had no other interest or recommendation except the honourable industry they had evinced in obtaining a knowledge of the native languages. But, let the court imagine, how few boys would be desirous to avail themselves of the advantages and encouragement held out by the government, when they had made no progress in learning the languages at the time of their arrival in India. Whereas, if it were made obligatory on them to acquire a certain degree of knowledge, their parents would insist on their conforming to the rule; and, before they arrived in India, many incipient difficulties, which at present deterred them from study, would be overcome. He, for one, could wish that the cadets, before they went out to India, should receive that degree of instruction to which he had adverted, and which could be obtained so cheaply and in so short a time.

Mr. *Hume* said that, before this subject dropped, he would submit to the court a motion

a motion relative to it. He had formerly made a motion on this point, and he took shame to himself for not having pressed it; the proprietors were now, however, better informed as to the real state of the case; and he would give gentlemen an opportunity to state their opinions, aye or no, as to the propriety of enforcing the study of the Oriental languages. It was well known that there was one language current—he might say, paramount—throughout India. He would say nothing of the Arabic or the Sanscrit; but there was one language, namely, the Hindoostanee, which every English officer in India ought to understand, in order to forward properly the views and policy of the government. While he was in India, it was customary to place each company under a subaltern officer, whose duty it was to report the state of that company, and to see that every thing belonging to it was right and proper, according to the existing regulations. It was for him to see that the rainrods were clean, that the touchholes were in order; in short, that the arms of his men were in a state of perfect efficiency. Now, he would ask any person in that court, how a man, so situated, could give the necessary directions, if he did not understand the language of those who were placed under his care? If it were necessary that officers should understand the language, for the purpose of giving technical directions, how much more important was it that those who were in the command of three or four hundred sepoys should possess that knowledge, for the purpose of redressing any complaints that might arise, and of settling disputes whenever they occurred? But, such was the deficiency of the Company's officers in this essential point, that they were unfit for a situation of so much difficulty. Officers, who had been in India for twenty and twenty-five years, could not speak the language. He himself happened to be the only person in a detachment of sixty officers who could read or write the Hindoostanee language; and on that account, though a perfect stranger to the commander, he had been selected by that individual to assist him in his correspondence. He would contend that the words of the hon. Chairman, when he said that every encouragement was given, by the government in India, for the study of the Oriental languages, were not borne out by the fact. The hon. Chairman had told the proprietors that every facility was afforded—that every encouragement was given in India, for the acquirement of the languages peculiar to that country; and, of course, many proprietors would listen to the hon. Chairman's statement in preference to his (Mr. Hume's). But how stood the fact? He held in his hand a document on this subject, which would throw some light on the

so-much-talked-of encouragement. That document he would presently read; and if there were any gentlemen in the court, who, like himself, doubted whether sufficient rewards were given to those military officers who studied the ordinary language of India successfully, he conceived that document would go a great way in removing all their doubts on the subject. One great objection against suffering the cadet to leave this country without a preliminary knowledge of the language was, the great expense to which he would be subjected if he commenced his studies in India. The pay of a cadet was one hundred and twenty rupees a month—and, if he employed a moonshee, he must pay him thirty rupees a month. This he had done himself. Now, he would ask, how could a young man, hurried on service immediately, appropriate so much of his pay to the attainment of this object, desirable as it was? But, if he acquired the elementary part of the Hindoostanee language *here*, he might, when he arrived in India, follow it up without expending a single rupee. This circumstance alone was, he thought, sufficient to induce the court to agree to his motion; the effect of which would be, to give to the cadets, before they left England, a certain qualification in the Hindoostanee tongue. He would now say a word as to the reward and encouragement given to those who studied successfully in India. The case to which he was about to allude was that of Captain Pace, quarter-master of the 25th Native Infantry. That gentleman had had an opportunity of performing many important services in the revenue department, in consequence of his knowledge of the native language; and so strong were his claims on the attention of government, that, on their being represented, a general order was promulgated, on the 21st Sept. 1824, pointing out, in terms of the highest approbation, the services he had performed, and calling on other officers to study the eastern languages, for the purpose of obtaining the like honours. One would suppose that some substantial reward would follow so flattering a distinction. The general order set forth, that “the Gov.-Gen. in Council was highly pleased with the services of Captain Pace; so much so, that he felt it necessary thus publicly to mark his Excellency's sense of the advantages that must arise from the study of the native language by the officers of the army generally.” What followed? Why, such was the liberality of the government for the great services thus noticed—services, too, in the revenue department—that no less than £50 was granted to Captain Pace as a reward. To talk of such a sum as a reward for important services was ridiculous. This was “playing soldiers,” like children, with a witness! They were told of “mountains;”

“tains;” but, on examination, they turned out to be nothing but “mole-hills.” Addressing the proprietors as men of common sense—as men who could judge of this matter as correctly as if they had all been fifty years in India—he called on them to interfere, and to insist that young men proceeding to India should receive a certain portion of education in the native language. By doing so, they might prevent mischiefs which millions would not, perhaps, replace—they might avoid much of that misrule which at present prevailed in India. They ought not to leave to chance (as their rulers here advised them to do), that which ought to be effected by study and perseverance. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving, “That this court, considering the great importance of the knowledge of the Hindoostanee language to the European officers destined to act with, and command the native troops in our service in India, and also to the interests of India, recommend to the Court of Directors to take into their immediate consideration the propriety of their enacting a regulation, that no cadet should henceforth be allowed to proceed to India, unless he be found, on examination, sufficiently qualified in Hindoostanee.” The court would perceive that he had left two points open for the better and more deliberate consideration of the Court of Directors: namely, the time when the cadet should commence his studies—and the extent to which his proficiency should be carried.

General Thornton said, he rose to second the motion. He himself had intended, before the court adjourned, to give notice of a similar motion for the next general court. He felt the necessity of giving the cadets a certain degree of instruction in the native language before they left this country, and therefore he would support the proposition of his hon. friend.

The Chairman.—“I rise to make one or two observations on what has fallen from the hon. proprietor. I do not think that he has dealt fairly or candidly by me. I, in the first place, admitted most fully the propriety of giving the cadets instruction in the Hindoostanee language; but I expressed my doubts whether, without very great inconvenience, that instruction could be imparted here. That was the extent of my proposition. At the same time I stated that the acquirement of the language might be set about more advantageously in India; and that I was confident, as I am, that the government there would give every assistance and encouragement (as they always did to any beneficial object) to those who endeavoured to make themselves acquainted with the native language. I spoke with reference to India at the present day. The hon. proprietor referred to what India was twenty years ago; and, I rather think, there is a very great difference

between the two periods. I again say, the hon. proprietor has not dealt fairly with me. I think it is highly advantageous that the native language should be studied; and I believe that the advantages accruing from a knowledge of that language are realized in India. It is a point, I believe, with commanding-officers, that the cadets should acquire a certain knowledge of Hindoostanee.” (Hear!)

Captain Marfield said, that, to his knowledge, there were a great many individuals, who had been in India for sixteen years in the Company's military service, who did not, even now, understand the native language. There were very many gentlemen in the army, who, if subjected to an examination, would be found most defective in that particular. The want of a knowledge of the language appeared to be quite overlooked. He was present when a man was upon his trial for an offence which would have been visited with severe punishment had the fact been proved; and the individual who was to hear the case, and to award the punishment, was ignorant of the language. The person who acted as interpreter either did not properly understand the language, or intended to mislead the officer; fortunately he was present, and prevented the accused from suffering by an erroneous judgment. In the civil service, it was considered essentially necessary that individuals should possess a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee; and he knew not why the military, removed, as they frequently were, to a great distance from the seat of government, and coming into immediate contact with the native inhabitants generally, as well as with the troops immediately under their command, should not receive similar instruction. He did not know what sort of reasoning that was, which would impose on the cadet a considerable expense in India, for a species of instruction which he might procure for little or nothing at home. In supporting the present motion, he, in his mind, supported the interests both of this country and of India.

Mr. Trant said, he had expected that some person, better qualified than himself, would have risen to deliver his opinion on this subject; but as no hon. proprietor had stood forward, he would make one or two observations. When he came into the court, it never once entered his mind for a moment that such a motion as this would be submitted for their consideration. At the same time, the subject was by no means foreign to him: it was, on the contrary, perfectly familiar to his mind, as he had thought of it during the last twenty-five years;—still, however, he should not like to come to a decision without having documents before him which were not now under his eye. He knew some reasons in favour of the plan—but certainly

tainly others might be adduced against it; he could not, therefore, bring himself, on the sudden—on the moment—to vote on such an important question. He would take this opportunity of observing, that the difficulty—the almost impossibility, as the hon. proprietor had stated it—of any gentleman, going out from this country without previously acquiring a knowledge of the language, ultimately attaining that knowledge in India, did not in fact exist. That court afforded many examples of gentlemen who had proceeded to India ignorant of the language, who had afterwards acquired a perfect knowledge of it. Much as he respected the motives of the hon. proprietor, he felt it his duty, consistently with the impression he entertained on this subject, to move the previous question.

An hon. Proprietor observed that this was a subject of very great importance. The interests of many young men (for it appeared that 341 were going out this year), and of their parents, were intimately concerned. If the cadets were to be kept in this country, it would certainly put their relatives to some, though perhaps not to a very great expense. This should be considered, before it was determined that the young men should not proceed to India without a certain knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. There were a great many questions connected with this subject: therefore, he thought they ought not to decide it in a precipitate manner.

Mr. Twining said, he certainly felt a little embarrassed on this occasion—because he did not see clearly but that much benefit might be derived from giving a knowledge of the languages spoken in India to young men proceeding to that country on the public service. (*Hear!*) But, he could not help thinking that the course now taken might be considered as pressing the subject more than was desirable on the Court of Directors; because, if the question were of great and general importance, it was one which, from its very nature, must come under their consideration. It would, therefore, be better not to press it on a quarterly general court, when the minds of the proprietors were not prepared to receive it; more especially as it was connected with interests to which the minds and feelings of parents were tremblingly alive. If the young men could be furnished with the means of improving themselves on their voyage to India (which was a time of idleness, and appeared to be lengthened from want of employment), he thought it would be a very desirable thing, and one from which much benefit might be derived. But, in his opinion, it was not advisable to press this question on the minds of the directors at the present moment. If the subject were left

to their consideration, he doubted not but it would be productive of considerable good.

Mr. Hume said, the motion only recommended the subject to the consideration of the directors. [The motion was then read.]

The Deputy Chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson) said, he rose for the purpose of stating to the hon. proprietor (Mr. Trant) who had moved the previous question, under the apprehension that the original motion went definitively to the object which the originator of that motion had in view, that it only went to pledge the Court of Directors to take the subject into their immediate consideration. (*Hear!*) He must observe, that this was a question which had frequently been under consideration in the Court of Directors, and had also been repeatedly discussed in the Court of Proprietors. The authority of Dr. Gilchrist on the point at issue would, he was quite sure, have its due weight with the hon. mover; and, therefore, he begged leave to draw the attention of the proprietors to a report addressed by Dr. Gilchrist to the Court of Directors in the month of July, last year. The Doctor there said:—"It becomes my duty now, as an honest man, and an old and faithful servant of the East-India Company, to state, from the experience of past years, that several members of your honourable court, were as far right as I was wrong, respecting the permanent establishment of an institution in the British metropolis, where it is impossible, from particular circumstances, to keep the young men for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language, without doing them much more harm than good." (*Hear!*) Now, it was well known that the Court of Directors did concur in the proposition that assistant-surgeons, before they were sent abroad, should procure from Dr. Gilchrist his certificate of their proficiency in the Hindoostanee language; and he was quite sure, from his own knowledge, that much inconvenience and mischief had been experienced by many individuals in consequence of that regulation. He was perfectly aware that the hon. proprietor did not mean to confine cadets to the study of the Hindoostanee language in London alone; but he (the Deputy Chairman) did not know but that equal mischief might result from sending them for education to some of the "twenty-two seminaries about London and elsewhere." He did not now mean to state all his objections on this subject; he should merely say, that they were various and weighty. If the court decided in favour of the motion, they would, of course, hear the report of the executive body, on the propriety of adopting the plan recommended by the hon. mover; but he was so thoroughly convinced that

that the inconvenience would be far greater than any benefit which could result from it, that he should advise the proprietors to put the negative on the proposition at once.

Sir P. Laurie hoped that the motion would meet with the almost unanimous concurrence of that court. It was worthy of particular attention, because it was proposed by one who, from his long residence in India, was perfectly acquainted with the evils of which he complained. It undoubtedly appeared to him that they could not give these young men too much knowledge. He heard of mischief formerly from being educated in London—and certainly he must candidly confess it was the last place in which he wished to see a college (*hear!*), or even a seminary established for teaching this language. (*Hear!*) But this was not necessary. The young men, when about to go abroad, ought to be informed by the Court of Directors, that it was first necessary for them to acquire a certain degree of instruction, which could be procured in many places besides London; and this he would say, that they ought not to be suffered to proceed to India until they had attained proper knowledge. Every person who came up from Scotland to follow any particular pursuit, contrived, in the first instance, to pick up some knowledge of it. He applied the fact in this way. A man might learn French better in France than he could do here; but sure he was, that he who went out with some previous knowledge of the language would master it much sooner than he who was quite ignorant of it. The same argument applied to the young men who were sent out to Hindostan: therefore, when the plan of the hon. proprietor was opposed, he should like to see the report of the directors, containing their reasons for that opposition.

Mr. Weeding agreed with the hon. Deputy Chairman, that if they came to a vote on this question, they ought to put a direct negative on it; and his reason for pursuing this course was, because the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) called on the Court of Directors, imperatively, to form a certain regulation—no other than to adopt the given conclusion of his motion, that all the young men, who went out to India as cadets, should previously show that they possessed a sufficient knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. This was, as it appeared to him, too imperative and conclusive. The hon. proprietor's motion did not refer the matter generally to the Court of Directors for consideration. (*Cries of read! read!*)

Mr. Hume.—"It expressly refers the subject to the consideration of the directors."

The motion was again read, "*recommending*" Asiatic Journ. Vol. XX. No. 119.

mending to the Court of Directors to take into their immediate consideration the propriety," &c.

Mr. Weeding.—"But did not the words read lead the mind directly to this conclusion—that the proprietors, constituting the general court, had previously considered the subject, and had already determined upon the propriety of it, in the form in which the hon. gentleman would have it? (*Hear!*) Was this leaving the question unfettered to the Court of Directors? The time when, and the place where, the knowledge of the language should be acquired, were prejudged by the recommendation of the hon. gentleman's motion. (*Hear! hear!*) He did not mean to say that the main question was at all unworthy the attention of the court; it was his opinion, however, and, he believed, the opinion of many, that a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language might be obtained in India better and more effectually than in this country, and at much less expense. There the student was surrounded by the language: the motive to acquire it was always present to his mind, while the sound of it was constantly in his ear. The studies of the young men would be prosecuted with greater avidity abroad than here, since they would be actuated by those motives which would apply in a much greater degree in India than they could do in this country. The feeling that promotion was at hand would operate strongly—and the hope of promotion might, and no doubt would, be made an incitement to the acquisition of knowledge. There were many circumstances which might be adduced, to show the impolicy of the plan pointed out by the hon. proprietor. Some of them had been mentioned by the hon. Chairman: such, for instance, as the danger and inconvenience that might result from the continuance of the young men in London, and the fear that their time would be little better, if not worse, than thrown away, while they remained here; therefore, he thought, it would not be right to force on the Court of Directors a proposition of an embarrassing nature, injudicious as the suggestion which it contained appeared to him to be. He approved of education as much as any man, and agreed in the general principle of the hon. gentleman, though he thought he had used much unnecessary declamation to prove a truism which nobody denied. He admitted that knowledge was virtue; and the knowledge of the language in question, to those who had to exercise it, a great virtue and highly desirable. But the mode of acquiring it, or a regulation for it, was another thing. He believed that the Court of Directors had been attentive to the subject. He knew that it had been often mentioned in the general court, and very satisfactory reasons

had been assigned why no compulsory mode had been adopted in this country. Such attention had been paid to it, whether coercive or not, that the attainment of the language was now much more efficient in the Company's army than in former times. And though the mover of the proposition, and a military gentleman who supported it, had told the court of the benefits which they had conferred when abroad, by the knowledge of Hindoostanee, in proof, he supposed, of the scarcity of it in India, he believed, if they returned to that country now, they would find themselves among the multitude merely in the acquisition of the language, as well as in the application of it. For the reasons which he had submitted, he considered the motion quite unnecessary.

Sir J. Doyle said he was glad the motion had been read, because, if it had called on the directors, imperatively, to adopt the principle laid down by his hon. friend, he would have voted against it; but it was impossible for any resolution to be more discreetly, more respectfully, or more decorously worded. It merely recommended to the Court of Directors to consider of the propriety of adopting a certain regulation. Whether the mode in favour of which his hon. friend had delivered his sentiments was or was not the best that could be devised, was the matter on which the Court of Directors were to decide. But for any man to tell him, that the best and ablest general in the universe could command, in an efficient manner, troops who knew not one word he said—he being, on the other hand, equally ignorant of their language—was to tell him that which he could not comprehend. Why, *quoad* those troops, such a general might as well be dumb. (*A laugh.*) And, he demanded, would they place a dumb man in command of an army or of a regiment? (*Laughter.*) Gentlemen laughed, because this proposition was funnily put; but it was nevertheless the fact. The best general, situated as he had described, might as well be dumb, *quoad* those whom he commanded. (*Hear!*) He was very happy that the question had been put to the Court of Directors in a manner so cool and temperate. It was known that the civil servants must acquire a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. But was it not ten thousand times more important, that he who commanded large bodies or small bodies of troops should understand it? The civilian, with pen, ink, and paper near him, might easily write down whatever was necessary; but he who commanded in the field must act on the moment; and, therefore, it was the more necessary that he should be skilled in the language. Was there, he would ask, any thing disrespectful in calling on the directors to

consider this question? Certainly not. It was a subject of importance, and was, very properly, left to the discreet and superior consideration of the executive body.

Mr. Pattison said, the court had been taken by surprise: the motion had been introduced without any notice, and, therefore, he was of opinion that the Court of Directors were almost compelled, if it were persevered in, to take the course of setting it aside. But if the proposition of the hon. mover were negatived, then he felt that the Court of Directors would be placed in a very painful situation. He, therefore, did think that the wiser course, both with reference to the Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors, would be, to let this proceeding be dropped altogether—both the original motion and the previous question. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors would then be placed in a situation for them to consider the subject, if they did not report upon it. (*Hear!*) He would recommend that they should immediately proceed to the other business of the day. The hon. proprietor had, by his own acknowledgment, taken the court by surprise. It was a subject on which he had often spoken; he had now brought it forward without any previous intimation; and, as a peace-maker, he (Mr. Pattison) proposed that the subject should be dropped, and its consideration left to the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume.—“I am perfectly willing to surrender on one condition, and that is, that the Court of Directors will engage themselves to report on this question. If they will not so engage, I shall have no security that the subject will be considered at all.” (*Hear!*)

The Chairman intimated that he could not give any pledge on the subject.

Mr. Hume said, it then became his duty to press his motion. He wished to call the particular attention of the court to the words of his gallant friend near him (Sir J. Doyle), which clearly proved that the subject was one of immense importance. This question had been repeatedly agitated; years had passed on, and yet nothing had been done in consequence of what had occurred in this court. Now, however, gentlemen turned round and said, “you have given no notice—you have taken us by surprise.” The fact was, that too much time had already been lost. Since he first mentioned the subject, five years ago, 1,200 young men had been sent out to India, wholly ignorant of the language; and now, 341 young men were about to be let loose on that country, as ignorant as those who had preceded them. Every young man, he contended, ought to have the opportunity of acquiring the Hindoostanee; and he protested against the statement that, when the cadets arrived in India,

India, every encouragement was extended to them for that purpose. It would be a reproach to the Company if the present system were continued; and he, for one, did not think he would be acting correctly if he withdrew his motion; he, therefore, was determined to take the sense of the court upon it. He wished to see who were the parties willing to consider this subject, and who were the parties who thought this subject ought not to be considered at all. (*Hear!*) With respect to Dr. Gilchrist, he wished to say a word or two. He asked, in candour and fairness, of any gentleman who wished to ascertain the sentiments of that individual, to read the whole of the report which had been referred to, and other reports which Dr. Gilchrist had laid before the Court of Directors, on this subject. He would there find it stated, over and over again, that the young men ought to be obliged to acquire a certain degree of knowledge of the Hindoostanee language before they proceeded to India. Dr. Gilchrist had complained to him, fifty times, with tears in his eyes, that the Court of Directors were allowing young men to go out to India ignorant of the language, when it was in their power to compel them to receive necessary instruction. Therefore, the whole of Dr. Gilchrist's argument was this: “I can do nothing, unless the young men are told by you, the directors, that they cannot receive their appointments until they have undergone the necessary course of instruction.” Such was the argument held by Dr. Gilchrist, over and over again. Much had been said, with respect to the morals of the young men, and the pecuniary interests of their parents, as forming serious objections against this plan; but it was a folly to tell him that those young men would turn out worse than others, who received part of their education in London or its neighbourhood; and it was equally futile to suppose that their friends, who greedily asked for those appointments, would not give them the necessary education, if those appointments were made to depend on their proficiency in the native language. The directors ought to make it a compulsory matter: that was what Dr. Gilchrist asked for, and, in doing so, he asked precisely for that which he (Mr. Hume) wished. He regretted much, that two gentlemen, who had been civil servants in the Company's employ, should have this day stood up and declared that this was not a fit subject for consideration. His motion merely went to this, that the subject was a proper one for inquiry, and he was astonished to find that proposition denied. If such were the opinion of the Company's civil servants—if they deemed a question like this unworthy of investigation, then it was of little avail to have

an East-India College. If gentlemen could put their hands on their hearts and say, that it was not necessary to possess such information as his motion pointed at, where was the use of expending money on a scholastic establishment? He regretted that a gentleman in that court should say, that he had been for twenty-five years thinking on education, and was not yet prepared to give an opinion on the subject. He hoped, if that hon. gent. were requested to decide on any other subject, that he would not take twenty-five years of previous consideration. He (Mr. Hume) did not offer this motion in any spirit of hostility; and, therefore, seeing so many honourable and respectable men about him, he did not think but that they would adopt it. He felt that he had done his duty, and he depended on the gentlemen who surrounded him, as Englishmen and proprietors of East-India stock, to come boldly forward and do theirs. The question merely was—whether India would not be greatly benefited by the adoption of a plan, which insured to every young man attached to the military service a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language?

Mr. Astell.—The remarks which had recently fallen from the hon. proprietor who spoke last induced him to address the court briefly on this occasion. He protested strongly against the course which the hon. proprietor had taken, who now told them that he would press his motion to a division, for the purpose of discovering those who were favourable to education and those who were not. He would here declare, that a more unreasonable or a more unjust inference was never entertained by any gentleman, than that which the hon. proprietor had laid down, when he drew the conclusion, that those who opposed his proposition were unwilling to enter into the consideration of the question itself. It had been plainly stated, that this was a matter which of necessity had frequently come under the cognizance of the Court of Directors—a matter, with reference to which they had acted, and were prepared to act, as circumstances required. But any person, coming into that court for the first time to-day, would be led to imagine that the subject had never been considered by the Court of Directors. Dr. Gilchrist, who had been for five or six years before the court, was again brought forward, as if no other person had ever turned his attention to this topic. —(*Hear!*) But let the court look to what Dr. Gilchrist himself said. He admitted, that his was an experiment which had failed.—(*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor had so pointedly alluded to Dr. Gilchrist's opinion, that he (Mr. Astell) could not avoid alluding to it also. The hon. proprietor ought to recollect, that practices

which formerly prevailed were no longer continued. The authorities in this country were as anxious that a knowledge of the eastern language should be imparted to the cadet as to the civil servant. But the question here was, "shall cadets remain in this metropolis, for weeks or months, at the expense of their families, and probably at the expense of their health and morals?" He considered such a course as fraught with danger and inconvenience; but he never could allow it to be said, that those who opposed a proposition to that effect were unfavourable to education. He, therefore, should oppose the motion; and he hoped the proprietors in general would feel as he did, and put their negative on it.

Mr. Trant said, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had either grossly misunderstood or grossly misrepresented what had been stated by him on this occasion. Nothing had dropped from his lips which could be construed into a declaration that this was not a subject of importance, or one that ought not to be considered. The hon. proprietor had expressed his regret that two gentlemen in the civil service did not think this a subject of sufficient importance for consideration. The hon. proprietor no doubt alluded to him (Mr. Trant) and his hon. friend near him. But, so far from his (Mr. Trant's) having made any such assertion, he expressly stated, that it was a question of very great importance; and so much so, that he thought it was necessary to call for documents, and to have it discussed on a specific motion, of which due notice should be given; he, therefore, had a right to complain of what the hon. proprietor had said with respect to him. He must say, that no hon. proprietor in that court went beyond him in the strong interest he felt for the welfare of the natives of India. He certainly did not talk so much about it as the hon. proprietor did—but his feelings on the subject were, notwithstanding, as strong as those of the hon. proprietor. His opinion with respect to the motion remained unchanged; and, therefore, he would persist in pressing the amendment.

Mr. R. Jackson said, so far as his humble judgment went, the object of his hon. friend was to arrive at the sentiments of those who were unfavourable to the plan which he supported, in order that he might give them due consideration. No person, he conceived, could possibly entertain the suspicion, that his hon. friend meant to impute to the Court of Directors any hostility to the cause of education—~~scandal~~ which their whole conduct shewed they had deeply and honestly at heart. Still, however, it must be admitted, notwithstanding all the good effects which an improved education had produced in India—notwithstanding all the solicitude

of the Court of Directors to extend those effects still farther—there did exist, at the moment when he was speaking, a lamentable deficiency in part of the system. Hence arose the proposition, to inquire how far it would be expedient to make it obligatory on youths appointed to their military service to exert their industry in acquiring the native language up to the moment of their embarkation, in order to enable themselves so to improve during their voyage, that, when they arrived in India, they might, to a certain extent, understand the language themselves, and be understood by others; and thereby smooth the passage to still more extensive improvement. Such was the proposition of his hon. friend. If his resolution had contained that which was imputed to it, namely, a sort of decided and imperative order for the adoption of a certain plan, he (Mr. Jackson), as a matter of respect to the Court of Directors, would have besought his hon. friend to give notice of his motion; but when he saw that it only called on the directors to consider the propriety of establishing such a test—when he found that inquiry alone was recommended—he did not think it necessary to take such a course. The directors were only required to consider the subject; nothing more was asked of them. His hon. friend (Mr. Pattison), who jokingly adverted to his own amphibious situation,* was too old and too wary a soldier to practise what he professed and recommended on this occasion. He called upon the hon. mover to withdraw the motion altogether. "O!" said he, "let it drop—and leave the matter to be taken into consideration by the Court of Directors." But that was leaving it too much to their discretion: they might consider it, or they might not. He (Mr. Jackson) would perhaps have been better pleased, if his hon. friend had chosen to give notice of his motion; but, since it was brought forward direct, he, as an honest man, would certainly vote for it; and, he must say, he was extremely glad that they had arrived at so general a recognition of the importance of the subject as had been that day manifested on either side of the bar. He did not know Dr. Gilchrist's case sufficiently to stand forward its advocate: he thought, however, that that individual had been misunderstood. He believed that Dr. Gilchrist did not despair of the success of a school in the metropolis; but felt disappointed that the directors had not added that great incentive to study—namely, that it should be a *sine qua non*, that no young man should receive his appointment until he had attained to a certain proficiency. When gentlemen mentioned in the same breath the facilities given to the

* Mr. Pattison, who was recently, but is not now, in the direction, sat within the bar.

civil and military servants of the Company in India, for the acquirement of Oriental learning, they ought to recollect the immense difference between those services. The moment a civilian arrived in India, he was admitted to college; he was instructed at the Company's expense, and he suffered no diminution of salary, no delay of rank: on the contrary, after two years' study, or earlier, a report was made of his proficiency; he was then said to be fit to act in the revenue, or judicial, or other departments, and they soon saw him raised to wealth and honour. But let them look to the young cadets—the case was very different: they had no such provision. His gallant friend (Sir J. Doyle) had lived a life in witnessing the expenditure of "half-a-crown out of sixpence a-day;" he belonged to a profession, the younger members of which could not be expected to have large fortunes, and frequently could spare but little for the acquirement of knowledge beyond that sum which their immediate necessities called for. Honour, not money, was the soldier's meed; it was a gallant profession, one which the men admired, and the women loved; but it was not one of pecuniary acquisition; and that fact ought always to be recollected with great tenderness towards their military servants. When a cadet arrived in India, every month, until he was appointed to a regiment, was to him a month of disaster, as being in delay of active service and the chances of promotion. His first desire and his best chance was to be actively employed. Now, was it to be supposed, that a young man thus situated, would, for two years, willingly consign himself to the study of Hindoostanee, even if he possessed the means of paying a moonshee, when his great hopes were placed on immediate military service and speedy promotion? It would, then, be better to make it obligatory on the young men to qualify themselves in England, rather than to leave them to the chance of being tempted by advantages that might happen to them four or five years hence, in consequence of their attainment of the language in question. He feared that youth could not be prevailed upon to look forward so far. He felt forcibly the arguments which had been adduced against suffering the young men to remain in London. The same had been advanced when it was proposed that assistant-surgeons should produce a certificate of their proficiency in the Hindoostanee language. They were told how much mischief would arise, what misfortune would ensue, from their residence in a great metropolis. But the same objection would apply to their walking the hospitals. In spite of all advice—in defiance of every precaution—some

persons would plunge into disease and disaster. But he was yet to learn on what solid ground of reasoning, individual imprudence was to be opposed, to the extension of a great public principle. He felt that the apprehended evils bore no proportion to the benefits that would result from the mode of education proposed—and, feeling thus, he would not be faithful to his trust if he did not support every motion of this nature.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay said, he believed there was no gentleman within, any more than without, the bar, who was not anxious that the servants of the Company, whether military or civil, should receive the most suitable education. He was of opinion that every opportunity for instruction in the Eastern languages that could be afforded to young men going out to India should be given; but the difficulty of carrying that principle into execution was perhaps not so well known before as behind the bar. The subject, however, was of so much importance, that he hoped the Court of Directors would agree to the proposition. He thought the executive body ought to endeavour to meet the wishes of the hon. proprietor with whom this motion had originated.

The question was then put, and, upon a show of hands, the Chairman decided that it was carried in the negative.

Mr. Hume requested that the court might be divided, when the numbers appeared—

For the motion.....26

Against it.....40

Majority14

Mr. Hume's motion was consequently lost.

The Chairman then informed the court, that the Court of Directors had, on the 15th of July, come to a resolution, conformably with the act of the 48th of Geo. III, to take up, by private contract, two vessels, the *Clyde* and *Edina*, for the purpose of carrying out to India the materials for the formation of steam-engines.

GRANT TO LIEUT.-COL. STAUNTON.

The Chairman informed the court, that this court had been made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a resolution to which the Court of Directors had come on the 3d of August, for granting a pension of five hundred pounds per annum to Lieut.-Col. Staunton, C. B., of the Bombay establishment; but in consequence of the lamented death of that officer on his passage to England, the resolution could not be acted upon; and he, therefore, had no proposition to offer to the court.

Mr.

Mr. Hume inquired whether Lieut.-Col. Staunton had not left a widow.

Mr. Twining said, he was enabled to answer the question of the hon. proprietor. The wife of this gallant and much-lamented officer was accompanying him to this country, when he died. That lady had arrived in safety; and he was sure it would be consolatory to her to learn, that Col. Staunton's death had excited deep regret throughout the court. That event had deprived the court of the great satisfaction which the proprietors would have experienced in awarding to Col. Staunton that provision, to which twenty-six years of active service had justly entitled him. Though his career had been arrested by the hand of death, in his passage to this country, it must be a source of gratification to his friends to learn that his services were so highly appreciated. It would, doubtless, be a matter of congratulation amongst all who knew Col. Staunton, and particularly to his widow, to know that the Court of Directors had come to a resolution, which, at the time he died, they were about to submit to the proprietors, testifying the high sense they entertained of his merits. It was one of the most glorious attributes of this court, that it always rewarded meritorious exertion, in every department. He regretted that Col. Staunton had not lived to receive that reward, which would have been valuable to him in a pecuniary point of view; but which would have been doubly valuable, as a public avowal of the feelings of the Company.

Mr. Hume hoped, if the widow of this gallant officer appeared to want assistance, that it would not be withheld.

The Chairman stated, that, if any application on this subject were made, it would no doubt be entertained with liberality.

MR. SANDFORD ARNOTT.

The Chairman stated, that this court was further made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 14th of Sept., for granting to Mr. S. Arnott the sum of £1,500, upon the grounds therein stated.

The resolution, which set forth that the sum of £1,500 was granted to Mr. Arnott in compensation for the loss that gentleman had sustained by the burning of the ship *Fame*, by which his property had been totally destroyed in his return to this country, was then read.

The Chairman moved "that this court approve the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 14th inst, subject to the confirmation of another general court;" which was agreed to unanimously.

INSTRUCTION IN HINDOOSTANEE.

General Thornton gave notice that he would, at the next quarterly general court, move the following resolution:—"That this court do recommend to the Court of Directors that they will be pleased to take into their immediate consideration the propriety of instituting an examination in the Hindoostanee language amongst persons going out to the East-Indies in the military, medical, and other branches, not subject to the present regulation."

CHARTERED SHIPS, &c.

Captain Marfield gave notice that, at the next quarterly general court, he would submit a motion for papers respecting the rate of tonnage of the Company's regular chartered ships;—the mode of carrying on the trade with China, and the manner of keeping the Company's accounts.

OUDE PAPERS.

Mr. Hume said, before the Court adjourned, he was anxious to put some questions of considerable importance. A large quantity of papers, called "the Oude Papers," had been laid before them. He wished to know on whose account those papers had been produced, and whether the parties who moved for them meant to make them the foundation of any motion.

The Chairman said the better way would be to read the motion calling for the papers in question.

The clerk then read—"June 23, 1824. It was moved by Sir G. A. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. Thornhill, that there be laid before this court copies of all correspondence between the Governor General in Council and the Resident at Lucknow, respecting a reform in the administration of the government of his Excellency the Vizier, or the employment of British troops in his dominions, from the 1st of Jan. 1808, to the 31st of Dec. 1815; as also copies of all such documents as relate to the negotiating of the several loans contracted with the Vizier, between Oct. 1814 and May 1815."

Mr. Hume.—"I wish to know whether the hon. Deputy Chairman, who moved for these papers, intends to found any proceeding on them."

The Deputy Chairman.—"It is not my intention, at this moment, to propose any motion on the subject."

Mr. Hume said he would, then, give a conditional notice, that, at no distant period, he would submit a motion connected with those papers. They were documents of a most peculiar character, and exposed a system which he conceived to be utterly at variance with regularity of government in India. Papers were here exposed which

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he did not think the executive body would have published. He wondered that so large a mass of documents should have been called for, and no motion subsequently founded on them.

The Deputy Chairman.—"I wish to say, that the papers moved for by me do not form the bulk of those now before the court. Application was made by different parties to have other documents included."

Sir J. Doyle begged leave, with great deference, to ask whether the publication of those papers, with all the additions that had been made to them, had been authorized by the unanimous consent of the Court of Directors? He paused for a reply.

The Chairman answered that, so far as his recollection went, there were dissents on that occasion.

Sir J. Doyle thanked the hon. Chairman for his information. It appeared there was a dissent from allowing the production of those voluminous papers. Now, as that was the case, he took it for granted that that dissent was recorded. He thought the subject was one of infinite importance—not to any individual, but to the East-India Company, and to the public, who had been too long negligent of the affairs of India. As this dissent was, of course, put in the form of a regular document, he thought it ought to be produced before the court. He believed the regular course would be to move that it be now read; there could be no difficulty in such a proceeding.

Mr. Hume submitted, that it would be inconvenient to have the dissent read, without having immediately before the court the papers to which it related. Might it not create an unfavourable impression, which the papers themselves would not bear out or justify? He thought the Court of Directors ought to order the dissent to be printed, in common with the other papers; the whole subject would then be before the proprietors.

Sir J. Doyle said his great object was, fairness to every gentleman who heard him. (Hear!) He, therefore, was obliged to his hon. friend for his suggestion. He had no particular wish that the document should be read; it would answer every purpose, if it were printed with the others.

The Deputy Chairman.—"I think the dissent ought to be before the court, and in the hands of the proprietors, before any motion is made on the subject of those papers. Perhaps the best mode would be to move, that there should be now laid before the court the dissent of any of the Directors with reference to the production of the Oude Papers. The secretary can produce it in five minutes, and the gallant general may then act as he pleases in respect to printing it."

Sir J. Doyle then moved "that the Dissent of Mr. Campbell, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, and Mr. Morris, be printed for the use of the proprietors."—Agreed to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Hume said, it would be recollected that, at the last quarterly general court, he was about to submit a motion relative to the conduct of Lord Amherst; but he had refrained from doing so, and had declared that he would suspend his remarks, until some specific information relative to the present situation of India were laid before the court. He now demanded, whether any precise information, as to the unfortunate affair at Barrackpore, which occurred in the month of November 1824, and to examine into which a commission of inquiry had been appointed, had yet been received in this country? He understood the report of that commission had arrived in the ship *Rose*.

The Chairman said that the report alluded to had not arrived in the *Rose*. He was, however, informed, about five minutes before he entered the court, that the *Euphrates* had arrived that very morning, bringing despatches for the Court of Directors, together with the proceedings of the committee appointed in consequence of the mutiny: but he had not yet had an opportunity of perusing them.

Mr. Hume said, there had been a gross dereliction of duty on the part of those whose business it was to transmit the necessary documents to this country. It was perfectly within the knowledge of the gentlemen behind the bar, that no subject had ever excited greater attention or interest in India than the unfortunate occurrences to which he had referred. The motion which he had made five years ago, namely, that any public officer not forwarding despatches from India within the year, unless he could shew good reason for the delay, should be superseded, would, if it had been carried, have produced the most beneficial effects. He, for one, could not conceive why, in the present rapid system of communication which prevailed between all parts of the globe, that with India should alone be slow and tardy. The Court of Directors ought to feel their own characters very much at stake, with reference to this point; because, without a prompt knowledge of facts, they could not take the necessary measures to check the progress of any given evil. He must say, without meaning to cast blame on any individual—without arraigning the Court of Directors, or censuring his Majesty's ministers, that they must view the events now going on in India in a light different from every other man in the empire, if they did not feel awe and alarm when they contemplated them. So alarm-

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ing was the state of affairs in that country, that he felt himself bound to ask, whether any step had been taken for the removal of the present Governor-general? Whether any measures had been adopted for placing in that exalted situation a man in whom the people of this country, and of India, could repose confidence? He would withdraw any motion he might make on the subject if any man who heard him would state that he had received from any person in India an assurance that the people there had the least confidence in the present Governor-general. He contended, that there was a complete, an utter want of confidence in the present government of India. It was true that the proprietors, while the danger was at a distance, might remain quiet; but they must give him leave to say, that if they continued passive—if they did not interpose their authority, their property in the Company's funds might, ere long, be worth very little to them. Enough was known of the misgovernment, the mismanagement, and of the perfect inability of Lord Amherst, as to warrant him in asking, had any thing been done to effect a change? Here they had, twenty months ago, heard of attempts on the part of the Governor-general—the most impolitic attempts—to carry the power of the Company beyond those natural barriers, which, till of late years, had been most correctly treated as such: but now he saw the ignorance of the government undertake to overleap those natural bounds, and subjecting the Company to the most lamentable consequences. Setting aside the temporary distress which the Company had suffered, it did become a question of the most serious importance, and no man, who gave the subject that consideration which he had done, could be satisfied at the present situation of things. The public expect a full and explicit statement of the whole transactions: at present they were in complete darkness. He therefore would appeal to the Court of Proprietors, and ask them if they could consent to depart, without knowing whether those who were intrusted with the executive power over their affairs, were alive to the dangerous situation in which they were placed? If it should turn out that the government of this country had prevented the Court of Directors from adopting those measures which they might in their wisdom have thought proper, he then would say, it was imperative on them not to share the obloquy and disgrace with that government; but they must either share the odium with government, or come forward and declare how far it had prevented them from acting. Such was the conduct of Lord Amherst, that the Court of Directors were kept in entire ignorance of the concerns of sixty millions of people, and their state and

condition were only made known to them by indirect means. The press being completely gagged in India, all information from that country was now received through private channels. Owing to this, he was prevented, at the present moment, from being able to speak upon the authority of any other than private documents, which no man, who could avoid it, would wish to do. If the gentlemen behind the bar had any other information, let them produce it. It was lamentable that India should be placed in such a situation; that when men ruled who were totally inadequate for the performance of the most important duties that belonged to their station, this Company should not be able to obtain any information as to the manner in which they were carrying on the concerns of that country, but through private channels. He had letters in his hand, relating the manner in which Lord Amherst had conducted himself in the distribution of private patronage and of public offices. If these reports should turn out to be true, then a more unfit or a more incompetent man could not be placed in his situation. As he was not in a condition to press his motion for want of the official report, he would ask the court how long they would forbear, and suffer things to proceed in this manner? It was now twenty months since the affair at Rangoon. Had no despatches from the government of India arrived, to enable them to entertain the hope that the current report as to that affair was not correct? If not, had any measure been taken by the Court of Directors, and the government of this country, to effect a change of those persons who had shewn themselves so unfit to govern Indian affairs? He, for one, should be glad to know whether any answer, satisfactory to the public, could be given to these interrogatories.

The Chairman said, as far as he knew, the public papers had already given all the information relative to the Burmese war, which had arrived in this country, except what might have been received that day by the *Euphrates*. With that exception, the state of information was much the same as it was when the court last met. At that court the hon. proprietor delivered his sentiments nearly in the same manner that he had done that day. He (the Chairman) then took the liberty of requesting that the hon. proprietor would not make any motion on the subject, because it would be a precipitate and premature act. He, at the same time, stated, that all the Company's Indian wars commenced unsuccessfully so as rather to create disapprobation amongst the proprietors, but that, such was the excellence of their troops, and such the skill of their generals, that the result of those wars had been uniformly glorious. He had again to recom-

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mend to the hon. gentleman not to press this subject further, while in ignorance of the information which had just arrived. He trusted, when the Court of Directors were acquainted with that information, they would have something satisfactory to communicate to their constituents. With respect to a change in the government of India, he believed that at that very moment a considerable change had been nearly effected. Mr. Harrington, the court would hear with pleasure, had become a member of the council, as, also, had Mr. Bailey. Until they saw what effects were produced by that change, it would be premature to censure the government.

The Hon. L. Stanhope said, he entirely concurred in all that had fallen from his hon. friend on the floor (Mr. Hume). Nothing could exceed the folly of Lord Amherst's government; it was pregnant with the most mischievous consequences. The Court of Directors had, in their great wisdom, allowed the establishment of seminaries all over India; they had allowed the establishment of a free press; they had allowed the natives to be informed of the advantages which were inseparable from free discussion; they had allowed missionaries to discuss religious matters as freely as ever they were discussed in this country, or even in America—nay, with a greater degree of freedom; and, having thus laid the foundation of civil and religious liberty, the same Court of Directors, with unaccountable caprice, had made a sudden start, turned short round, and told the people of India that they must again return to slavery. Could any thing be more extraordinary than such glaring inconsistency? Nothing could be more prejudicial than such conduct. What would be the consequence of all this? The consequence, if this perverse course were not abandoned, would be most ruinous to the Company. What then was to be done? why they must renounce their despotism, and return to that wise system of policy which had been laid down by the Marquess of Hastings. If a course of mal-administration were continued, it would of necessity excite public discontent to an extent so alarming, that then empire would no longer be in a state of security. That period had arrived (and the man was very little read in history, or had not dwelt much on his reading, who did not recognize it) when, if they did not change their system, military mutinies, civil dissensions, and unjust wars, connected with enormous expences, would shake their empire to its foundation. There was good reason for his drawing this picture. They had had a dangerous meeting at Barrackpore: they were, at the present moment, engaged in an unjust and unnecessary war.—*Order, order!*

The Chairman. The hon. proprietor will recollect that the report relative to the *Asiatic Journal*. Vol. XX. No. 119

mutiny is not before the court; he had better, therefore, abstain from the introduction of that topic. I am not aware that there is any motion before the court.

The Hon. L. Stanhope. "I am aware that I am speaking on subjects which have been noticed by another hon. proprietor."

The Chairman. "I have answered the questions put to me by that hon. proprietor."

The Hon. L. Stanhope said, he had seen a species of inquisitors in India, he had seen them overrun Hindostan—but still he hoped that a free-born British subject would be allowed to state his honest feelings in that court, without meeting that interruption which he had received on this occasion. He would say no more about mutinies; but he would assert that discontent prevailed all over India. The civil servants—the military servants—the mercantile interest—the whole mass of society was discontented. Not only were they disgusted with Lord Amherst for placing incompetent persons at the head of affairs, but his conduct, in the apportionment of his private patronage had created much dissatisfaction. So much incensed against him were all ranks, that he had been hissed and damned at a public theatre. Why then did they not look out for another Governor-general? Why not appoint Lord Hastings, or Lord W. Bentinck, or Lord Cochrane? *(Laughter.)* Why not appoint his hon. friend on the floor? *(Laughter.)* Why did honourable proprietors laugh? It was true, his hon. friend was not a lord. But, if a lord must be sent out, it was not so very difficult to make a man a lord. *(Laughter.)* The lord-lieutenant of Ireland lately made two men knights—and who did they turn out to be? Why two quack doctors. *(Laughter.)* He knew not their names, but quack doctors they certainly were.

Mr. Hume said, he had forgotten to notice an appointment made by Lord Amherst in the medical department, which called for peculiar severity of remark. His Lordship had raised Dr. Abel, a gentleman of only one year's standing, to a post of great authority in that department. He thought that this and other instances of mal-administration afforded matter of deep complaint; and he hoped that the British Parliament would yet be made acquainted with the appointment to which he now alluded, as being a most corrupt application of power. Dr. Abel was 27 from the top of the list of assistant surgeons; but, because he acted as surgeon to the Governor-general, he had been placed at the head of the apothecary-general's department, which they all knew to be a most important one. He was called on, totally out of his turn, to super-

intend a department, consisting of three full surgeons, and many assistants. He had besides a third or a fourth appointment, producing 2 or 3,000 rupees a month, to the great dissatisfaction of the service. This was acting contrary to all rule and precedent, for the practice was to grant promotion according to seniority; the Government still having the power, under particular circumstances, of selecting particular men. How could such an appointment as this, over the heads of persons who had been long in the country, and who understood the language, be justified? How could these 257 gentlemen approve of such an appointment? Thus Lord Amherst was proceeding, until at length he would not leave one satisfied individual in the country. The proprietors were sleeping on their posts, they were not consulting the interests or feelings of their servants, when they suffered circumstances of this nature to pass unnoticed. How would any gentleman within the bar like to be treated in this manner? Was it proper to leave the whole of the medical department, and its supplies, to such a young man? He should not at all wonder if Lord Amherst next placed Dr. Abel at the head of the Medical Board—and, in fact, that would not be so extraordinary a step, as the step which he had already taken. If such proceedings were permitted in one department, what security was there that a similar course would not be adopted in another? He called this a corrupt misapplication of power. This ought to rouse them, and direct their attention to other reprehensible acts in other departments. Whether it would or would not have that effect, he had the consolation in reflecting that he at least had done his duty. Such was the state of dissatisfaction, so great was the discontent that prevailed, that 970 lashes had been awarded to a sepoy, by the sentence of a court-martial, for leaving his regiment; whereas formerly, whenever a vacancy occurred, there were three or four candidates requesting to fill it up. Double and triple pay was now given to induce soldiers to enter the Company's service; when, in former times, no such temptation was necessary. We then found no difficulty in procuring abundance of troops to defend our Eastern empire. Whatever the result of such a state of things might be, if the Court of Directors had not taken proper measures to correct and avert the threatened evils, they would, at some future day, be called on to account for their conduct. These matters required serious consideration. Fortunately, however, a day of reckoning would come,—and he fervently hoped that it would arrive soon.

The *Chairman*. The hon. proprietor has taken this opportunity of stating his private information, and I certainly will not make any comment upon it. I wish merely to say one word relative to Dr. Abel. Information has reached us of that appointment, and my honourable friend and colleague and myself have had it under consideration: we only wait for the official report of the government abroad. Perhaps it has come home in the ship which arrived this day; in which case, it is our intention to submit to the Court of Directors a proposition which I have no doubt would be very satisfactory to the hon. proprietor. (*Hear!*)

Mr. G. Smith begged leave to say a few words, in consequence of what had last fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume). With regard to the general question, he should only observe, that Lord Amherst was a man of high honour and high character, and he hoped the time would come, when he would be enabled to vindicate his fame from the strong expressions which had been resorted to in speaking of him. He did not, however, rise to defend Lord Amherst, but to state, that the gentleman alluded to (Dr. Abel) was admitted to the medical service of the Company on his (Mr. Smith's) nomination; he would therefore offer a word or two on the subject of that appointment. Lord Amherst had some knowledge of Dr. Abel when he went to China, and having that knowledge, his Lordship wished to take him to India. He (Mr. Smith) had the nomination of an assistant-surgeon, and, to promote the views of Lord Amherst, had conferred it on Dr. Abel. That individual, it should be observed, did not go out with ordinary qualifications, but was a regular physician, having taken his degree before he left this country: he was, also, a most respectable man.

Mr. Hume said, he must enter his protest against being supposed to have said any thing prejudicial to Dr. Abel; he believed that he was really an acquisition to the medical department—but he was not an acquisition to be promoted contrary to all precedent. He was surgeon to the Governor-general, and he was also apothecary-general. Now, how was it possible he could perform the duties of the two situations, when the Governor-general might require his presence in one place, while the business of his department might, at the same moment, demand his attendance in another? He was perfectly satisfied with what the hon. Chairman had said; the subject it seemed had met with immediate attention in the proper quarter—and to that quarter, the Court of Directors, he looked for justice.

Here the conversation ended, and the court adjourned.

Burmese War.

London Gazette, Oct. 1, 1825.

India Board, Sept. 30, 1825.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Gov. Gen. in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated the 15th April 1825, of which, and of its enclosures, the following are copies:

Copy Letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to Secret Committee, dated Fort William, 15th April 1825.

Hon. Sirs: We have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a despatch from Brig. Gen. Morrison, C. B., dated 2d Inst., announcing the capture of the fort and capital of Arracan, on the preceding day; and to congratulate your hon. Committee on this auspicious event.

A copy of the extraordinary gazette issued on this occasion is also transmitted a number in the packet.

We have, &c.
AMHERST,
EDW. PAGET,
JOHN FENDALL.

Copy Despatch from T. W. Morrison, Esq., C. B., Brig. Gen., commanding south-eastern division, to the Adj. Gen. of Army, dated Camp, Arracan, 2d April 1825.

Sir: The Almighty has been pleased to permit that the exertions of the south-eastern division of the army should be crowned with complete success. Arracan was yesterday taken, and the ten thousand men that acted under Atown Munja have, as a military body, been nearly annihilated. The proceedings that have led to this result I shall now have the honour to detail, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 24th ult. the arrangements for the movement of the force from the camps on the Oorating were completed, and the head-quarters of the division were established, with the second brigade in advance, at Chabatee Kheong, within two miles of the enemy's position in the Padha hills, the march of the remainder being directed as appointed out in inclosure No. 1.

On the 25th ult. boat and pontoon bridges were thrown across the Chabatee and Wabraing rivers, and in the evening a reconnoissance was made, to ascertain the situation of the passes through the hills, and the obstacles to be encountered. The natural ones were considerable, arising principally from the steepness of the ascents, and from the course of deep tide nullahs.

On the 26th, the troops then present crossed the Wabraing by day-break, and were formed into four columns, as per margin. The right and centre columns then advanced to force the two ascertained passes; while the left, with the gun-boats under Capt. Crawford, H.M.'s marine, was to have ascended the river, which appeared to flow through the hills. The boats, however, having grounded on a shoal, Capt. Leslie landed his men, and was then directed to skirt the river, and, if possible, to pass by the extreme right of the first range of hills, with a view of attacking the enemy from their rear, or of intercepting them in their retreat.

The centre column had not proceeded far ere the tocsin of alarm, and shouts from the hills, gave notice where they were occupied, and that the

• Right column, under Brig. Grant, C. B., one twelve-pounder, two six-pounders. The 2d brigade, one comp. 2d Lt. Inf. bat., one ditto of regular pioneers; centre column, Brig. Richards, two twelve-pounders, two howitzers, Lieut. Col. Lindsay. The 1st brigade, two comps. 2d Lt. Inf. bat., one ditto regular pioneers; left column, to act with gun-boats: Capt. Leslie, H.M.'s 34th regt.; two comps. ditto; two ditto 2d Lt. Inf. bat. rifle comp., Mug. lev.; two comps. Mug. pioneers. Reserve, Lieut. Col. Walker, C. B., H.M.'s 34th; one twelve-pounder, two six-pounders; three comps. H.M.'s 34th regt.; three ditto 26th regt. B.N.L.; two ditto 49th; three ditto temporary pioneers; one ditto Mug. ditto; 2d local horse.

enemy were in force. The advance, consisting of the 1st Inf. comp. of the 26th, 28th, 49th, and 63d regts., under the command of Capt. Mason, 49th regt., was directed to gain the summit, which was effected in the most gallant manner. The column was moved to its left, to the attack of a stockade; while the light infantry companies, keeping nearly parallel to it, drove the enemy from several intrenched positions along the crest of the hills: two rounds from the twelve-pounders caused the but partly finished stockade to be abandoned; the men who retired from it immediately occupied strong ground on the heights above; here the left column, from being compelled to diverge from the river, joined, and a smart fire was continued, till the grenadiers of H.M.'s 44th regt., and left grenadiers of the 49th regt. of Bengal N.L., began to ascend at two different points; the enemy then fled, on which the centre column retraced its steps, and defiled through the abandoned pass, while the left column proceeded in furtherance of the orders first given. The ground on the north side of the hills proved to be an extensive plain, intersected by several deep tide nullahs belted with jungle. In such a country the flying foe easily escaped, as the cavalry was unable to pursue, till assisted by the labour of the pioneers. The forward movement was, however, continued till three of the columns united at the Jecjah river; here it was intended to have halted till the artillery, under the protection of the reserve, could be brought up; but a few companies of the 49th regt. N.L., under Lieut. Col. Smith, having been pushed across to ascertain what was in front, the report was made that the enemy were approaching in column, supported by cavalry. So desired an opportunity was immediately embraced, the low state of the tide and the sandy bottom of the river enabling the troops to pass without impediment. The heads of the columns had, however, no sooner debouched from the jungle than the enemy fled, and reached, with but little loss, their works that covered the fords of the Mahatee.

The troops had now been under arms nine hours, and were still anxious to proceed; but a consideration for their physical strength, with an unwillingness to remove still further from the supplies, whose arrival must necessarily be retarded by the nature of the country passed over, caused me to direct that positions, where shelter from the sun might be obtained, should be occupied. The fire of the enemy, while they opposed us, was noisy, but ill-directed. A further consequence of this day's action, beyond the advantage immediately gained, was, that the enemy abandoned their stockades at Kheong Peela (*alias* Chamballa).

The troops, with the exception of the reserve, which did not arrive till near midnight, having given their exertions to enable the artillery to join, bivouacked by brigades.

On the 27th, when the fog dispersed, the order of advance was resumed, and Major Carter, of H.M.'s 44th regt., with three companies of that corps, covered by the light infantry company of H.M.'s 34th regt., was directed to carry a small hill in front of the enemy's works, while the remainder of the force moved forward in column, at quarter-distance, with the artillery on the reverse flank.

The enemy's position was well chosen, being situated on a peninsula, protected by a broad river, whose fords are only passable at nearly low water, and whose banks are not only steep, but were covered with sharp stakes. Their defences consisted of deep intrenchments along the margin, with epaulements left to protect them from an enfilading fire; in the rear, high conical hills, surmounted by pagodas, and surrounded by entrenchments, served as numerous citadels, and appeared to be occupied as such.

On the advance of the party under Major Carter, the enemy that occupied the hill retired across the river, when a fire from those parts of their works that commanded it was immediately opened—four twelve-pounders, two five and a half-inch howitzers, and two six-pounders, were placed in position; while the first brigade was moved to the right to

a tack the column that appeared in that direction, and which I now judge to have been an intended reinforcement: it did not, however, long remain in sight, or reach Mahatee. The fire of the artillery soon silenced the enemy's, and checked the effective fire of their musketry; and, as the fords were then passable, the 2d brigade took ground to the left, in order to cross to the right of the enemy's defences. The 1st brigade, and two *ressals* of horse, were moved, at the same time, forward, the reserve (formed as on the preceding day, with the addition of three companies 2d Lt. Inf. bat., and a rifle company Mug Levy) following.

On the 2d brigade descending into the river, the enemy abandoned their post, while the troops on the right (the situation of the ford having been ascertained) crossed; but, from the steepness of the bank on the opposite side, had great difficulty in entering the works. A *ressal* of horse, with the rifle company Mug Levy, were pushed over still further to our right, to gain the road by which the enemy were retreating, and arrived in time to do some execution among their rear, and to prevent the destruction of bridges on the road to Arracan.

I have omitted to mention that, during the commencement of the action (which lasted about two hours) I received the pleasing intelligence of the near approach of Brig. Gen. M'Bean, with the 5th brigade.

On the 28th, it was necessary to halt, to obtain information, and allow of a junction being formed by the troops still in the rear, and by the flotilla under Commodore Hayes, who was in progress for that purpose. In the evening this was effected, and the enemy's position partly reconnoitred.

On the 29th, the division moved forward at daylight; the advance, under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, consisted of one *ressal* of horse, two six-pounders, two howitzers, 5th brigade, six comp. H.M.'s 54th regt., 2d Lt. Inf. bat., rifle comp. Mug Levy, one comp. regular pioneers, one ditto Mug ditto, sixteen scaling ladders. Considerable delay was occasioned by fog, and which at first prevented the great strength of the enemy's position from being discovered. It occupied a range of connected hills (since ascertained to be from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty feet in height), strong by nature, and rendered still more so by art, escarpment, abatis, and masonry having been resorted to, where those means could be most efficaciously employed. One pass alone leads through them to the capital, and that was defended by a fire of several pieces of artillery, and about three thousand muskets: the whole number of the enemy ranged along the heights may be estimated at from eight to nine thousand men; the ground in front is an extensive valley, entirely clear of jungle, but in depth not altogether out of the range of the enemy's artillery.

Where the advance halted, it was partly covered by a tank; and Brig. Gen. M'Bean made a disposition for acquiring the principal hills in the first range at the commencement of the pass. Four pieces of artillery were ordered forward to cover the attack, and the troops for the assault, consisting of the Lt. Inf. comp., H.M.'s 54th regt., four comp. 2d Lt. Inf. bat., and the Lt. Inf. comp. of the 10th and 16th regts. Madras N.I., with the rifle comp. Mug Levy, were placed under Major Kemm; a support of six comp. 16th regt., Madras N.I., under Capt. French, of that corps, followed. The assault commenced, and in spite of a well-directed fire, and of the steepness of the ascent, which was occasionally nearly perpendicular, many gained the summit. Lieut. Clarke, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. M'Bean, with several of the light infantry company of H.M.'s 54th regt., got their hands on the trench; but even with the assistance such a hold afforded, were unable to maintain their ground: large stones were rolled on them, and smaller ones discharged from bows: the consequence was, they were precipitated to the bottom. In this attempt the efforts were persevered in till every officer was wounded.

I cannot here avoid interrupting the detail to make known to his Exc., that on no occasion could British gallantry be more conspicuously displayed; the conduct of the officers were emulated by the men, and European and native troops vied with each other to equal the example set.

The guns, in the ardour of the moment, had been advanced by Capt. Lamb, who commanded them, so far, that on the retreat of the troops they became too exposed to be longer served; and the retiring of them at the time was impracticable

without the hazard of sacrificing the men, who would have been obliged to effect it by the drag-ropes.

While the attack was being carried on at the pass, the right of the enemy's position was cannonaded, but without any apparent effect: the twelve pounders and heavy howitzers were afterwards moved to play upon the works at the pass: the fire was continued for an hour, but it appearing to be but a useless waste of ammunition, I caused it to be discontinued, and these guns to be withdrawn: at the same time an encampment was marked out, the tents were pitched, and at one o'clock the troops fell back upon them, with the exception of the advance, which was continued during the day in the position they occupied: in the dusk of the evening the wounded were brought off, the guns withdrawn, and the whole retired without further loss, though a heavy fire had been continued by the enemy at intervals during the day.

From observations made, the conviction was established, that the right of the enemy's defences was the key of his position. Here the natural obstacles were the greatest, the approach being protected by a small lake, the ascent being more abrupt, and the height being more considerable. These seemed to have given a confidence in its security; and though the summit was crowned with a stockade, and part of the way up thickly abatised, the number of men to guard it was not considerable. This point was therefore selected for the principal future attack. At the same time, the construction of a battery for four mortars, two 24 pounders, four 12-pounders, and two 54-inch howitzers, to play on the works at the pass, and to draw the enemy's attention entirely to that point, was ordered. The senior engineer officer, Lieut. Thompson, received directions to that effect; and the day of the 30th was employed in bringing from Mahatee the necessary material. At half past seven that evening ground was broken, by three o'clock the battery finished, and before daylight completely armed, when the guns opened, and continued, during the day, a heavy cannonade, which had the effect of checking the enemy's fire, though it was not entirely silenced.

Instructions were given to Brig. Richards to make a night attack with the force as per margin. On the right of the enemy's position, at half past eleven, the appointed rocket signal of success was thrown up; and Lieut. Wroughton, surveying department, in a short time after returned from the height, bringing the grateful intelligence, that though the fire of the enemy had been heavy, the stockade had been gained without a man on our side being killed, and with only a few slightly wounded. A copy of the brigadier's report of the affair (No. 2) is herewith enclosed.

A reinforcement of the remainder of the 1st brigade, with two six-pounders on elephants, was immediately despatched. Arrangements had also been made for storming the work at the pass, on the morning of the 1st, should the fire from the battery have produced such an effect as would almost ensure the certainty of success. Brigadier Richards was also directed to commence, at daylight, an attack on the defences of the intervening heights.

The difficulty of carrying the guns up the hill caused a delay, and it was near seven o'clock before one was mounted, a few rounds from which silenced the fire of the six pounder that the enemy had planted on the next summit, when the brigadier advanced to the assault. The enemy did not stand; advantage was taken of the panic of the moment: the detachment under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, which consisted as follows: A subaltern's detachment of artillery, sixty troopers (dismounted), 3d brigade except four comp. of H.M.'s 54th regt., who were attached to the 5th brigade; four comp. 2d Lt. Inf. bat., thirty flotilla seamen, detachment of regular pioneers, with six scaling ladders, allotted to the attack of the pass, was directed

• Right column—Major Carter, H.M.'s 44th regt., two comp. of H.M.'s 44th ditto, two ditto (grenadiers), 26th regt., thirty troopers (dismounted). Left column—Two comp. of H.M.'s 44th regt., one ditto 26th regt. (light infantry company), one ditto 49th regt. (ditto ditto), thirty flotilla seamen. Reserve, under Capt. Shelton, H.M.'s 44th regt., two comp. of H.M.'s 44th ditto (grenadiers), 49th regt., forty pioneers.

rected to move forward. The enemy were soon seen abandoning all the heights: from that moment opposition ceased, and Arracan was gained.

It has been my province to lay before his Exc. a succession of operations, which have accomplished the first object directed by the instruction emanating from the Gov. Gen. in Council; but to the duty of doing justice to the merits of the force collectively, and to individuals separately who had the opportunity of putting themselves more conspicuously forward, I own myself incompetent; and I must trust to his Exc.'s discernment to appreciate how truly a claim to his approbation has been perfected by the division, more from his knowledge of what they have had to encounter, than from any representation I am able to make. The political agent, T. C. Robertson, Esq., not only previous to the force quitting Chittagong, but to the present period, has been zealously and indefatigably engaged in rendering every assistance that the civil power could command: his arrangements on all occasions have tended to the advantage of the whole, and to the accommodation of individuals; and I truly rejoice at this opportunity of publicly acknowledging that the greatest benefit has been derived from his presence.

Commodore Hayes has, on all occasions, rendered an aid the most effectual, and had it not been for the assistance afforded by the flotilla under his command, the arrival of the force before Arracan would have been almost impracticable. Every exertion was made by him to co-operate, and when insurmountable obstacles prevented the further approach of the gun-boats to the scene of action, he landed two twenty-four pounders, and with the British seamen, dragged them and their appurtenances, a distance of five miles, to the encampment before Arracan, rendering them available for any service on which they could be usefully employed.

Brig. Gen. M'Bean gave me the benefit of his judgment and experience, and the effectual aid of his directing superintendence; to offer a further remark on the known seal of one, who has so firmly established his claim to honourable fame, would, I fear, in me be but an assumption: to his Exc. the claims of Brig. Gen. M'Bean are fully known.

The assiduity of Brig. Grant, C.B., commanding 2d brigade; of Brig. Richards, commanding 1st brigade; of Brig. Fair, commanding 5th brigade; and of Lieut. Col. Lindsay, commanding artillery division, demand that I should state to his Exc., that their example and their directions materially contributed to the success of our operations.

Did the limits of a despatch allow of my mentioning, separately, the officers who commanded corps, I should feel myself most particularly bound to name them; and proud should I be in being the instrument of more especially recording their deserts, than, while bearing testimony to the merits of all, in saying that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, performed his duty, equally by gallantry in the field, and by the willing endurance of privations, that the division might move forward.

I may, however, I hope, be pardoned in representing, that the Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen., Lieut. Scott, rendered me the most effectual assistance: that the First Dep. Asst. Quart. Mast. Gen., Capt. Drummond, conducted the duties of his department with judgment, with the greatest personal exertion, and with the most indefatigable perseverance. The Second Dep. Asst. Quart. Mast. Gen., Lieut. Paton, has also established his claim to a particular notice. The Asst. Com. Gen., Capt. Bannerman, has had no common difficulties to encounter, in effectually arranging for the continued supplies of the troops: the means of conveyance by land, at his command, never exceeded a week's supply. The Superintendent Surg., Dr. Grant, has, on every occasion, provided for the comfort and relief of the sick and wounded; and, with other medical officers, was ever forward, while the troops were engaged, to render immediate assistance. To Lieut. Wroughton, of the survey department, I am particularly indebted, not only for the reconnoissances he made when we neared the enemy, but especially for discovering the paths by which Brig. Richards, with the column under his command, gained the right of the enemy's position. Lieut. Thompson, the senior engineer officer, displayed zeal and practical proficiency in the performance of his duty: to Capt. Wilkie more especially, and to

the other officers of the pioneers generally, the advance of the division may be mainly attributed; a road of nearly one hundred and fifty miles in length has, by the labour of the pioneers, under their judicious directions, been completed; many morasses rendered passable, and innumerable nullahs bridged. I much fear that the continued exposure to the sun will, for some time, deprive the division of the benefits of Capt. Wilkie's services, who persevered in doing his duty, till success crowned our efforts, though suffering from severe indisposition.

If ever instances of mental energy, triumphing over bodily infirmity, were exemplified, they have been displayed by Col. Gardner, of the 2d Local Horse, who, on each occasion, when there was a probability of the cavalry being engaged, caused himself to be removed from his palanquin to be placed on his horse, though so weakened by long sickness as to be unable, for any length of time, to prolong the exertion.

This despatch will be delivered by Lieut. Bellew, my military secretary; he has entitled himself to my confidence, and is enabled to afford his Exc. the best information on many points connected with this country.

For my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Hawkins, I beg to solicit his Exc.'s notice, and to strongly recommend him for any mark of approbation; and, I can confidently assert, that both from talent and education, he promises to prove a credit to the profession.

Inclosed are returns of the casualties that have occurred during the several actions with the enemy since the division entered Arracan, and also of the ordnance found in position on the east front of the heights covering the capital: the quantity captured is so widely dispersed, that there has not yet been time to allow it being ascertained.

Several *sirdars* have surrendered themselves, and prisoners are hourly being brought to the camp. Grounding my opinion on the general assertion of the captives, I may venture to suggest the probability that not one thousand of the Burmese, who were serving under Atown Munji, will reach Ava, but by the permission of the Governor-General.

I have, &c.
T. W. MORRISON, Brig. Gen.,
Com. S. E. division.

Inclosure (No. 1).

Extract from Division Orders. Camp, Kaykrang-ding, March 24, 1825.

On the breaking up of the present camp, protection detachments are to be formed, consisting, at Chanking, of one company of H.M.'s 44th regt., 2d Lt. Inf. bat., 10th regt. Madras Nat. Inf., 16th ditto.

One company at Kaykrangding, one *ressal* of 2d Local Horse, H.M.'s 54th regt. Bengal Nat. Inf., 43d ditto, 49th ditto ditto.

The senior officer of the whole to command. Names and dates of commissions of officers to be employed on this important duty, to be immediately sent to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following are the arrangements for the advance of the force: head-quarters to be established this evening on the south bank of the Chabette river. To march at daylight to-morrow morning for the same place—4 *ressals* of the 2d Local Horse.

Artillery Division.—Head-quarters, with four twelve-pounders, two five and a half inch howitzers, two six-pounders, 1st brigade native troops, left wing 2d Lt. Inf. bat., rifle company Mug Levy.

To embark at six A.M. for the same destination: five companies of H.M.'s 44th regt., on board the gun-boats that will be appropriated for their conveyance, and proceed to the Chabette river, where it will land and join the 1st brigade. Horses and cattle belonging to the officers to be crossed to the camp of Kaykrangding this evening, and proceed with the column of march to-morrow.

On Saturday, the 26th instant, the 5th brigade to move to Kaykrangding, under the arrangements communicated yesterday, as for to-morrow, by the Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General; on Sunday, the 27th instant, four companies of H.M.'s 44th regt.

Four companies 2d Lt. Inf. bat. are to cross to Kaykrangding, under directions that will be issued by Brig. Gen. M'Bean, who will be pleased to effect a junction of his column with the advance column when

when the arrival of the commissariat cattle will permit him to move forward.

The troops, on leaving their present encampment, are to be supplied with two days' provisions.

W. B. SCOTT, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Copy Letter from Brig. Gen. Richards to Capt. Scott, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen., dated Camp, before Arracan, 1st April 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., commanding the south-eastern division, that the storming party he did me the honour of entrusting to my charge, yesterday evening completely succeeded in effecting the object desired, with the bayonet, and without the loss of a man. That after the junction of the remainder of my brigade with the two six-pounders, I made my arrangements for prosecuting the success I had obtained last night; the result of which is well-known to the Brigadier-General.

In making this report, I cannot refrain from expressing my most sincere thanks to every officer and man, both European and native, engaged, for the spirit and gallantry they displayed, and I feel it my duty to state, that I received every assistance from my brigade-major, (Capt. B. Fernie, and from the active exertions of Capt. Hugh Gordon, who volunteered to accompany me.

I cannot close this letter without stating my high sense of gratitude to Lieut. Wroughton, of the surveying department, who accompanied me for the purpose of pointing out the road, for the judgment and ability with which he executed the difficult task of leading my advance to the point of attack, to which I chiefly attribute my having so completely succeeded in gaining possession of such a very strong post (the key of the enemy's position), without any loss.

I have, &c.

W. RICHARDS, Brig. Gen. comg. 1st. brig.

Copy Letter from Brig. Gen. Richards to Capt. Scott, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen., dated Camp, before Arracan, 1st April 1825.

Sir: I deem it my duty to bring to the notice of Brig. Gen. Morrison, commanding the south-eastern division, the very gallant conduct of a havildar of the light company of the 26th regt. Nat. Inf., by name Summer Sing, who was one among the very first of those who entered the enemy's stockade yesterday evening, and who, by displaying an example of coolness to those who followed him, clearly shewed what a noble weapon of offence the bayonet is, when wielded by a resolute and determined soldier.

In mentioning the gallant conduct of an individual of the 26th regt. Nat. Inf., I cannot refrain from stating, that that of the corps altogether has been, ever since it has been employed on the present service, most exemplary in every respect, whether it regards their gallantry, discipline, and readiness in the field, or their patient endurance of privations, which such a service as the one they have been engaged in has called on them to endure. I trust, therefore, that the Brigadier-General will do me the honour of bringing these circumstances to the notice of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that the impression which may have been attached to the name of the regiment, in consequence of the participation of some dissolute characters in the unfortunate mutiny of the late 47th regt. at Barrackpore, may be removed.

I have, &c. W. RICHARDS.

Return of Wounded of the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., in Action with the Enemy on the 26th March 1825.

2d Local Horse—2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 3 horses missing.

Right Wing H.M.'s 44th Regt.—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, 1 bheestie, 1 bullock man, wounded.

Right Wing H.M.'s 54th Regt.—1 drummer, 1 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regt. B. N. I.—2 rank and file, 1 bheestie, wounded.

49th Regt. B. N. I.—2 rank and file wounded.

W. B. SCOTT, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., in Action with the Enemy on the 27th of March 1825.

2d Local Horse—2 horses wounded.

Artillery Division—2 rank and file wounded.

Right Wing of H.M.'s 44th Regt.—4 rank and file wounded.

H.M.'s 54th Regt.—1 sergeant killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

26th Regt. B. N. I.—1 captain, 2 subadars, 1 sergeant or havildar, 13 rank and file, wounded.

49th Regt. B. N. I.—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant or havildar, 10 rank and file, wounded.

49th Regt. B. N. I.—4 rank and file wounded.

Left Wing 62d Regt. B. N. I.—3 rank and file wounded.

Pioneers—1 sergeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

26th Regt. B. N. I.—Capt. Seymour, slightly.

42d Regt. B. N. I.—Lieut. McKean, severely, not dangerously.

W. B. SCOTT, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the South-Eastern Division of the Army under the command of Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., in Action with the Enemy between the periods of the 26th March and 1st April 1825.

Camp, Arracan, April 2, 1825.

General Staff—1 wounded.

2d Local Horse—6 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Artillery Division—1 bombardier killed; 3 rank and file, 3 gun-drivers, wounded.

H.M.'s 44th Regt.—4 rank and file wounded.

H.M.'s 54th Regt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 volunteer, 1 sergeant or havildar, 12 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regt. B. N. I.—2 rank and file wounded.

42d Regt. B. N. I.—7 rank and file wounded.

2d Light Infantry Battalion—2 havildars, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 jemadar, 5 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file, wounded;—2 rank and file since dead.

10th Regt. M. N. I.—1 havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 13 rank and file wounded.

16th Regt. M. N. I.—1 captain, 1 havildar, 9 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 sergeant or havildar, 29 rank and file, 1 bheestie, wounded.

Mug Levy Rifle Company, 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers—1 captain wounded.

W. B. SCOTT, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Return of Officers Killed and Wounded of the South-Eastern Division of the Army, under the command of Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., in Action with the Enemy between the periods of the 26th March and 1st April 1825.

Camp, Arracan, April 2, 1825.

Killed.

16th Regt. M. N. I.—Capt. A. French.

Wounded.

General Staff—Lieut. J. Clarke, A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. McKean, severely, not dangerously.

H.M.'s 54th Regt.—Capt. E. A. Evanson, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. H. W. Harris, severely, not dangerously; volunteer Mr. J. Graham, slightly.

2d Light Infantry Battalion—Major W. H. Kenn, slightly.

16th Regt. M. N. I.—Lieut. J. K. Luard, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. F. B. White, slightly; Lieut. H. S. Gibbston, slightly.

Pioneers—Capt. P. B. Filton, severely, right leg since amputated.

W. B. SCOTT, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen.

A. LINDSAY, Lieut. Col. Comg. Artil. with S. E. Div. of the Army.

Camp, Rajapatta, April 2, 1825.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

GEO. SWINTON, Sec. to Government.

Return of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c. taken in the Enemy's fortified Position on the Heights of Arracan, on the Morning of the 1st April 1825, by the Army under the command of Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B.

1 iron nine-pounder (burst), 2 iron six pounders, 7 iron and 2 brass four pounders, 4 iron three pounders, 5 iron and 2 brass two-pounders, 2 iron and 2 brass one and an half pounder, 1 brass half-pounder, 8 jingals, 385 loose shot of different sizes, 280 lbs. powder.

A. LINDSAY, Lieut. Col. Com. Artil. with S. E. Div. of the Army.

Camp, Rajapatta, April 2, 1825.

London Gazette, October 15.

India Board, Oct. 15, 1825.

Despatches have been received at the East India House from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated the 16th April 1825, of which despatches, and of their inclosures, the following are extracts and copies:—

Extract of a Letter from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated 16th April 1825.

We take this opportunity to transmit the copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Marine, dated the 4th of this month, with inclosures from Capt. Hardy, of the Hon. Company's marine, employed in the operations against Tavoy and Mergul, and also in an enterprising but unsuccessful attack on Ramree. The whole of these reports appear very creditable to the officers of the marine employed on the occasions to which they relate.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Meriton, Esq., Superintendent of Marine, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 4th April 1825.

Hon. Sir: Having received a communication from Capt. Henry Hardy, commanding the Hon. Company's frigate Hastings, giving cover to copies of correspondence between that officer and Commodore Hayles and Lieut. Col. Hampton, strongly expressive of the satisfaction of the latter officer on the subject therein contained, as also detailing to the Commodore the service of the Hastings in a manner highly creditable to her commander, officers, crew, and detachment, I deem it my duty to transmit extract of Capt. Hardy's letter and copies of the above papers, for the information of the hon. the Governor in Council.

In forwarding these documents, I beg to state the sincere gratification I feel in bringing to the notice of your honourable board the services of Capt. Hardy, and those under his command, which have been executed in a manner so highly creditable to themselves and all concerned.

I have, &c.

HENRY MERITON, Superintendent.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Henry Hardy, commanding the E. I. Company's frigate Hastings, dated Cheduba Roads, 22d Feb. 1825.

I inclose a copy of my report to Commodore Hayles, which will fully inform you of our proceedings lately; I also forward copies of Lieut. Col. Hampton's letter of thanks and detachment orders, together with a copy of the return of our killed and wounded in the late attack on Ramree.

Copy of a Report from Capt. Hardy to Commodore Hayles, dated from on board the frigate Hastings, Ramree harbour, 5th Feb. 1825.

Sir: The Henry Meriton has been detained to convey to you and Gen. Morrison the result of the operations against Ramree, which, I regret to state, have failed, from causes which Lieut. Col. Hampton will more properly explain. I am

See Asiatic Journal, vol. xix., p. 638.

See Asiatic Journal, vol. xx., p. 332.

happy to say, the Lieut. Col. speaks in high terms of the good conduct and bravery of our seamen and marines; and I beg to recommend all the officers under my command to the notice of Government, as deserving every praise for their exertions and valour on every occasion.

Previous to this attack with the military, we had, with a party of seamen and marines, under Lieut. Wyndham, several skirmishes with the enemy, and had succeeded in defeating them in two successive attacks, and in taking and burning two of their villages, strongly defended by 500 men, sent from Ramree for the purpose; two prisoners were taken, one of them a chieftain that commanded the party. I am sorry to add, that Thomas Power, a marine, was seriously wounded on one of these occasions, but is getting better. I reconnoitred the creek under a smart fire, and gave the Lieut. Col. the result of all my observations, and also every professional information connected with the service. Inclosed is a return of our killed and wounded: our boats suffered from the enemy's shot.

I further beg to acquaint you, that the ships and vessels under my orders at Cheduba, have been actively employed on the enemy's coasts and possessions since I took command.

The sergeant and six privates of H.M.'s 54th regt., on board the Hon. Company's armed cutter Matchless, for their health, volunteered to serve on this occasion with our marines, under Lieut. Bell; and they are of course included in the Lieut. Col.'s detachment orders and letters of thanks, copies of which I forward for your information, and beg to add my testimony to that of the Lieut. Colonel in favour of Lieut. Bell: I regret to say one of them fell, and one was slightly wounded; the others I would forward in the Meriton, but they have expressed a wish to remain until their comrades are well. I have consented to their application, as we are all under orders for Arracan.

The cutter Matchless is now going into Cheduba creek to undergo repairs and caulking, after which I intend examining Chandowah, and some of the creeks on the eastern side of Ramree channel, that are said to lead into the Irrawaddy, unless called up to Arracan.

By this opportunity I have the pleasure to forward to you a plan of Ramree channel, creek, and harbour, as surveyed by my orders, by Lieut. Wyndham and Harrison, assisted by Mr. Carless, master's mate of this ship, and beg to recommend those officers to your consideration, as deserving notice.

I have, &c.

H. HARDY, Capt. commanding the Marine Forces, Cheduba.

Report of the Killed and Wounded of the Hon. Company's Frigate Hastings, at the attack on Ramree, 3d Feb. 1825.

Killed.—Mr. J. Graves, master's mate.

Wounded.—John Welsh, quarter-master, severely (since dead); J. Hargrave, seaman, severely; John Henry, boatswain's mate, slightly; M. Lowes and Thomas Patten, seamen, slightly.

H. HARDY, Captain.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort William, March 25, 1825.—The Hon. the Court of Directors have enjoined correctness in wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.

The following are the sums limited by regulations: any property left in excess will disqualify for the above pension, viz.

Widow of a	
Colonel	£4,000
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,000
Major	2,500
Captain or Surgeon.....	2,000
Lieut. or Asst. Surg.	1,000
Ensign or Cornet	760
Commissary of Ordnance	2,000

Widow

Widow of a
Dep. Commissary of Ordnance 1,000
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Deputy ditto, Conductor, and all other inferior warrant officers 750

ADDITIONAL RECRUITING DEPÔTS.

Fort William, April 5, 1825.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to sanction the formation of additional recruiting depôts at Allahabad, Buxar, and Futtehghur; not only for the raising of recruits for the native regiments on service, but for their drill, instruction, and equipment.

The personal allowance of the officers in charge shall be 100 rupees per month for 400 effective recruits or under; to commence when fifty recruits are approved:—beyond 500, the allowance to be increased 200 rupees.

The usual horse allowance will also be granted to the officers commanding recruiting depôts, with an office establishment.

Drill instructors, &c. from the old corps, employed from the several recruiting depôts, shall be entitled to full batta while so employed.

The personal and contingent allowances above mentioned are to have retrospective effect with the several levies now in being.

A donation of 500 rupees will be passed to every officer commanding a recruiting depôt for every 1,000 recruits he may deliver over to corps of the line.

Privates of the several provincial corps, not exceeding twenty-five years of age, who are perfectly fit for active service, and willing to enter corps of the line, shall not be sent to the recruiting depôts, but allowed to join regiments at once.—These transfers to be made gradually, so that the provincial battalions may not be reduced below the numbers required for their respective civil duties.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

April 4. Mr. M. H. Turnbull, third judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. E. Maxwell, fourth judge of ditto, ditto, ditto.

Mr. R. Creighton, judge and magistrate of Dindigul.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 25, 1824.—Asst. surg. J. W. Boyd to have medical charge (temporarily) of civil station of Ghazepore.

Head-Quarters, March 28.—Asst. surg. Bousfield to proceed in medical charge of a detachment of recovered men of H.M.'s regts. proceeding to Rangoon.

Appointment of Lieut. Tweedale, 3d N.I., to

officiate as a sub-assist. com. gen. with Brig. Gen. Morrison, confirmed; date 3d March.

Appointment of Lieut. Kinloch, 50th N.I., to act as cantonment adj. at Lohargong, on departure of Lieut. Parker, confirmed; date 16th March.

March 30.—Capt. Pratt (late app. a dep. judge adv. gen.) posted to Cawnpore division of army.

March 31.—Ens. E. A. Tweedale removed from 3d, and posted to 24th N.I. at Delhi.

Cornets and Ensigns posted to Regiments as follows, and directed to join by water: Light Cavalry. Cornets D. G. A. E. H. McIlhenny, 3d, at Secm. much. A. W. W. Fraser, 3d, at Muttra. J. G. Campbell, 7th, at Nusseerabad. Native Infantry. Ensigns W. C. Carter, 34th, at Secnapore. C. Cook, 21st, at Muttra. C. Cooper, 23d, at Futtehghur. A. F. Tytler, 24th, at Muttra. G. F. Tytler, 45th, at Dinapore. J. Robertson, 14th, at Sylhet. T. Mackintosh, 24th, at Delhi. W. Thursty, 5th, at Almora. M. Nicolson, 26th, at Arracan. H. W. Burt, 40th, at Assam. J. H. Blanchard, 63d, at Gough. W. Lyford, 3d, at Benares. C. J. C. Collins, 40th, at Chedulia. W. Alston, 34th, at Secnapore. J. P. Sharpe, 40th, at Cawnpore. W. Innes, 8th, at Haldob. J. Campbell, 29th, at Neemuch. T. Gould, 21st, at Muttra. W. H. C. Bluet, 10th, at Barrackpore. C. Campbell, 42d, at Arracan. R. Elling, 2d Europ. regt., at Dinapore. W. F. Campbell, 50th N.I., at Nusseerabad. E. T. Erskine, 27th, at Comillah. B. W. D. Cooke, 32d, at Nusseerabad. A. Jack, 30th, at Midnapore. T. H. v. ing, 1st, at Gurrawarra. J. J. Hamilton, 23d, at Futtehghur. C. C. Jenkin, 18th, at Secnapore. C. Erskine, 33d, at Muttra. W. Fenton, 10th, at Nusseerabad. R. H. De Montmorency, 22d, at Sylhet. G. Greene, 44th, at Sylhet. F. H. Lardner, 17th, at Bhopalpoore. J. H. Phillips, 10th, at Benares. H. Haldane, 45th, at Dinapore. W. J. Martin, 9th, at Bareilly. W. F. Phipps, 24th, at Delhi. G. W. Hamilton, 33d, at Kurnaul. A. P. Graham, 25th, at Penang. W. Fraser, 61st, at Barrackpore. J. D. W. C. J. Mott, 20th, at Barrackpore. W. C. Birch, 5th, at Almora. J. Southernland, 26th, at Arracan. M. Hyalop, 30th, at Banda. G. P. Lloyd, 41st, at Kewah. J. Charleston, 46th, at Assam.

Capt. Hepthill, 30th N.I., directed to raise recruits at Dinapore.

Brig. Knox's station order of 3d Jan. last directing Capt. Sandy, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., to take charge of 1st comp. pioneers on departure of Lieut. Nash, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Fort William, April 5. Lieut. H. Todd, 21st N.I., to officiate as an examiner in College of Fort William.

Capt. R. Burney, 24th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Capt. H. L. White, 30th N.I., maj. of brig. at Chittagong, to have charge of Jagherdars' estates during absence of Lieut. Col. Hickman.

Mr. E. Buckle admitted to artill. and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Mr. W. H. Dyke admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Resignation of H.C.'s service tendered by Officiating Asst. Surg. Pichthorn, accepted by Government.

10th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. McLaren to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. H. Boulton to be lieut., from 19th Aug. 1824, in suc. to Scott dec.

Head-Quarters, April 6.—Appointment of Lieut. Lewis to act as adj. to 30th N.I., v. Hallerton removed to 30th, confirmed; date 18th March.

April 7.—10th Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. G. Macan to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. McLaren prom.

April 8.—Hundred and Prov. Bat. Lieut. O. Irvine, 33d N.I., to be adj.

Appointment of Lieut. Woodburn to act as int. and quart. mast. to 4th N.I., in room of Lieut. Fowle permitted to join his corps, confirmed; date 1st Aug. 1824.

April 9.—Appointment of Lieut. Douglas to officiate as int. and quart. mast. to 40th N.I., confirmed; date 25th Feb. 1825.

Ensigns

Ensigns G. F. Tytler, 42th, and W. H. C. Bluet, 10th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Fort William, April 11.—Messrs. H. T. Tucker, A. Lee, J. Ferri, R. Boyd, H. Maynard, W. Elliott, and J. Ewart admitted cadets of infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Mr. R. Buchan admitted an assist. surg.

April 15.—Asst. surg. J. Grant to officiate as sen. assist. to Presidency General Hospital, and in med. charge of prisoners in goal during absence of Asst. surg. Wood proceeding to Europe on duty.

Asst. surg. A. R. Jackson to be 2d-assist. to Presidency General Hospital, v. Grant.

Asst. surg. H. Cavell to be dep. apothecary to Hon. Comp. v. Jackson.

Mr. J. Hardie, surg., to do duty (temporarily) as an assist. surg. on establishment.

Head-Quarters, April 11.—Appointment of Lieut. Thompson, 50th N.I., to have charge of 1st comp. pioneers, confirmed; date 24th March.

Appointment of Lieut. R. W. Bentson, 15th N.I., to act as maj. of brig. in Cuttack, during absence of Capt. Faithful, confirmed; date 25th April.

Ens. J. H. Phillips, 60th N.I., to do duty with 1st Gren. bat. at Dittagong.

Appointment of Lieut. Euphrat to act as adj. to 42d N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Gibbs, confirmed; date 6th March.

April 12.—Ensigns Farmer and Mitchell to do duty with 20th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Ensigns J. Remington, W. H. Dyke, D. T. Caddy, H. T. Tucker, A. Lee, J. Ferri, and H. Maynard to do duty with 20th N.I. at Barrackpore. Ens. R. Boyd to do duty with 42d regt. Ens. W. Elliott to do duty with 49th regt. Ens. J. Ewart to do duty with 42d regt.

Appointment of Asst. Surg. Mackinnon to have med. charge of 1st N.I., confirmed; date 2d April.

Capt. Chapman to act as detachment staff to troops at Rungpoor, in Assam, during absence on duty of the brigade major; date 29th March.

Lieut. Patch to officiate as adj. to left wing of 10th regt. during its separation from head quarters of regt.; date 2d April.

April 13.—Lieut. Whitour to act as adj. to right wing of 33d N.I. during its separation from head quarters of regt.; date 24th March.

Lieut. Bellow to act as staff to detachments under Lieut. Col. Cook, Thoburn, consisting of 10th and 50th regts. N.I.; date 23d March.

4th or 6th N.I. Lieut. J. S. Rotton to be int. and quart. mast.

April 14.—Lieut. J. B. Fenton, 67th N.I., to be adj. to Maj. Wilson's levy.

April 15.—Regt. of 4th Lieut. Adj. and Quart. Mast. T. A. Laurence, app. to 4th bat., and Lieut. Adj. and Quart. Mast. D. Osley to 2d bat.

April 16.—Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen. to Brig. Major Shuldham's div. to perform duties of dep. post mast. to ditto.

Lieut. Whitour to act as adj. to left wing of 33d N.I. during its separation from head quarters, date 2d April. Lieut. W. also to act as station staff at Moorut from 31st March.

Asst. surg. Patigrove to do duty with 4th N.I. as a temp. arrangement; date 1st April.

Asst. surg. H. Clark posted to 24th N.I.

Lieut. S. W. Bennett removed from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 6th comp. 4th bat. of artill., v. Hutton.

Lieut. L. Burroughs removed from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat. of artill., v. Lieut. C. H. Wiggins removed from latter to former.

Lieut. Rotton to join his appointment when removed from present duty.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 2. Lieut. Humphreys, artill. for health.—4. Lieut. R. W. Halhed, 20th N.I., for health (instead of to Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. G. Emly, artill., on private affairs. Asst. surg. C. C. Johnson, 20th N.I., on private affairs. 12. Maj. G. P. Parker, 20th N.I., on private affairs.

To Sea.—April 15. Brev. Capt. W. Jover, 64th N.I., for nine months, for health.

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To Mauritius.—April 5. Capt. M. C. Weber, 34th N.I., for 12 months, for health.

To New South Wales.—April 4. Brev. Capt. W. H. Sleeman, 1st N.I., for 18 months, for health.

Cawnpore.—Lieut. R. Colebrooke, 27th N.I., to the Mauritius.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSACTIONS IN BHURTPORE.

We understand that native accounts mention, that the disturbances at Bhurtpore have been amicably settled through the mediation of the Jhace. How far this may be correct we do not pretend to say.—[*Hom. Cour.*, April 23.]

It is said that warlike preparations are still making, and troops collecting, on account of the recent disturbances at Bhurtpore. Should it become necessary to attack the place, we have no fear for the result. The Jants are certainly a brave and warlike people; and their courage will, no doubt, be increased and sustained by the recollection of former success; but they have never yet experienced the full effect of British artillery. Hattrass, we believe, was considered by the natives of Hindostan, and even by our own officers, to be as strong as Bhurtpore; but we all recollect what a short stand it made against the powerful and judicious measures that were employed for its reduction.—[*Ibid.*, April 30.]

We have hitherto delayed saying any thing about the present disturbances at Bhurtpore, in the hope of being able to offer our readers some circumstantial news regarding the operations in that quarter, arising out of the attempt on the part of the uncle of the youthful successor of Bulder Singh to invest himself with the sole management of the country during the little boy's minority. An injunction having, however, been laid on the editors of Calcutta papers, by the Supreme Government, not to publish any thing regarding Bhurtpore, we are deprived of our principal sources of intelligence. We can, therefore, only acquaint our readers, from the slender materials in our possession, that it has been found necessary to equip an immense force, with eighty pieces of artillery, to proceed against the self-elected regent; and that it is very probable, from the determined hostility of the Jants, there will be a little hot work before the monsoon commences. We only hope that the issue may be more like the usual result of our Indian campaigns than the former attacks on the fortress of Bhurtpore. Our present opponent is a near relative of the warlike chieftain, Rungset Singh.—[*Asiatic Jour.*, 6th May.]

It appears, by a letter we have received from Delhi, that on the 1st of April, Sir David Ochterlony, commanding at Meerut, was informed that the Jants were at different stations. The King's regent, &c.

from Cawnpore had not then arrived.—
[*Bom. Cour.*, May 4.

NEWSPAPER BROILS.

[Some time back we had occasion to express our regret, that the editors of the *John Bull* and *Hurkaru*, Calcutta newspapers, should feel it necessary to obtrude their disputes upon the public in India. These differences (the merits of which we have neither the means nor the inclination to discuss) have at length reached their acme. In our last number we quoted a "notice" from the first-mentioned paper, as a specimen of the style which the editors employ towards one another. We subjoin copies of the published correspondence between the two editors, which preceded the "notice" referred to.—*Ed.*]

From the Editor of the *Hurkaru* to the Editor of the *John Bull*.

Calcutta, April 4th, 1825.

Sir: Reflection has carried conviction to my mind, that it ill-becomes me, as an officer and a gentleman, to allow the letters recently published in the *John Bull*, and signed M., to pass without such a notice as this; but as I erred in judgment in having publicly replied to them in the first instance, I had no other means of again setting myself at liberty to act in another way, than those which were available by my giving you a warning in respect to the future. That warning you have thought proper to disregard; and, in a markedly insulting manner, to publish in your paper of this morning a letter signed A. O., which, for falsehood and cowardly insolence, is as bad as the former, and (after the warning I gave), if possible still less to be pardoned. For the insult you have put upon me personally, by the deliberate publication of such an epistle, I have to demand that you do, in reply to this, send me a sufficient apology; and farther, that you give me up the names of both the mendacious and infamous scoundrels by whom the letters above-named were written.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

R. A. MACNAGHTEN.

C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.

I wish your answer to be sent, and speedily, to the *Hurkaru Office*, and not to my private residence.

The Reply.

Sir: Without admitting your right, after the conduct you have pursued towards me in your capacity of editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, to call on me in your private capacity—a capacity in which you are wholly unknown to me—yet, as the tendency of your letter is evident, I have to request that any future communications to me may be addressed through my friend, Capt. Husband, H.M.'s 87th regt., No. 5, Rampart Barracks, Fort William.

Your demand from me of an apology, and the name of any writer in the *John Bull*, cannot be complied with.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. B. GREENLAW.

To the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*.
No. 5, Rampart Barracks.

An interview accordingly took place between Capt. Husband and Mr. R. Neave, on the part of Mr. McNaghten, the same afternoon. Mr. Neave required that the author of the letter signed A. O. should be given up, or that the editor of the *John Bull* should give Mr. McNaghten the satisfaction he required. On the ensuing morning Capt. H. delivered to Mr. N. the following paper:

"Mr. McNaghten calls upon Mr. Greenlaw to give up the author of a letter, signed A. O., in the *John Bull* of April 4th, 1825, or to give him personal satisfaction for the insults contained therein. Capt. Husband, friend to Mr. Greenlaw, refuses to let Mr. Greenlaw meet Mr. McNaghten, from the circumstance of highly degrading language having been applied to Mr. McNaghten in the *Scotsman in the East* newspapers of the 13th and 15th January 1820; and such notice not having been taken of them as Capt. Husband considers essential to society."

The passages referred to in the *Scotsman* we forbear quoting; they contain terms, directly applied to the editor of the *Hurkaru*, of a very degrading character.

Mr. Greenlaw, the editor of the *John Bull*, is the coroner of Calcutta; Mr. McNaghten, the editor of the *Hurkaru*, is a lieutenant in the Company's service, and deputy judge advocate of the Bengal army. The rank of these individuals in society increases our regret at the manner in which their disputes are conducted.

The following paragraph in the *Scotsman* of April 13, may perhaps be connected with these disputes.

"We yesterday received a letter from the chief-secretary to Government, mentioning various articles which appeared in the *Scotsman* during the past month of March, as highly objectionable, indeed so much so, that we are informed, we should have been visited by Government with a serious mark of its displeasure had not the insertion in the *John Bull* of articles on certain subjects of a very *non me tangere* nature, furnished to us, in the eye of Government, a plea of provocation for our highly-objectionable conduct. This is a severe reprimand, certainly; but although we have ventured now and then a few remarks which could not be perfectly palatable, still we must concede to Government the praise of having been, on the present occasion, exceedingly impartial, as the same envelope which gave cover to the displeasure of Government, conveyed to us the copy of

a very proper and well-merited reprimand, bestowed from the same high quarter on our graceless brother of the *John Bull*, who is, in substance, stated not only to have disregarded certain orders, but to have broken his own brittle assurances of amendment and repentance."—[*Cal. Scotsman*, April 13.

ESCAPE OF A SEPOY.

Extract of a letter from Asseerghur:—In the course of exertions to stop the progress of a fire that broke out in the sepoy's lines a few days ago, a sepoy of the 7th regt. having, in the confusion of the scene, got to the brink of the precipice,* lost his footing, and fell headlong over, not less than 112 feet. After a descent of about five and twenty feet, he struck upon a projecting rock (which, no doubt, considerably broke his fall), and was from thence precipitated perpendicularly to the bottom, amongst immense stones: two of these fragments received his head between them, and it was literally jammed in, so that it was no easy matter to extricate him. Every person present naturally pronounced him dashed to pieces; but not a limb, not a bone was broken, nor the slightest contusion to be seen; and the only work for the doctor was bleeding, and some healing application to a grazed shoulder. The poor fellow was not quite himself for several hours (no wonder, indeed); but he is now alive, and doing well!

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

A passage to and from India, in these days, is considered, what it really is, as to risk or danger, a mere trifle; but we are decidedly in favour of a steam-vessel for a winter passage, off the Cape, and for this reason: ships homeward-bound, in encountering heavy westerly gales, are obliged to keep off from the land, to take advantage of the most powerful current which sets round the bank of Lagullas, running stronger in proportion to the strength of the westerly gale. So strong, indeed, is the current, that we have ourselves been set against a strong westerly gale 96, 80, and 76 miles in three days respectively. Without this current, ships would often be delayed much longer than they are by these gales. A steam-boat need not seek the current. By keeping in shore she would not encounter so hard gales, nor so heavy a sea, and would be enabled to make her passage round the Cape with speed and security.—[*Cal. John Bull*.

CRICKET CLUB AT RANGOON.

The officers of the British army at Rangoon formed a cricket club at that

* The rampart is in many places shot away, and nothing remains between the sepoy's lines and the precipice.

place, the members of which, on the 18th January, after a grand match, dined together; and the following copy of the bill of fare on the occasion will prove that our gallant countrymen were not so near starvation as some have represented.

Bill of Fare for the Cricket Club Dinner.

Six tureens of soup, 4 saddles of mutton, 6 legs of mutton (boiled and roasted), 6 fore-quarters of mutton, 2 pieces of surloin beef (roasted), 2 rounds of beef (corned), 3 Bengal humps, 4 briskets, 6 tongues, 4 geese, 4 stewed ducks, 6 roast ducks, 4 ducks smothered in onions, 6 roast fowls, 6 boiled fowls, 4 country capts, 4 fowl pies, 4 giblet pies, 2 mutton pies, 2 beef-steak pies, 4 dishes of mutton chops, 3 roast pigs, 10 plates of yams, 10 plates of potatoes, 10 plates of onions, 10 plates of pumpkin, 4 dishes of prawn curry, 4 dishes of mutton curry, 6 fowl curries, 3 hams, 4 dishes of beef-steak, 2 fillets of veal (roasted), 2 knuckles of veal (boiled), 2 fore-quarters of veal (roasted), 2 dishes of veal cutlets, calf's head, 4 veal pies, 2 dishes of calf's liver and bacon, 2 bullocks' hearts, 4 gooseberry tarts, 4 apple tarts, 4 currant tarts, 4 cherry tarts, 4 rice puddings, 4 plum puddings, 4 dishes of mince pies, 2 cheeses, biscuits, bread.

Wine, cordials, and beer, in abundance.

NEW AGENCY ESTABLISHMENT.

A writer in the Calcutta newspapers, under the signature of T, (Mr. Trotter of the civil service,) whose essays on the subject of Indian finance have attracted much attention at all the presidencies, has suggested a new agency establishment, the outlines of which he thus states:

It has occurred to me, that if the present government agency (originally established upon motives of the purest benevolence, at a time when a reduction of interest on the public debt induced a declension from eight to six per cent.) was now modelled—or what might be still more advisable, a new agency instituted, to consist of one member from each branch of the service, and of its own nomination—such an establishment, if conducted in a spirit of enlightened prudence, might be made subservient to purposes of the utmost utility.

The principal objects would be to receive and manage the funds of the service; to receive and lay out to the best advantage even the monthly savings of each individual—for which there is now no adequate provision, except at a most reduced interest; to effect remittances of all money required by members of the service at large; and, in place of observing any distinctions as to the rates of interest on long loans or open accounts, to grant to all

constituents equal advantages, *pro rata*: the capital embarked, by means of a general dividend to be made, at the close of each year, out of the profits of the concern, similar to the practice and usages of a joint stock company.

Supposing, too, an individual to be desirous of making a remittance to England to the extent of 10,000 rupees, he would be required to signify his wish at the commencement of the season most favourable for accomplishing this object by the purchase of produce; and whilst, on payment of the money, he would be allowed a bill on the correspondents of the concern in London for three-fourths of the amount at the customary usance, the remainder would be discharged on the order of the remitter on the disposal of the goods, subject only to a most moderate commission on the gross proceeds of the sale to entirely accrue to the use and benefit of the general remittance fund.

If preferred by the remitter, it would, of course, be at his option to effect his remittance in government, or other bills, to be purchased by the agents.

Upon the same principle, too, that the British Government employs the Bank of England in the management of its concerns, it is conceived that this Government might, with equal advantage, entrust the projected concern with the management of the duties now entrusted to the Government agents (if an arrangement can be made for their indemnification); as also to conduct both the details of the business likely to emanate from the grant of the projected annuity and furlough, and particularly from the grant of the loan in liquidation of the debt on which insurance, &c. must always be kept up. In short, the sources on which an agency of this sort might most advantageously be employed to the benefit of the service, are too numerous to be severally noticed in my present limits; and I will only add that the proposition is intended to embrace all descriptions of business likely to conduce to the interests of the concerned, even to the commissioning, if required, all consumable supplies from England, or elsewhere, so as to place individuals in possession of the necessaries of life at the lowest expense.

[A meeting is summoned for the 26th April, to consider this plan.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

April 12. *Calcutta* (Swedish), Hjelm, from Stockholm.—13. *Francis Charlotte*, Johnson, from Isle of France.—14. *Isabella Robertson*, Murphy, from San Blas, Sandwich Islands, and Singapore.—15. *Lord Amherst*, Lucas, from Mauritius.—*General Kd.*, Nairne, from London.—*May 3. Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, from Liverpool; and *Shelborne*, White, from China.—*Isabella*, Wallis, from Madras.—*S. Hythe*, Wilson, from London.—19. *H.M. Tamar*, Brenner, from Madras.—20.

Palmyra, Lamb, from London and Ceylon.—23. *Bridgewater*, Manderson, from London.—25. *Boyne*, Lawson, from London and Ceylon; and *Almorah*, Matthews, from N. S. Wales.—*Lady Campbell*, Irvine, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 16. *Timandra*, Wray, for London.—18. *Two Brothers* (American), Meek, for New York.—19. *Brig Mars* (American), Thibomb, for Boston.—20. *Adrian*, Gordon, for London.—*May 2. Hibernia*, Gillies, for Arracan.—*7. Jane*, Agnew, for Cape and London; and *Vittoria*, Southam, for Rangoon.—19. *Aurora*, Earl, for Rangoon.—30. *Larkins*, Wilkinson, for London.

Loss of the Britannia.

The *Britannia*, Capt. Mackey, of and from Calcutta to Penang and China, was totally lost the 4th Jan. on the Brill shoal, in the straits of Salayar. By accounts from Batavia to the 27th April, the captain and crew reached Bonthain, at the south-east end of Celebes, after being in the boats two days and nights. Capt. Mackey had arrived at Batavia, in the *Merkus*, the 10th April, and was to proceed to Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 22. At Secrota, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Minto, 18th regt. N.I., of a daughter, still-born.
April 5. Mrs. J. B. Gardner, of a daughter.
14. At Benares, the lady of Capt. W. Warde, deputy paymaster of that station, of a son.
16. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. Phillips, Esq., surgeon, 62d regt. N.I., of a daughter.
18. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Croxton, of artillery, of a daughter.
— The lady of Lieut. H. B. Henderson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 12. At the Cathedral, Edward Waller, Esq., H.M.'s 47th regt., to Miss Sarah Buckingham.
— At Bareilly, Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Griffin, 21th regt. N.I., to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of Major Durie, late H.M.'s 11th drags.
31. At Delhi, Wm. Bell, Esq., civil surgeon of Moradabad, to Miss H. C. Matheson.
April 7. At Bankipore, Patna, Francis Gouldsbury, Esq., H.C.'s service, to Charlotte Amelia, youngest daughter of the Hon. J. R. Elphinstone, senior member of the Board of Revenue in the central provinces.
10. At Bankipore, Patna, Mr. T. Thriepland, writer in the Board of Revenue, central provinces, to Miss M. A. Chamberlain, of Dinapore.
12. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. R. G. Crahley to Sophia, third daughter of S. H. Huett, Esq.
14. At the old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. J. Gonsalves to Miss D. B. Vallente, third daughter of Mr. J. Vallente.

DEATHS.

March 20. At Arrangabad factory, Mr. Charles Marcon, assistant to H. S. Pennington, Esq.
April 1. William, second son of A. Constantine, Esq., of Beshire, aged eight years.
3. At Cawnpore, David, infant son of James Wenys, Esq.
6. Mrs. Macdonald, aged 43.
9. Mr. Julian D'Cruz, head singer of the Roman Catholic Church, aged 36.
10. At Dacca, N. Kallonas, Esq., aged 81.
— At Dacca, the infant child of Mr. M. N. Kallonas, aged three months.
13. Lieut. R. D'Arcy Irvine, H.M.'s 87th regt., aged 28.
— Master R. H. Raban, aged one year.
15. At Serampore, Mrs. Joana D. Hanow, aged twenty-seven.
16. At Barrackpore, Georgina Margaret, infant daughter of Maj. J. H. Cave, 68th regt. N.I.
— Lieut. G. H. White, 68th regt. N.I., aged 23.
17. Mr. Isaac Mills, aged 34.
— Margaret, wife of Mr. S. Potter, aged 27.
19. Anthony Dorret, Esq., aged 23.

MADRAS.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CALLING OUT TROOPS.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1825.—The following extract from the proceedings of the hon. the Governor-in-Council in the Judicial Department is published in General Orders:

Extract from the Minutes of the hon. the Governor-in-Council, dated 25th March 1825.

The hon. the Governor-in-Council deems it necessary to lay down the following rules relative to the exercise of the authority with which civil magistrates, and other officers acting in a similar capacity, are vested for calling out military force to preserve the peace of the country.

1st. The first and most important rule is, that no civil officer shall call out troops until he is convinced, by a mature consideration of all the circumstances, that such a measure is necessary.

2d. When the civil officer is satisfied of the necessity of the measure, he should, before carrying it into execution, receive the sanction of government, unless the delay requisite for that purpose is likely to prove detrimental to the public interests. In that case, also, he should fully report the circumstances to government.

3d. When the civil officer may not deem it safe to wait for the orders of government, he should address his requisition for troops, not to any subordinate military officer, but to the officer commanding the division, to whom he should communicate his object in making it, and all the information he may possess regarding the strength and designs of those by whom the public peace is menaced or disturbed: his duty is confined to these points. He has no authority in directing military operations.

4th. The officer commanding the troops has alone authority to determine the number and nature of those to be employed, the time and manner of making the attack, and every operation for the reduction of the enemy.

5th. Whenever the officer commanding the division may think the troops at his disposal inadequate to the enterprise, he should call upon the officer commanding the neighbouring division for aid, and report to government and to the commander-in-chief.

6th. No assistant or subordinate magistrate is authorized to call out troops. When any such officer thinks military aid necessary, he must refer to his superior, the principal magistrate of the district.

The foregoing rules are to be observed whenever it can be done without danger to the public safety. Should any extraor-

inary case occur, which admits of no delay, civil and military officers must then act according to the emergency and the best of their judgment. Such cases, however, can rarely occur, unless when an enemy becomes the assailant, and therefore occasion can hardly ever arise for departing from the regular course of calling out troops only by the requisition of the principal civil magistrate of the province to the officer commanding the division.

Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be published in General Orders to the Army, and be communicated for the information and guidance of such civil officers as they concern.

(A true extract.)

UNIFORM FOR 2d EUROPE. REGT.

Head-Quarters, April 16, 1825.—Lieut. Gen. Bowser, commanding the army in chief, is pleased to establish the following uniform for the 2d European regiment: Colour of lappels, cuff, and collar—white.

Colour of soldiers' lace—white, with black stripe.

Colour of clothing of drummers and fifiers, including lining—white.

Colour of officers's buttons—gold.

Officers's trimming—gold.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 24. Mr. James Thomas, junior assistant to Accountant General.

April 21. Mr. W. Harrington, sub-collector in northern division of Arcot.

28. Mr. J. M. Macleod, secretary to government, to officiate in Revenue and Judicial departments, during indisposition of Mr. Stokes.

Mr. G. J. Casamajor, acting secretary to Government in public, &c. departments.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 25.—*Commissariat*. Assist. Com. Gen. Maj. M. Cudbon to be dep. com. gen., v. Purchas returned to Europe; Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. James Morison to be assist. com. gen., v. Cudbon; and Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. T. Rooke to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. Morison.

35th Reg. N.I. Sen. Ens. A. Trotter to be lieut., v. Edie dec.; date 22d Feb.

March 1.—4th Regt. L.C. Sen. Lieut. R. Bridges to be capt., and Sen. Cornet C. R. Flint to be lieut., v. Greenhill dec.; date 19th Feb. Lieut. W. Sinclair to be adj., v. Bridges prom.

Lieut. Col. Com. J. D. Greenhill, of inf., to command Presidency cantonment.

March 4.—Col. A. McDowell, of inf., to command Nagpore subsidiary force.

March 11.—Capt. W. G. Page, 48th N.I., to be dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. to Madras troops on foreign service.

44th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. T. F. Babar to be lieut., v. Phillipson killed in action; date 23d Feb.

Capt. Mitchell, 6th N.I., to act as paymaster at Jaulnah during absence of Capt. Kelso on sick certificate.

March 15.—Lieut. Col. D. Kenny, of inf., to command Masulipatam.

Capt. R. Murrcott, 36th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Bowser, commanding army in chief, v. Gordon permitted to resign and proceed on foreign service.

Lieut.

Lieut. G. Marshall and Ens. J. H. Marshall, 4th N.I., having been cashiered from service of hon. Company by sentence of a general court-martial, their names struck off from strength of army from 7th March and 22d Feb. 1825, respectively.

4th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. J. H. Cramer to be lieutenant, v. Marshall cashiered; date 8th March.

Capt. and Lieut. Hoofstetter, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., to be capt. of a company from 1st Jan. 1819.

Messrs. G. Hall, J. H. Gunthorpe, F. Hungoynne, R. C. Moor, and P. Anstruther, admitted to artillery, and prom. to 2d lieut.

Mr. H. Dickson admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

March 18.—Lieut. Col. S. Cleaveland, of Artill., to act as principal commissary of ordnance in charge of arsenal at Fort St. George.

Lieut. A. Douglas, 49th N.I., re-appointed a sub-assist. com. gen., and will resume position which he held in com. depart. previously to 22d Oct. 1824.

March 22.—16th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. T. Coles to be lieut., v. Cook dec.; date 20th Feb.

Head-Quarters, March 16.—Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant to do duty with detachment of 30th N.I. ordered to presidency.

March 21.—Ens. H. Marshall removed from 49th to 33d N.I., in which he will rank next below H. P. Clay.

Ens. C. A. Moore removed from 50th to 16th N.I., in which he will rank next below Ens. W. Cooke.

March 22.—Removals in Artillery. Lieut. J. Booker from 2d to 4th bat.; Lieut. P. J. Begbie from 2d to 4th bat.; Lieut. J. T. Baldwin from 1st to 4th bat.; Lieut. J. Back from 1st to 2d bat.; Lieut. J. G. B. Bell from 1st to 2d bat.; Lieut. S. S. Trevor from 2d to 1st bat.; Lieut. W. H. Millar from 1st to 2d bat.; and Lieut. T. K. Whistler from 1st to 2d bat.

March 25.—Lieut. J. Shepherd, 24th, to do duty with 22d N.I. at Rangoon.

March 26.—Removals in Native Infantry. Lieut. Col. E. Chitty from 31st to 17th N.I.; Lieut. Col. T. Stewart from 17th to 31st N.I.; Lieut. Col. C. Macleod from 32d to 45th N.I.; Lieut. Col. G. Waugh from 50th to 32d N.I.; Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab from 45th to 50th N.I.; Ens. J. J. Losh from 1st Europ. regt. to 9th N.I.

March 31.—Ens. H. Dickson to do duty with infantry recruiting dépôt.

April 2.—Lieut. J. Ross, 15th, to do duty with 22d N.I.

Capt. R. Gray and W. Preston (lately transf. to Non Effective estab.) posted, former to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and latter to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

April 5.—Lieut. E. Amsinck removed from 1st bat. to Horse brigade of Artillery.

Fort St. George, March 25.—9th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. J. H. Macbraire to be lieut., v. Campbell dead of wounds received in action; date 25th March.

Capt. G. Ogilvie, 17th N.I., permitted to resign command of troops in Wynad in compliance with his request.

The permission to exchange corps granted in Jan. last, to Lieut. George, 3d, and Lieut. Kenney, 13th N.I. cancelled.

April 5.—2d Europ. Regt. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) B. S. Ward to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. Hill to be lieut., v. Forbes, dec.; date 27th March.

4th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. S. Peeshall to be lieut., v. Newman dec.; date 22d March.

14th Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy to take rank from 7th April 1824, v. Agnew dec.; and Sen. Ens. F. W. Todd to be lieut., from 1st May 1824, to complete establishment.

April 6.—Horse Brigade of Artillery. Lieut. W. Brook to be adj., v. Pinchard, and Lieut. John Pinchard to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast., v. Brook.

3d Regt. L.C. Lieut. G. A. Brodie to be adj., v. Hylop resigned, and Lieut. Bullock to resume duties of quart.mast., interp., and paymast., at his own request.

Capt. R. Shawe, 1st L.C., to act as major of brigade to centre division of army during absence of Capt. Alves on foreign service.

40th Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. Willford to be adj., v. Newman dec.

April 12.—Surg. W. C. Stirling to act as superintend. surg. in Ceded Districts, and Surg. Trotter to return to his duty as staff surgeon.

42d Regt. N.I. Lieut. F. H. Ely to be quart.mast., interp., and paymast., v. Scott returned to Europe.—Lieut. J. Fitzgerald to act as quart.mast., &c. during absence of Lieut. Ely on other duty.

April 15.—Engineers. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. R. Cleghorn to be maj., and Sen. 1st Lieut. J. Olliphant to be capt., v. Cotgrave dec.; date 14th April.

Maj. J. R. Cleghorn to officiate as chief engineer, with a seat at Military Board, v. Cotgrave dec.

Lieut. H. C. Cotton, superintend. engineer in Mysore, to act as civil engineer in centre division, v. Cleghorn.

Head-Quarters, April 27.—Assist. Surg. D. Archer, of Horse Brigade, to accompany head-quarters of army to Bangalore.

Surg. Sir T. Sevestre removed from 30th to 1st N.I., and Surg. S. Howard from latter to former.

Surg. J. Smart removed from 2d Horse Brigade to 48th N.I., and Surg. M. S. Moore from latter to former.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 15. Capt. I. Gwynne, 43d N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. W. H. Syme, Bengal estab., for health.—Maj. J. A. Say, 32d N.I., for health.—23. Assist. Surg. J. H. Gibb, for health.—24. Lieut. C. A. Kern, 3d L.C., for health.—April. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Scott, 42d N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. Aleock, artill., for health.

To Sen.—Feb. 25. Maj. F. W. Palmer, artill., for four months, for health.—March 11. Capt. Kelen, Jaulnah force, for twelve months, for health.—15. Surg. W. Haines, for twelve months, for health (via Bombay).

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, APRIL 29.

The Grand Jury made their presentment, of which the following is an extract:

“My Lords: A circumstance has been brought to our notice, through the parental care of the Government, which has received our most serious attention: we allude to the recent increase of sickness which has been observed at the presidency.

“It is within the knowledge of the Grand Jury, that the Medical Board have expressed their opinion, that the healthiness of Madras may have been effected by the want of free circulation of air occasioned by the height of the hedges, decayed vegetation, the great quantity of herbage, and the number of trees in and around the various gardens.

“It is, therefore, our solicitation to your lordships to take such measures as you may deem expedient to remedy this evil.

“In conclusion, we beg leave to notice a circumstance which appears to be a very serious hardship on debtors in confinement. While our committee were examining into the interior economy of the gaol, they understood that any person confined for a sum less in amount than 1,000 pagodas, may apply for his discharge immediately on

on surrendering the whole of his property; but this is rendered nugatory, from the creditor having it in his power, by paying double batta, to retain him in confinement even during the period of his natural life; and we have most earnestly to solicit your lordships to take this point into your humane consideration.”

The Chief Justice assured the Grand Jury that he highly approved of their presentment; and would forward it to Government, with an earnest recommendation to have the objects of it carried into effect, so far as to that part which was capable of being acted upon by the Government; and with respect to that part which related to insolvent debtors, he would consult the other judges, and endeavour to frame some rule, under the charter, which would obviate the grievance complained of. This part of the presentment relating to civil matters, his lordship observed, was not strictly within the province of the Grand Jury; but as the notice of the subject was so highly creditable to the hearts and feelings of the gentlemen composing the jury, it should have his best support, and be the subject of his early attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC CHARITY FUND.

A charity sermon, in aid of the Grand Masonic Charity Fund, was preached at St. Andrew's Church, on the 15th April, by the V. W. Rev. Brother Alexander Webster, provincial grand chaplain on the coast of Coromandel; and we have seldom, if ever, seen a masonic procession at this presidency more numerously or respectably attended.

The result of the Rev. Brother's appeal to the feelings of his congregation will be best proved by the amount that was subscribed. This sum far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; and we are authorized to express the grateful acknowledgments of the fraternity to those fair sisters who honoured them with their support, and to the kind-hearted of both sexes who bestowed their mite to relieve the widow and orphan of a mason in distress.

The lodges at the presidency assembled at the appointed hour at the hon. Brother Murray's apartment, at the Cutcherry, where a provincial grand lodge was opened in due and ancient form; and, after a short and appropriate address from the chair, by the Acting Provincial Grand Master, Brother George Lys, shewing the purpose for which they were assembled, the fraternity walked in procession to St. Andrew's Church.

After divine service, the procession having been remarchalled at the porch of the church, returned in proper order to resume their labours, and to close this lodge. We cannot let pass this opportunity with-

out acknowledging, with true masonic feeling, since the collection a very liberal donation in aid of the fund, from lodge No. 400, held in H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons at Bangalore; also another handsome donation from some modest benevolent Friend unknown, at Palaveram; both received through the hands of the Provincial Grand Chaplain.—[Madras Gov. Gaz.

THE THEATRE.

(From a Correspondent).—“Nothing could have been better than the performance at the Pantheon on Friday, which was tolerably well attended, though the house was not by any means so full as the acting deserved. The curtain rose precisely at eight o'clock. The performers required no aid from the prompter, and kept the house in a continual roar of laughter; the conception of some of the characters and the acting were as perfect as can well be imagined, as much so as I ever witnessed on any stage; and the whole of the performance fully answered the expectations which had been previously formed. The curtain fell, after twelve o'clock, amidst the plaudits of the audience.”

We regret to find that the reports which prevailed of the receipts not being equal to meet the expenses; and of the gentleman who was so good to take upon himself the task of manager having been robbed of the whole sum, prove authentic: this we are certain will be regretted by the society at large, and no doubt the greatest readiness will be felt to supply, in such way as may seem most advisable, the deficiency occasioned by this unlucky occurrence; as it cannot but be the general wish, that those who have thus exerted themselves to please the society, should not do so at their own expense, much less bear so serious a loss.—[Ibid., April 12.]

THE TACTUS OPUNTIA.

Our mention of an order having been issued to clear Madras of that abominable nuisance the prickly pear (see p. 458) as being unhealthy, has caused our cotemporary of the *Gazette* to appear rather indignant at the idea, both with ourselves and the medical men: to the opinion of the latter, however, he has condescended to bow. We are not of the faculty; but should we convince him that he is wrong, we hope he will do the same to us. Our worthy brother says:—

“It has ever been far from our wish to excite either of our cotemporaries to a disputatious argument. We may, perhaps, have indulged more in ‘political rigmale’ than proved interesting to our readers; yet, with reference to the vaunted superiority of our cotemporary of the

Courier in collecting local intelligence, we cannot reconcile our minds to the unhealthiness of the prickly pear. We are forbidden to quote living authorities: but to those who have any taste for sculpture, we recommend an early visit to the monument of the late Doctor Anderson, erected in one of the entrances to St. George's Church. Amongst the beauties of this exquisite piece of workmanship, the leaf of the prickly pear held in his hand has, we believe, commanded universal admiration. It was a plant whose growth and increase he most zealously encouraged. He could not, therefore, have considered it unhealthy. We bow, however, with all due deference to the medical men, who 'have advised the removal of this obnoxious plant,' for perhaps

'Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.'

Dr. Anderson certainly did cultivate the Nepal plant, it having been found an excellent anti-scorbutic, as also a vegetable on which the cochineal-insect was chiefly fed. It was then nurtured as a vegetable; since that it has grown into disuse, and has spread all over the presidency; and, however great credit Dr. Anderson acquired for bringing it into use in the navy, as a preventive of scurvy, he never, we will be bound to say, anticipated the honour our contemporary has conferred on him, of a *hedger and ditcher*. So long as the plant grows and remains in a green state, there can be no objection to it. It is the *dead putrid vegetable matter*, which, from the enormous quantity and pulpy substance of the prickly pear, accumulates in the hedge-rows and ditches about Madras, to which the medical gentlemen object as creating exhalations the most injuriously productive of fever and many other diseases. Setting aside, however, that objection, we think that cleanliness alone would sanction its removal. Any person who has seen the improvements which some of the compounds on the mount road have derived from it having been cut away, will not, for a moment, doubt the propriety of the proposed measure. We hope our brother's objection will now have been overcome; if not, we can furnish him with more data on the subject.—[*Mad. Cour.*, March 15.]

NEW TOWN HALL.

The sheriff of Madras, agreeably to a requisition of the British inhabitants, has appointed a meeting to be held 7th May, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of the government toward the erection of a town hall.

VEPERY ACADEMY.

The annual examination of the Vepery Academy, under the superintendence of

Mr. Kerr, took place on the 5th April, when the clergymen of the Scotch church, with several other gentlemen, were present.

The pupils were examined upon all the different branches of education which they are taught in school, and in the whole of them displayed a proficiency which reflected the greatest credit on Mr. Kerr as a teacher.

The specimen of writings were extremely well executed; and so nearly equal, in point of ease and neatness of execution, were two or three in the 1st and 2d classes, that it was with difficulty the gentlemen present could decide to which the medals for execution should be awarded.

In the different branches of arithmetic, geometry, and geography, each class, in so far as advanced, seemed to have a well-grounded knowledge; and, in English reading and recitation, much satisfaction was derived with the care taken to give the proper pronunciation, as well as a correct knowledge of the grammar orthography, in all of which Mr. Kerr had met with the success his assiduity so well merited.

There were two classes pretty far advanced in Latin, and the young gentlemen in each gave ample proof of the propriety of Mr. Kerr's mode of teaching, as well as much personal diligence and industry.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*]

THE WEATHER.

The weather at the presidency, both latterly and since the beginning of the year, has been hotter, by some degrees, than usual; notwithstanding the strength of the wind which has prevailed of late, there has at times been an oppressive degree of sultriness in the atmosphere. In some parts of the outskirts of the presidency, where the thermometer is always several degrees lower than when placed within the sphere of the influence of the forests now covering Choultry Plain and its neighbourhood, the heat has been nearly as great as in ordinary years it is on the plain; preserving, however, the same relative advantage in point of coolness over the latter as before: the weather, notwithstanding, appears to be healthy, and balls and parties are the order of the day. It is said, and the idea is probably founded on experience, that a bad mangoe season, and a comparatively cool land-wind season, generally come together; in which case, there will be some counterbalance for the heat we have had, as this seems a most unpromising year for mangoes. The average heat of the month of January this year was about 79½°; of February, 82½°; of March, 84½°. Taking a long period, the general average heat of January is about 75½°; of February, 77°; and of March, 80°; giving a mean difference of of more than 4½°.—[*Ibid.*, April 14.]

COM-

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieut. Gen. Bowser quitted the Presidency on a tour, on the 29th April. The Lieut. General was accompanied by the following officers, *viz.* Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C.B., adj. gen. of the army; Major J. Hanson, dep. quarter-master gen. of ditto; Capt. J. Kitson, brigade major King's troops; Major G. A. Wetherall, military secretary; Capt. R. L. Highmour, aide-de-camp; Capt. R. Murcott, aide-de-camp, and Assist. Surg. D. Archer, M.D.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 28. *Lord Anhalt*, Lucas, from Mauritius.—April 1. *Frances Charlotte*, Johnson, from Isle of France; and *La Belle Alliance*, Rolfe, from Calcutta.—13. *Fergusson*, Stodart, from Rangoon.—14. *Lynise*, Wools, from Cape and Ceylon. 19. *Bombay Merchant*, Hill; *Helen*, Langley; and *East Indian*, Roy, from Rangoon.—27. *Grenada*, Campbell, from Port Jackson.—28. *Isabella*, Wallis, from London.—30. *Glorioso*, Patterson, from Bombay.—May 2. *H. M. Tamar*, from a cruise.—12. *Almorah*, Matthews, from New South Wales.

Departures.

March 29. *Earl Kellie*, Edwards, for Rangoon; and *Palmitus*, Campbell, for Penang.—30. *Aurora*, Earl, for Calcutta; and *Hercules*, Heron, for Masulipatam and Rangoon.—31. *H. M. Tees*, Kingcombe, for Rangoon.—April 1. *Frances Charlotte*, Johnson, for Calcutta.—4. *David Clark*, Follet, and *Sambany*, Read, for Rangoon.—5. *Volunteer*, Crawley, for Rangoon.—6. *Lord Anhalt*, Lucas, for Calcutta.—10. *La Belle Alliance*, Rolfe, for Bencoolen and Penang.—26. *Lynise*, Wools, for Calcutta; and *Fergusson*, Stodart, for Rangoon.—28. *Bombay Merchant*, Hill, for Rangoon.—30. *Isabella*, Wallis, for Calcutta.—May 3. *Glorioso*, Patterson, for Calcutta.—6. *Portland*, Snell, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Calder, Europ. regt., of a son.
March 2. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. Bond, 47th regt. N.I., of a son.
24. At Mangalore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Ewart, 50th regt., of a son.
27. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Locke, 50th regt. N.I., of a son.
28. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Keating, 41st regt. N.I., of a son.
29. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. Edgar, 50th regt., of a son.
April 2. At Royapooram, Mrs. J. A. Hicken, of a son.
6. At Carangooly, the lady of B. Cunliffe, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
10. At sea, off Point de Galle, on board the *Louisa*, the lady of G. Craigie, Esq., medical service, Bengal, of a son.
12. The lady of H. Chamier, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.
14. At Nagpore, the lady of G. Adams, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.
26. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cadell, of a daughter.
28. At Perambore, Mrs. Leggatt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. At St. George's Church, W. S. Binny, Esq., of the firm of Binny and Co., to Emma Mary, second daughter of S. Dyer, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment.
April 4. At St. George's Church, Mr. T. Barrett to Mrs. C. Hatterly.
11. At the Luz Church, Mr. V. D. Johnson to Miss C. M'Daniell.

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25. At St. George's Church, Lieut. H. C. Cotton, of engineers, to Louisa, fifth daughter of the late James Brodie, Esq., Madras civil service.
29. At St. George's Church, Mr. J. Prendergast to Miss M. MacCraith.
May 2. At St. George's Church, Hugh Maximilian Elliot, Esq., third son of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, to Mary, fourth daughter of Geo. Lys, Esq.

DEATHS.

March 21. At Aurungabad, Lieut. and Adj. H. Newman, 40th regt. N.I.
24. At the palace of Kitoor, the infant son of Lieut. G. Perks, 23d light infantry.
26. At Masulipatam, Capt. Charles Forbes, 2d Madras Europ. regt., aged 38.
28. At Chittoor, Thomas, only son of R. Gibson, Esq., surgeon, Madras establishment.
April 3. Ann, wife of Mr. John Lloyd, examiner in the office of Board of Revenue, aged 40.
3. Mr. Antonio Munis, aged 39.
5. At Coimbatore, G. Phillips, Esq., sub-collector of Coimbatore.
10. At Point de Galle, Patrick, infant son of G. Craigie, Esq., medical service, Bengal.
13. At the Presidency, Major R. J. Cotgrave, of the corps of engineers, acting chief engineer, aged 49.
19. At Bangalore, Mrs. Anne King, wife of Lieut. King, deputy commissary of ordnance.
21. At Secunderabad, of the cholera morbus, the lady of Capt. W. Binny, 19th regt.
25. At Vellore, Mr. Abel Penn, commissary of ordnance, aged 68. He served the Hon. Company nearly half a century in India.
— At St. Thomas's Mount, Helen, infant daughter of Mr. G. Gourley, of the ordnance department.
26. At Bangalore, A. Joseph, infant son of Lieut. Col. J. Brodie, 28th N.I.
27. At Chingleput, Capt. A. Hoofstetter, commanding at that station.
— At Royapooram, Jane Helen, only daughter of Mr. Robert Reid.
Late. Mrs. E. F. Hicken, aged 24.
— At sea, on his passage to St. Helena, Capt. W. O'Reilly, of the 46th (late 23d) regt. Madras N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM EUROPE.

Bombay Castle, March 29, 1825.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that all officers returning to India from furlough, are to furnish themselves from the Secretary at the India House with a certificate and shipping order before their embarkation, and that no officer will be permitted to do duty, or receive pay, until he shall produce such certificate.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, April 12, 1825.—The Governor-in-Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract from despatches from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Extract of Letter, dated 27th Oct. 1824.

"2d. Having had under our consideration the existing regulations relative to the appointment of medical officers to the stations of superintending surgeon and

members of medical board, we have resolved, that such appointment shall be hereafter made according to the following rule:

"3d. Vacancies in the situations of superintending-surgeon shall be filled by such surgeons as stand first in regular succession to those appointments.

"4th. Vacancies in the medical board shall be filled up by selection from the superintending-surgeons, of such as shall be most distinguished for professional science and the zealous discharge of their duties, due regard being had to seniority in the service when the qualifications of the individuals appear to be adequate to the correct performance of the duties of the office."

STRENGTH OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, April 19, 1825.—In continuation of G. O. No. 36 of 1825, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct, that all the regular regiments of native infantry be completed to 1,000 rank and file, exclusive of the supernumeraries, as authorized by G. O. dated 19th Sept. 1823.

OFFICERS STUDYING THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Bombay Castle, April 19, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor-in-Council, adverting to the expense necessary to be incurred by the young officers in perfecting themselves in a knowledge of the native languages, and which may have often discouraged them from study, is pleased to resolve, that every officer who shall hereafter pass an examination in the Hindoostanee or Marhatta languages, shall be allowed to draw from the pay-office a sum equal to an allowance of thirty rupees for a period of six months, or for twelve months on obtaining a knowledge of both languages.

This order to have prospective effect only.

ESTATES OF MILITARY OFFICERS DECEASED.

Bombay Castle, April 25, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that from the 1st of May next the interest on deposits in the general treasury, on account of the estates of military officers deceased, and on account of native servants proceeding to England with passengers, be reduced to four per cent. per annum.

PROPERTY CAPTURED AT RASOOL KHYMA.

Bombay Castle, April 26, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, enclosing a copy of H.M.'s warrant for the distribution of the property captured during the operations

against Rasool Khyma, and other places in the Persian Gulf, in 1819-20.

Extract of a Letter dated 11th Feb. 1821.

"80. In our letter in the political department, dated on the 21st Nov. 1821, we advised you of our intention to make application to his Majesty's Government for authority to appropriate the booty captured during the operations against Rasool Khyma, in 1819-20, in favour of the forces engaged, both naval and military, and towards defraying the expenses incurred by the Company in carrying on the expedition.

"81. We have to apprise you, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant one-half of the booty acquired during these operations to the Company, for their own use, and the other half to the forces by whom it was captured.

"82. You will receive, as a number in the packet, a copy of the warrant of his Majesty issued on this occasion; and you will be pleased to give the necessary orders for the payment of the moiety which is granted to the forces to the trustees appointed by the crown (Major-General Sir Wm. Keir Grant, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, K.C.B.), or their regularly constituted agents.

"83. We have further to acquaint you, that, in accordance with the practice which we have observed in cases like the present, of evincing our favourable disposition towards the forces employed in our service, we have resolved to give up to the forces, both naval and military, employed in the operations against Rasool Khyma, that moiety of the booty which was granted to the Company for their own use. You will, therefore, cause that moiety to be distributed under your own directions, on a scheme consistent with approved Indian usage; such portion as may be allotted to his Majesty's naval and military force being paid to the trustees or their agents."

Without strictly adhering, at the present moment, to the mode of division prescribed by the Hon. Court, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct the whole of the property realized by the prize agents, and deposited in the Hon. Company's treasury, amounting to about rupees forty thousand (40,000), after paying the percentage due to the prize agents, to be paid over to Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, and Co., the constituted agents of the trustees, for the purpose of being distributed in the manner specified in the warrant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

April 2. Mr. Alexander Bell, jun., second assistant to collector at Sholapore.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, first assistant to collector at Brouch.

Mr. N. Kirkland, second assistant to ditto.

19. Mr.

19. Mr. W. C. Bruce, sub-treasurer and general paymaster.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, March 26, 1825.—*Guzerat Prov.* Lieut. F. N. B. Fortune, 12th N.L. to be adj., performing at the same time duties of quart. mast. and interp.

Lieut. Col. Corsellis, 9th N.L., to command Surat division of army until arrival of a major general from Hon. Company's staff from England.

March 29.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. Adam Hogg to be lieut. col. com. of a regt. of infantry, v. Prother dec.; date 19th March. Sen. Maj. Arch. Robertson to be lieut. col., v. Hogg prom.; ditto.

11th Regt. N.L. Sen. Capt. W. Gordon to be maj.; Lieut. J. F. Molesworth to be capt.; and Ens. J. Davies to be lieut., in suc. to A. Robertson, prom.; date 19th March 1825.

March 30.—Sub Asst. Surg. John Durham, employed in Ophthalmic infirmary, dismissed the service for irremediable infirmity.

April 3. Asst. E. W. Edwards to have charge of medical duties of H.C.'s regular Benares.

April 7. Lieut. Hart, 24th N.L., to be employed temporarily as an av. ad. to Capt. Hart in opening Khosnacke Ghaut.

Major Gen. Lieut. Col. Kinnersley having been continued in office of military paymaster at presidency after obtaining his majority, and the Court of Directors having, in their despatch of 6th Oct. last, directed him to be immediately removed, that officer's appointment is made accordingly.

Lieut. Col. Kinnersley will officiate as acting paymaster until further orders.

April 11. Lieut. Poole, 1st L.C., to act as line ad. to field detachment under Major Thomas in Mysore Candia, in addition to Lieut. Hale as staff officer with infantry detached from Baroda under Capt. Adamson.

12th Regt. N.L. Lieut. R. M. Hughes to be interp. in Hindoostanee and quart. mast., v. Fortune app. adj. to *Guzerat Prov. Bat.*; date 3th March.

April 12. Lieut. R. Warden to be interp. to head quarters of horse artillery. (New appointment on the same footing as interps. to Europ. Regts.)

Cornets F. Farrand and G. O. Reeves permanently posted to 3d L.C., and Comet C. J. Owen to 1st L.C.

Ens. C. S. Thomas permanently posted to 10th N.L.

Lieut. Col. W. Cooper to be chief engineer, v. Brooks returned to Europe.

April 13. *2d Regt. Artillery.* Lieut. J. W. Fraser to be interp. in Hindoostanee, quart. mast. and paymaster, v. Vassell app. asst. com. of stores in northern districts of *Guzerat*; date 12th April.

April 12. Lieut. J. Outram, 24th N.L., placed at disposal of collector and police agent in Candesh, for purpose of commanding a Bhel corps to be raised in that province for political duties.

Asst. Surg. A. Graham to be civil surgeon at Kaira, in room of Mr. Howison, allowed to resign that office.

April 25. Surg. W. Gall removed from army, and placed on pension list in India on scale 13d down for a captain, subject to approval of Hon. the Court of Directors.

May 3. Sen. Asst. Surg. R. Pinhey promoted to surg., v. Gall placed on pension list; date 26th April.

May 6. *24th Regt. N.L.* Lieut. W. T. Barlow to be adj., v. Outram app. to command of a Bhel corps; date 24th April.

Lieut. E. P. Ramsey to be interp. in the Hindoostanee and Marhatta languages, and quart. mast., v. Barlow; ditto.

Ens. E. Marsh, 2d or Marhatta interp. to 9th N.L. at Poonah, to officiate as interp. in that language and in Hindoostanee to H.M.'s 20th regt., while both corps are serving at same station; date 25th March.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 24. Lieut. Col. Staunton, commanding Fort of Ahmednuggur, &c. for

health.—April 16. Asst. Surg. A. J. Robertson, of artil., for health.

To *Mudras*.—April 12. Capt. P. Hunter, 1st L.C., for four months, on private affairs.

To *Sea*.—April 4. Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th N.L., for six months, for health.

Cancelled.—Lieut. F. D. Watkins to Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at the Presidency from Surat on Thursday last. He consecrated the new church at Surat on the 17th, which has been designated Christ's Church. His lordship preached an excellent and highly appropriate sermon on the occasion, from Genesis, chap. xxviii., v. 16 and 17.—[*Bom. Cour.*, April 23.]

VISITATION.

On the 28th ult. the Lord Bishop made his visitation to the clergy of Bombay. The Ven. the Archdeacon on this occasion, after a sermon addressed to the clergy on their duties, with reference to their peculiar situation in India, took leave of them, that being the last time that he should publicly appear among them in his official connexion as archdeacon. As some months may yet, however, pass before the archdeacon either resigns his situation or leaves Bombay, he will still continue to enjoy many opportunities of again preaching to the congregation of St. Thomas's Church.—[*Ibid.*, May 7.]

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

On Tuesday last a general meeting of the Bombay district committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held in the vestry room of St. Thomas's Church, at which the Lord Bishop presided. The meeting was attended by the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr. Warden, the Archdeacon, and all the clergy connected with the Society, besides other members of the committee. The chief business transacted was, to receive a report of the proceedings during the last three years: which was approved, and ordered to be printed. The bishop addressed the meeting, congratulating the committee on the favourable report they were able to make, and expressing his approbation of their proceedings. Remarking on the low state of their funds, occasioned by the exertions they had made to keep up an adequate supply of books, he announced his intention of presenting them with a grant of 1,000 sicca rupees, from funds entrusted to him by the Parent Society. His lordship alluded also, in his speech, to his intention of shortly endeavouring to form, in this place, a district committee of the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel, by which a connexion might be kept up by the friends of missionary exertions in Bombay, with the Bishop's college in Calcutta.—[Ibid.

IMPROVEMENTS OF BOMBAY.

The *Bombay Courier* contains the following letter from a correspondent.

"After an absence of two or three years from the presidency, I was highly gratified, on my return lately, to observe the great improvements which have taken place, and was naturally led to imagine what would be the astonishment of any one, who had retired from the service fifteen or twenty years ago, should he now pay us a visit. Landing on the new pier, would not his surprise commence at the first step? Passing on to the esplanade, he might, perhaps, suppose that a short cut had brought him to the green: but the row of neat and comfortable bungalows, skirting the edge of the esplanade, would soon do away with the impression, caused by the accumulation of the great staple commodity in its new position. Entering the fort by the Apollo gate, he would observe the great improvement which it has undergone. The Scotch church, the entrance to the dock-yard, the handsome colonnade in front of the court-house, the respectable appearance of the Elphinstone-arms, would all be new to him; in fact, the appearance of this part of the town is so altered, that he would hardly know where he had got to. As he proceeded, he would remark the improvements in the neighbourhood of the government house; would see, perhaps with prejudiced regret, the green divested of its ancient garniture, and would admire architectural beauty in the blighted columns of a splendid but unfinished building; while the cleanliness of the streets, so creditable to the magistrates, would not escape his notice. Suppose our veteran extending his perambulations to the country, seated in one of Mr. Collett's equipages (a convenience not to be obtained in former days), his wonder would be still more excited. The state of the roads would make him believe that the great Colossus himself had been at work. The extent of the native town, the improvement in its streets and buildings, the elevated pathway for foot passengers, the new tanks and numerous cross-roads, would all tend to increase his surprise. What would he say on visiting Pareil? I leave your readers to imagine; by what they felt on seeing it for the first time after being put in its present state. On returning, by way of variety, and wishing to see all the novelties, he would probably cross the flats, where the rising school-house, the lately-finished penitentiary, the elegance of the race-stand, and the improvements in draining, would all arrest his attention.

On passing round the beach-road, which did not exist in his time, he would draw up to admire the chasteness of the sculpture of a pair of tigers, guarding the entrance of an elegant villa; would naturally inquire who built that superb tank, to whom that neat bungalow belonged, and on what occasion that triumphal arch was erected? In fact, he would return, filled with wonder and surprise at the changes which have taken place. Again: let the supposed visitor drive in the evening to the esplanade, when the beauty, and fashion and chivalry of the island are assembled round the band; he would be still more astonished, and would be led to look back to the olden time, when, instead of handsome equipages, and fantastic liveries, now every where seen, Bombay could only muster two or three old rusty chariots, and half a dozen Parsee buggies. I had written so far when an old gentleman, who had come to India before I was born, paid me a visit. I read what I had written, and asked if he thought I had exaggerated the improvements which had taken place? 'No,' said he, 'it's all very fine; but give me the good old days of ten per cent. and two and sevenpence.'—'Amen,' said I."

THE SMALL-POX.

In consequence of the late appearance of the small-pox at this presidency, and reports tending to prejudice a confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, a medical gentleman of distinguished reputation, with an activity and zeal which does honour to his feelings and the character of his profession, has made every possible investigation to ascertain how far such reports have been correct; and we feel a particular gratification in stating, that he has not discovered a single instance of small-pox having been fatal, subsequent to vaccination. Some few cases of secondary small-pox have occurred, which it is possible might have given rise to a mistake; and every one must be aware, that unfavourable impressions not only circulate with rapidity, but multiply in their progress. Fear begets credulity, and magnifies objects of terror, which it not unfrequently creates.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, April 27.

REFRACTORY COOLIES.

We are happy to state, that the late disturbances to the northward, occasioned by the refractory coolies, have now wholly subsided; the terrified inhabitants have returned to their respective employments in a state of security, and every thing has resumed its wonted tranquillity, which, from the measures adopted by the local authorities, promises to be of a permanent nature.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, April 6.

CAPTURE

CAPTURE OF DUNGURPORE.

Major Thomas, with a squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry and a detachment of infantry, has succeeded in making himself master of Dungurpore. The following are the particulars of the affair. Major T. had resolved on the 9th ult. to attack the fort and palace; but the intelligence he received relative to the strength of the enemy, and the preparations made to resist him, induced him to delay the attack till the arrival of artillery. On the morning of the 10th, however, he was informed that the enemy had neglected to occupy the Chebootrah, a strong building in the centre of the town, which commanded the only well from which the palace could be supplied with water, and which he immediately determined, if possible, to get possession of. Capt. Hunter, with a squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry and 200 sepoy, was directed to move rapidly to the southern extremity of the town, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the enemy, while a detachment of 150 men, and a body of irregulars, under Capt. Irwin, moved, unperceived by the enemy, into the town, through a broken wicket, at the same time that Lieut. Cracklow, with thirty men, escalated a bastion on the western face. The desired object was obtained by these dispositions, and a small detachment of infantry, under Lieut. Darke, was posted in a position to command the well. The insurgents made, afterwards, repeated attempts to carry this post, but were always repulsed, and were obliged, at last, to evacuate the fort. The Rajah's family was taken in the pursuit, and the disturbances, we understand, have been since settled. Our loss in the affair was four sepoy and four irregulars killed, and five sepoy and eight irregulars wounded. The enemy lost thirty men killed, and many were wounded.—[*Bom. Cour.*, April 30.

TRANSACTIONS IN CUTCH.

The following *official* detail of affairs in this quarter has been published in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 15.

Extract Letter from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated April 16, 1825.

We have the honour to transmit to your Hon. Court a series of despatches from Lieut. Walter, the assistant in charge of the residency at Bhooj, and from Capt. Noble, acting for the former during his temporary absence in the districts, conveying to us the unpleasant intelligence of the irruption into Cutch of considerable bodies of armed men, who have plundered and laid waste several villages, and taken up a strong position within a few miles of

the capital, parties of their horse patrolling nightly within a hundred yards of the town walls.

The plunderers are said to be under the command of Tar Looni, the outlaw, who surrendered himself to Mr. Williams when in Cutch, and was released on the security of some of the principal Jharija chieftains.

Extract Letter from the same to the same, dated April 30, 1825.

In continuation of the correspondence transmitted with the second paragraph of our letter of the 16th inst., regarding the irruption into Cutch, we have much satisfaction in transmitting to your Hon. Court copies of two further letters from Lieut. Walter, of the 7th and 10th April, conveying intelligence of the total defeat and dispersion of this formidable band of plunderers.

Your Hon. Court will not fail to notice, with great satisfaction, the judgment and energy evinced by Lieut. Walter throughout the whole of these proceedings, which have received our fullest approbation.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Walter, Assist.

Resident in Cutch, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Bhooj, 7th April 1825.

I have the honour to report the return of the small force detached against the hill fort of Bullaree, situated in the Hubbat hills. The result of this expedition has been productive of more advantage than could have been anticipated. The gun taken from the Rajah's troops on the 1st inst. was recaptured, and the prisoners which fell into the enemy's hands on that occasion were rescued. In the fort were found near 1,000 head of cattle, a great quantity of grain, and implements of husbandry, the plunder of the villages of the surrounding country. The smallness of our force and the weakness of the brigade, rendered it necessary, after the property had been removed, to abandon the fort and return to Bhooj. It appears that, previous to our attack of the enemy's fort at Bullaree, 800 men had been detached by them for the attack of Anjar. On the first intimation of the impending danger, I had taken measures for the protection of the bunders (harbours); and, fortunately, the day previous to the attack, 300 Arabs and Schundy had arrived from Noanuggur, and a similar number from Mandavie; to this circumstance alone can be attributed the safety of Anjar. Twice the enemy, under their desperate leader Omuryah, advanced as far as the town cutcherry, plundering the bazaar on both occasions to a very large amount. The information of the successful attack on their post at Bullaree arrived at the moment of their second attack, and appears to have impressed them with a sense

of

of their danger. Their leader, Omuryah, fell at the cutcherry, and the success of the garrison from that moment appears to have been decisive.

Extract Letter from the same to the same, dated Bhooj, April 10, 1825.

I have the satisfaction to report, for the information of Government, the total defeat and dispersion of the formidable enemy which has lately invaded this province.

Col. Campbell, with a detachment from the brigade, attacked a large body of the Miannahs on the morning of the 9th inst., who had taken refuge, after their repulse at Anjar, in a range of hills called the Rymal Roah. The success has been complete. The enemy, finding no place of safety in Cutch to which they could retire, fled in a body during last night across the Puchum; and, at the present moment, not twenty of these plunderers remain in Cutch. Their chastisement has been most severe; their loss, in the two affairs with our troops, and the defeat at Anjar, being computed at about 250.

GUZERAT RACES.

The rules of the Bombay course are in future to regulate the Guzerat races. The course at Baroda, the place of meeting, is stated to be about to undergo great improvements, and will probably be the finest in India. The Guzeratties appear to be anxious for a competition, at their next meeting, with the sporting gentlemen of the presidency.—[*Bom. Cour.*, April 16.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 5. *Hero*, Steel, from Liverpool.—May 5. *Ogle Castle*, Weynton, from London.

Departures.

April 10. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, for China.—13. H.C. *cruizer Benares*, Walker, for Persian Gulf.—14. *Glorioso*, Patterson, for Calcutta; *Milford*, Horwood, for China; and H.M. *Yamir*, Brenner, on a cruise.—17. *Bridget*, Leslie, for Liverpool.—May 7. *England*, Reay, for London.—8. *Regalia*, Henning, for Cape and London.

It appears that the *Satellite*, which was considered a wreck at the time of the departure of some of the ships which have arrived from Rangoon, had not been totally lost; but that, after taking every thing out of her, and cutting away her masts, they had been able to get her off; and to make her a good floating battery; the *Satellite* was an armed vessel; but, as it appears, not in his Majesty's service.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 26. At Dapoolie, the lady of Dr. Young, of a daughter.
30. At Poonah, the lady of Dr. Conwell, of this establishment, of a daughter.
April 3. At Colabah, Mrs. Richard Beck, of a son.

26. At Poonah, Mrs. Cane, wife of Quart. Mast. Cane, horse artillery, of a daughter.
— At Malwah, the wife of Mr. Conductor Chalmers, ordnance department, of a son.
May 4. Mrs. Higgs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 16. At Bushire, Johannes Lazar, Esq., C. C., to Miss V. Stephenous, 2d daughter of the late M. Stephenous, Esq., of Shiraz.
— At same place, J. Gregory, Esq., to Miss Mary Stephen.
April 18. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. C. R. Kellens to Mrs. C. Fitz George, widow.

DEATHS.

March 18. At Baroda, Lieut. Col. Com. David Prother, Companion of the Most Honourable the Military Order of the Bath, and commander of the forces stationed by his Highness the Governor.
25. At Colabah, Wilhelmina Schoof, infant daughter of Lieut. M. Schess, H.M. 50th regt.
26. Mr. William Phil, merchant, aged 50.
April 17. John Best, Esq., of the civil service, aged 35. Mr. Best filled the important office of sub-treasurer and general paymaster.
23. At Poonah, Mrs. C. Laver, wife of Mr. F. R. Laver, clerk in the commissariat office.
24. At Poonah, the infant daughter of Quart. Mast. Cane, of the horse artillery.
30. Capt. R. Stamper, 16th regt. N.L., assist. commissary general, aged 40.
Lately, At Campbell, William Empson, son of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, chaplain of Poonah, aged two years.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

March 19. John Huskisson, Esq. to be assistant to collector of Jaffnapatan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEARL FISHERY.

His Exc. the Governor was still at Aripo on the 5th current. Experiments with a diving bell wholly constructed at Colombo, under the superintendence of Lieut. Duvernet, of the royal staff corps, had been tried several times on the pearl banks, with entire success as to the utility of the machine. The divers were down once for one hour and three quarters without the slightest inconvenience, being plentifully supplied with air from above by barrels. The bank they had been on lies in from eight to nine fathom water. The wind having blown strongly from the southward during three days, had delayed further operations in the other banks.—[*Ceylon Gaz.*, April 9.]

BIRTHS.

March 23. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. L. Foster, H.M. Ceylon Rifles, of a son.
April 1. At Point de Galle, Mrs. A. C. De Vos, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

April 5. At Paul's Church, J. W. Huskisson, Esq., of H.M.'s civil service, to Eleanor Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. N. Garstin, A.M., colonial and military chaplain, &c. &c. &c.

DEATH.

April 26. At Colombo, Ensign Mackenzie, H.M.'s 16th regt. of foot.

PENANG.

Penang.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. S. Cracroft to be secretary to Government.

Mr. P. O. Carnegie, to be storekeeper and commissary of supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning a salute of eleven guns was fired, on the occasion of Robert Ibbetson, Esq., taking the oath and his seat as a provisional member of council of this government.—[*Penang Gaz.*, March 12.]

COCHIN CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Cochin Chinese junk, with the embassy returned from Rangoon, left the harbour yesterday forenoon, and exchanged salutes with the fort on getting under way.—[*Ibid.*, March 5.]

DESTRUCTION OF AN ALLIGATOR.

On the morning of the 5th inst. a Malay man, whilst fishing on the beach in the district of Jura Province, Point Wellesley, was seized by an alligator in presence of several persons, who attempted to rescue him, but without success. The animal having been seen to convey the body towards the mouth of a river near the place, boats were manned, and a hunt ensued; the monster, after some time, was started and driven into a creek or small river, the entrance and upper part of which being quickly stocked by the pursuers, the alligator was thereby taken and destroyed. In his stomach was found the arm and some other parts of the unfortunate man he had taken off.—[*Ibid.*, March 9.]

Singapore.

SPURIOUS TEA.

A trial of rather an interesting nature, as connected with this branch of trade, took place on Monday last in the provisional court. The commander of a Chinese junk had imported a large quantity of ten, 557 quarter-chests of which he had sold to one of the resident Chinese merchants, at the rate of three Spanish dollars. A muster of the commodity was exhibited: ten chests were delivered as an earnest of the bargain, and a written engagement was entered into. The purchaser kept the ten chests of tea in his possession for two days, at the end of which he made an experiment of the quality of the article, which he found altogether devoid of the flavour of tea, and of a bitter and unpalatable taste: he consequently refused to complete the bargain,

and was accordingly prosecuted by the vender for breach of contract. Specimens of the commodity in question, with a great variety of other teas, were exhibited in the court, and several Chinese were examined who had been engaged in the trade or culture of tea, while botanical descriptions and drawings of the tea-plant, with fresh specimens from the government garden, were exhibited. It is well known that botanists have not yet entirely agreed whether the tea genus consist of several or one species only, varied by climate, soil, culture, and preparation, so as to produce in commerce as many sorts and qualities as the same circumstances superinduce in the case of the vine. The latter opinion, however, prevails, and appeared to be corroborated by the testimony of the Chinese now examined. It was stated by them that they recognized two distinct plants under the generic term of tea (*te* and *cha*), one of which is the *Camellia Japonica*, the external resemblance of which to the tea-plant is sufficiently obvious, and which is in fact of the same natural family with it; and the other the *Camellia Sasanqua*, occasionally, as we are told, used in China as tea. One character of the tea-leaf appeared to be generally admitted by the Chinese who were examined, and was in particular strongly insisted upon by the defendant—its serrated margin. All the genuine teas that were examined, including the fresh specimens from the government garden, possess this character invariably; but the disputed tea as invariably wanted it, and was therefore adjudged to be spurious. Neither could it have been either of the *Camellias*, because the leaves of these are serrated also. It appeared, however, that a similar commodity had long been imported by the Chinese, and sold to their own countrymen, and no charge of fraud or adulteration lay with the plaintiff. Under all the circumstances of the case, therefore, the court decreed to him moderate damages for his loss of market. The leaves of this spurious commodity, independent of wanting the serrated edge and the sensible qualities of tea, were generally much larger than the genuine leaf, of a paler green, and more distinctly veined. In the elliptical form, they bore an entire resemblance to the tea-leaf; and, both in this respect and in the mode of preparation, the article had a much closer resemblance to tea than the sloe-leaves which are passed off for it in England. The very low price to which the commodity now alluded to was sold, it may be supposed, would be reasonably accounted for by its being spurious; but this was not the case; for it appeared in evidence during the trial, that 350 quarter-chests of tea—coarse, indeed, but genuine—had been sold at the same time at a much

cheaper price. This parcel, originally from Fo-Kien, was imported into this place from Sai-gun, in Cochinchina. The first price for which it sold here was something short of three-pence per pound; but it was immediately resold, for exportation to Batavia, at an advance of 100 per cent. —[*Sing. Chron.* March 17.]

Netherlands India.

BANCA.

By recent accounts received from Banca, it is stated that that island—which, since its occupation by Europeans in 1811, has had frequent visitations of sickness—has just been visited by a violent and fatal epidemic, in the form of a remittent fever, which has swept off a number of the public functionaries and European troops, and vast numbers of the Chinese population. It is singular that this island, the loss of which by the convention of 1815 was at the time a matter so much regretted by the British nation, has proved nothing to its present masters but a subject of financial embarrassment. It has involved them in a most expensive contest: its trade is absolutely nothing; and even the produce of its tin mines has decreased—whilst its climate has proved destructive to the troops and establishment.

The Mauritius.

According to an official statement published in the Mauritius gazette, it appears that the number of trading vessels which arrived at the island in the years 1822 and 1823 was 582, with a tonnage of 125,742 and 12,209 men: of these 384 were British; and of the foreign vessels 171 were French. The value of the imports was 6,240,045 dollars; of this sum 4,522,806 was British. The value of the exports for the two years was 4,835,669 dollars; of this sum 3,552,559 was British. The annual British average of imports was 2,261,403; of exports 1,776,260 dollars. And the annual foreign average of imports was 858,619; of exports 641,555 dollars.

Cape of Good Hope.

Extract of a letter from the Cape, dated July 25:—"Business is still in a languid state here, and is likely to continue so;

the paper currency question appears to engross the thoughts and conversation of all classes throughout the colony. The colonists have long anxiously hoped, that when Government called in the paper created and issued in 1810 and 1811, the remainder would regain its original value. On the other hand, the civil servants appointed from England would no doubt be glad to see it remain as it is; for instance, the present Colonial Secretary receives three thousand pounds sterling per annum, which, at the value of the rix dollars, soon after the settlement was captured in 1806, would be about sixteen thousand rix dollars, but which, at the present value, is 40,000 rix dollars. It is here curious to observe, that the Dutch General Janssens, when governor of the Cape in 1804, received only twenty-five thousand rix dollars per annum, being fourteen thousand dollars less than our Colonial Secretary is now receiving. This will show how heavily the colony must be taxed to pay these enormous sterling salaries, and it will also show the interest which the sterling salary men have in keeping down the value of the colonial paper currency."

DEATH.

July 14. R. C. Plowden, Esq., eldest son of R. C. Plowden, Esq., of Devonshire-place, London.

Egypt.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Galloway, jun. to his father the engineer, dated Alexandria, July 30:—"I have been with the Pacha this morning, during which time we had a long conversation on the subject of steam, with which he appears much pleased. There will be a fine opening here for steam engines in general. There has been an immense coal-mine discovered near Constantinople, and the Pacha expects to gain permission to work it from the Grand Seigneur. I have offered to take the superintendence of it. A grand project presents itself here for the establishment of a London company—I mean that of furnishing steam-vessels to ply between London and Liverpool and the East-Indies, by way of the Red Sea. I have proposed to cut a canal between Cairo and Suez. The route this way would be very short and safe, compared with the voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. The Pacha would consent to it, and the advantage, both to himself and the Company, would be immense. I shall push the subject when his Highness is more at leisure."

1825.]

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SUPPLEMENT TO CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PARDON OF THE BARRACKPORE MUTINEERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 22, 1825.

—Sir Edward Paget is pleased to announce to the army of this presidency the following act of grace, which he has thought the present a fit moment for carrying into effect.

The deep sense of abhorrence and indignation, which, his Exc. is assured, has been felt and expressed throughout the native army, at the mutinous proceedings which occurred at Barrackpore on the 1st of Nov. last, has impressed the mind of the commander-in-chief with the satisfactory conviction, that the actors and abettors in those disgraceful proceedings stood entirely alone, and unsupported in their disloyalty.

Satisfied, therefore, that the ends of justice have been attained; that the rules of discipline and subordination, so shamefully violated on that occasion, have been amply vindicated; and that the devotion and attachment of the native army stand unimpeached, his Exc. is persuaded that the present occasion affords him the gratifying opportunity, without committing the interests and discipline of the army to the slightest risk, of extending an act of grace in favour of those unhappy men, who, having been apprehended, tried, and condemned to pay the forfeiture of their lives for their guilty participation in the late mutiny, were consigned, through motives of clemency, to the mitigated punishment of labour on the roads, for certain terms of years.

To these individuals the Commander-in-chief, with the concurrence of the right hon. the Governor-general in Council, hereby proclaims a free pardon, in consideration of the merits and services of the army in Arracan and Assam.

With this act of grace, his Exc. trusts he may never have occasion to recal to his own, or the public recollection, the occurrences which it has been his painful duty to advert to in the foregoing remarks; and, in order that every trace of them may be obliterated, his Exc. is pleased to direct, that the body of Bindah Tewary, sepoy, who was sentenced to be hung in chains near the spot where the mutiny took place, may be removed.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort William, April 22, 1825.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the Hon. John Herbert Harrington, Esq. to be a provisional member of the Supreme Council of Fort William; the Hon. John Herbert Harrington,

Agent for the Hon. XX No. 110.

Esq. has according this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a member of the Supreme Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 15, 1825.—Capt. J. Taylor, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer of 10th or Agra div. of department of public works, and of garrison of Agra, &c. &c.

April 22.—24th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. L. S. Bird, to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. H. Turnbull to be lieut., from 5th April 1825, in suc. to Burney resigned.

38th Regt. N.I. Ens. A. Barclay, to be lieut. from 16th April, v. White dec.

Assist. Surg. J. Taylor to officiate as garrison assist. surg. in Fort William, during absence of Assist. Surg. Innes, v. Cavell, app. dep. apothecary to Hon. Comp.

Assist. Surg. W. Cameron, to have medical charge of detachment of Gov. General's body guard at Bally Gunge.

Lieut. Col. G. T. D'Aguilar, 16th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid estab., and appointed to command 14th or Orissa Prov. bat.

Capt. Spellicy will proceed and assume command of Patna Prov. bat. during absence of Capt. Webber.

Surg. D. Todd, attached to medical duties of civil stations of Dacca, having declined promotion, his app. as officiating dep. superintend. surg. accordingly cancelled.

Mr. W. Stewart, surg. appointed temporarily to do duty as assist. surg. on estab.

Head-Quarters, April 20.—6th Reg. Local Horse. Lieut. Hodges, 5th Lt. Cav. to be 2d in command, v. Brev. Capt. C. O. Mason, who resigns.

Capt. G. A. Aitkin, H.M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., to be brig.-major to Bengal division of army under Brig.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, v. Lieut. Malin proceeding to Europe.

April 21.—Capt. T. M. Taylor, attached to survey department, directed to place himself under orders of Quar. Mast. Gen. of army.

Capt. Goldie, adj. and paymast. of Invalids, to have charge of Recruiting Depot at Allahabad.

Capt. Bolton, 62th regt., to have charge of Recruiting Depot at Buxar.

Lieut. and Adj. Moule, 23d regt. to have charge of Recruiting Depot at Futtchgurh.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 15. Lieut. M. Dormer, 16th N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. J. C. Tudor, 46th N.I., for health (to proceed from Mauritius).

To Singapore.—April 22. Lieut. J. G. Sharpe, 24th N.I., for eight months, for health.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 22. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Thompson, 56th N.I., of a daughter.

April 4. At Porandah Factory, in Purneah, Mrs. G. Buckland, of a daughter.

6. At Carangoly, the lady of B. Cuncliffe, Esq., civil service, of a son.

9. At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. T. A. Erith, indigo planter, Upper Provinces, of a son.

15. At Futtchgurh, the lady of H. S. Reid, Esq., of a son.

18. At Cawnpore, Mrs. W. Gee, of a daughter.

19. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. W. Fraser, chaplain, of a son.

25. The wife of Mr. W. Cornish, of a son.

when Capt. Noton's party was cut up. Among other things I found a pouch and bayonet, and observed, contiguous to one of the batteries, two Sepoy pauls, which were evidently the property of Government, one being marked Sd (surveyed), 1st Feb. 1823, No. 1. A detachment of the 42d regt., some of the light inf. batt., three ressalas of horse, and some field-pieces on elephants, have gone out after the remnant of Atton Munghee's army, under command of Lieut. Col. Baker.

The campaign in Cachar is ended, as appears from the following letter, dated Cachar, 3d April:

"To those who have relations, friends, or even acquaintances on this frontier, it may be satisfactory to know where the several brigades and detachments of this force are to put up for the ensuing rainy season. The following, therefore, may be relied on. The artillery, when lines are ready, to Sylhet. The detachment of pioneers likewise to Sylhet. The 3d, or Blair's Local Horse, eventually to Sylhet, temporarily to halt at Budderpore, until stables are ready for the reception of their horses. The 3d, or Brig. Wilson's bri-

gade, to occupy the posts at which the 4th brig. are now stationed, which latter, when received, will proceed, one regt. to Banga, and the remaining two to Sylhet, agreeably to the distribution made by the Brigadier. The 16th, or Sylhet Local Batt., to remain in boats at Doodputlee. Such are the arrangements; and I have, since writing the above, heard that, of the 4th brig., the 14th and 39th regts. will go to Sylhet, and 52d to Banga. You will perceive, from the above, that the whole of the infantry are to remain embarked during the remainder of the rainy season,—an arrangement adopted, I hear, in consequence of medical advice on that subject. I have not time to give you any further news: if the foregoing be worthy of notice, you will make any use of it you please."

It is reported, on the authority of a private letter from Bombay, that Sir D. Ochterlony had resigned his command, and had reached Calcutta on his way to England. The reason alleged is a disgust at the countermanding of his orders, and the disapprobation of the Supreme Government in regard to the affairs of Cutch.

Since the above was written, we hear that advices have been received of the capture of Prome. The substance of the intelligence is stated to be as follows:—"The place was taken on the 25th of April; and with it, 101 pieces of ordnance fell into our hands. Nearly one quarter of the town was destroyed by fire.—Prince Sarawaddy, with the remnant of his people, was retiring direct upon the capital, destroying the villages, grain, boats, &c. of every description, which lay in the line of his retreat.—A reinforcement of troops, and thirty pieces of cannon, were within a short distance of Prome, when Sir A. Campbell took possession of it. The troops had dispersed, and the greater part of the guns, together with the war boats, had fallen into the hands of the flotilla, under the command of Capt. Alexander, R.N.—The position of Prome is described as extremely formidable, the hills by which it is surrounded being fortified to their summits.

The place, indeed, is by nature so strong, that, in the opinion of Sir A. Campbell, ten thousand steady soldiers would have defended it against any attack of ten times that force. It gives us unmingled satisfaction to add, that the whole of these services were performed without a single casualty.

"The following is the official return of the killed, wounded, and missing, previous to the taking of Donabaw, down to the 3d April:—

"Brig.-Gen. Cotton's division.—Capt. R. C. Rose and Cannon, of H. M.'s 89th regt. of foot, killed; Lieuts. W. J. King, C. G. King, and J. Currie, do., wounded.—W. A. F. Derby, of the Amherst gun-boat, wounded.—Rank and file—123 killed, wounded, and missing.

"Sir A. Campbell's Division.—Lieut. J. Gordon, H. M.'s 47th regt.; and Lieut. Symes, Madras artillery, wounded.—75 rank and file killed, wounded, and missing."

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 29, 1825.

Government Securities.

Remittable . . . S. Rs. 33 0 to 33 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable . . . 3 4 to 8 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 5400 to 5500 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—
to Buy is. 10d.—to Sell, is. 11.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 to 93 per
100 Bom. Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras
Rupees.
Promissory Notes of the Java Government, bear-
ing interest at 7 per cent., 2 per cent. premium.

Madras, May 4, 1825.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable 32 per cent. premium.
Unremittable 24 ditto.

Bombay, May 7, 1825.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 142 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable . . . 106 to 116 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, is. 8d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per
100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, 96 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAILURE OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On the 16th October, Capt. Parry arrived at the Admiralty, and announced his return in the *Hecla*, from the Polar seas, in consequence of the loss of the *Fury*, Capt. Hoppner. The following is a brief detail of the voyage and accident:

The expedition sailed from the west coast of Greenland on the 4th July 1824. In passing Davis's straits, an unusual accumulation of ice delayed them for fifty-eight days. On the 9th September they cleared the ice, and entered Barrow's Straits on the 13th, through which they proceeded to Prince Regent's inlet, and reached Port Bowen, on the easterly side, in lat. 72° 46', long. 91° 50', on the 28th. On the 1st October, they took up a position for the winter, and by the 6th were completely hemmed in by the ice. The winter, which was mild for that part of the world, passed more agreeably than might be expected: there was a good library on board the ship, and a masquerade was got up, in one of the vessels, every fortnight. The crews killed twelve white bears; and grouse became abundant as the spring advanced. At this period, parties of discovery were sent out; one, under Capt. Hoppner, inland, to the eastward; one under Lieut. Sherer, along the coast to the northward; and another, under Lieut. Ross, to the northward. Lieut. Sherer reached Fitzgerald bay, in lat. 72° 20'; and Lieut. Ross proceeded beyond Cape York, in lat. 73° 30'. Excursions were also made into the interior, about eighty miles to the eastward.

The summer commenced on the 6th of June, with a shower of rain, and the thaw was rapid. On the 19th July, the ice broke up, and the vessels left Port Bowen the ensuing day. On the 22d, they were driven back nearly to Prince Leopold's Islands, in Lancaster Sound. They made North Somerset on the 23d, and next day reached Cape Seppings, on the western entrance of Prince Regent's inlet. They worked down the western shore till the morning of the 1st August, when the *Fury* was forced on shore by masses of ice. Every effort was made to save her, and she was got off, but found to be so damaged as to be unfit for sea; she was consequently abandoned on the 26th, and her crew taken on board the *Hecla*. At this period, there was every prospect of a clear sea. During the twenty-five days spent in endeavouring to save and repair the *Fury*, the sea was perfectly free from ice,

a fine winter-sky appeared on every side, with not the slightest symptom of ice-blinks.

After this accident, Capt. Parry felt himself under the necessity of returning to England. After spending two or three days at Neill's harbour, a little to the southward of Port Bowen, to refit, he quitted Regent's inlet on the 1st September, cleared the ice on the 17th, and arrived off the coast of Scotland on the 18th October.

The crews are in excellent health: they lost only two men—one of whom died of a disease contracted previous to leaving England; the other lost his life by an accident.

It is generally understood, that no discovery of importance has been made. Few or none of the specimens of animal, vegetable, or mineral productions are of peculiar rarity. Some curious magnetic phenomena have been observed, particularly in experiments made with Professor Barlow's metallic plates, an invention of great importance to navigation. In Capt. Parry's first voyage, when they reached lat. 73° they witnessed, for the first time, the phenomenon of the directive power of the magnetic needle becoming so weak as to be completely overcome by the attractive power of the ship; so that, for all the purposes of navigation, the compass was useless. Professor Barlow remedied this evil, by placing the centre of a small iron plate in the line of no attraction of the ship's iron, and at a proper distance behind and below the pivot of the compass-needle; in consequence of which the needle not only remains active and vigorous in the Polar regions, but continues to point to the correct meridian, uninfluenced by the attraction of the ship's iron.

It is expected that another expedition will sail in the spring, to prevent the disappointment of Capt. Franklin's party.

On the 24th October a court-martial was held at Sheerness on Capt. Hoppner, who was honourably acquitted.

CAPT. FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

Letters have been received at Earl Bathurst's office from Capt. Franklin, stating the arrival of the expedition under his orders at Lake Winnipeg, early in June, from whence they intended to proceed to Bear Lake. The persons composing the expedition were in perfect health, and the season had been extremely mild and open. A letter from Capt. Franklin to a friend in Edinburgh, dated 2d June, states that

he was then 700 miles in advance of Cumberland House. The falls on Mackenzie's river had greatly impeded his progress.

THE ARMY.

Detachments of invalids belonging to the 13th regt. of Lt. Drags., the 2d batt. of the Royals, the 30th, 46th, 69th, and 89th regts. of Foot have arrived on board the Portland, from Madras.

MR. BALCOMBE.

Mr. Balcombe, so frequently mentioned in Mr. O'Meara's "Voice from St. Helena," has been appointed treasurer of New South Wales.

NEW RECORDER OF PENANG.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on J. T. Claridge, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.

SIR THOMAS BRADFORD.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 30th Sept., when Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B., was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces and Second Member of Council at Bombay.

TEA-PLANT IN BRAZIL.

Orders have been issued in Brazil for the establishment of botanic gardens in all the provinces; and the attention of the planters has been called to the cultivation of the *tea-plant*, of which one proprietor has already 4,000 on his estate, in fine order.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has been prorogued to Thursday, the 5th of January next.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL RESPECTING THE REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESS IN BENGAL.

The report of the Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the petition of Mr. Buckingham, appealing against the Regulation of the Bengal Government, in regard to the Press, was referred, having been laid before his Majesty, and which report expressed the opinion of their Lordships that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be complied with; his Majesty has been pleased to approve thereof.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The rumours of the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham, as successor to Lord Amherst, have not been without foundation; but the appointment will not take

place. The circumstance of his Grace's relative, Mr. Wynn, filling the office of President of the Board of Control, the official check upon the Indian Government, is supposed to have offered an impediment to the appointment.

BARRACKPORE MUTINY.

It is understood that the report of the Court of Inquiry, and full official details, respecting the unfortunate affair at Barrackpore, have reached the East-India House.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

From Dr. Gilchrist to Dr. Myers, of Blackheath:—"Dear Sir, after a careful examination of your Oriental pupils for three hours in their pronunciation, rudimentary knowledge, and proficiency in reading both the Hindoostanee and Persian tongues, in the Persi-Arabic and Nagree characters, it gives me great pleasure to state, that their progress continues, with only one exception, truly satisfactory; but, even in this instance, there still exists such an accurate idea of enunciation and recollection of first principles as may yet become truly valuable, should future circumstances stimulate to honourable exertions on that student's part.

"Of Mr. Lockhart, in Hindoostanee and Persian, too much can hardly be said in his praise; and I am convinced he will soon become a distinguished Orientalist.—Next to that gentleman, may be placed Mr. Worsley, who, by a little additional and persevering exertion, must prove, at least, a practical colloquist in the two most useful languages of the East, before he can reach that country.—Mr. Carr is fast approaching to that point which those above him have already attained; and Mr. F. Myers is similarly situated.—Mr. Cherry having commenced only a short time ago, the facility of pronunciation evinced by him is a promising earnest of his subsequent attainments.

"On the whole, I am glad to state that every one of your pupils is on the high-road to become intelligible and intelligent interpreters, translators, and colloquial proficient in one or more of the languages of British India, should their studies be conducted on the admirable plan which your son has adopted since his commencement of this duty. Were respectable parents in general as well aware of the advantages which their sons would reap under your tuition, in Occidental and Oriental classics, as I am, your establishment would always greatly exceed the limited number to which you judiciously restrict it. Wishing you all the success which, I can honestly say, you deserve,

from

from your mode of tuition and management of youth, believe me, dear Sir, &c.

"To Dr. Myers."

"JOHN BOTHWICK GILCHRIST."

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drags. B. Ogle, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. McCaffery prom. (10 Aug. 26); I. Elton, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Rainsbottom prom. (2 Sept.)

11th Light Drags. Cornet R. Bambrick to be lieut. by purch., v. Mulken prom.; and A. Bolton, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Bambrick (both 12 Oct.)

13th Light Drags. A. Brown, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Campbell prom. (8 Sept.)

1st Foot. Ens. J. Ogilvie to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Brien app. to 20th F.; F. Lucas, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Ogilvie (both 1 Oct.)

16th Foot. To be Ensigns: Hon. — Hay without purch., v. McKenzie dec. (6 Oct.); J. W. F. Pretejohn, gent., by purch., v. Hay app. to 71st F. (22 Oct.)

20th Foot. Lieut. D. O'Brien, from 20th F., to be lieut., v. Thatcher app. to 37th F. (1 Oct.); A. Scott, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Cumming app. to 88th F. (13 Oct.)

31st Foot. Hosp. Assist. G. Minty to be assist. surg., v. Graham prom. in 10th F. (22 Sept.)

36th Foot. Capt. J. Seymour, from h. p., to be capt., v. Willcocks app. to 11st F. (22 Oct.)

40th Foot. J. Stopford, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Floyer prom. (17 Sept.); Lieut. R. Olpherts, from 2d W.I. regt., to be lieut., v. Robertson app. to 92d F. (22 Sept.); Fitz H. Coddington, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Hotham prom. in 83d F. (22 Sept.)

44th Foot. Lieut. A. G. Gledstones to be adj., v. Woodard app. to 88th F. (22 Sept.); G. M. Dalway, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. McCrea prom. (22 Sept.)

45th Foot. Lieut. E. H. Foster, from Cape corps of cav., to be lieut., v. Blakeway who exch. (13 Sept.); Lieut. F. Kearney, from h. p. 31st F., to be lieut., v. E. F. Foster, who exch. (22 Sept.)

48th Foot. Ens. W. R. McCleverty, to be lieut. by purch., v. Kenyon app. to 77th F.; and H. Leech, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. McCleverty (both 6 Oct.)

54th Foot. Capt. E. G. Smith, from h. p., to be paymast., v. Pilon (29 Sept.)

58th Foot. Lieut. J. Doran to be capt. without purch., v. Mathers dec.; Ens. G. Clark to be lieut., v. Doran; and R. Macgregor, gent., to be ens., v. Clark (all 6 Oct.)

62nd Foot. W. T. Smyth, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Keiley prom. in 52d F. (20 Sept.)

83d Foot. Lieut. J. Swinbourne to be capt., v. Sanderson dec. (6 Oct.)

89th Foot. Capt. E. Thorp, from h. p., to be capt., v. E. G. Smith who exch. (4 Sept.); Lieut. F. Hawkins, from 44th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Agnew who retires (13 Oct.)

97th Foot. Lieut. T. Lynch, from 25th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Colthurst who retires (17 Aug.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. F. Dempsey, from h. p. 11st F., to be lieut., v. Woolhouse whose app. has not taken place. (8 Sept.)

Brevet. Capt. J. Macfarlane, adj. of E. I. Comp.'s dépôt at Chatham, to have local rank of maj. as long as he may continue to do duty with dépôt (6 Oct.)

Memorandum.

The removal of Lieut. J. Robinson from 67th to 2d Foot, as stated in Gaz. of 25 Jan., has not taken place.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:

Capt. E. Sankey, h. p. 89th F. (1 Oct. 25); Capt. F. Huddleston, h. p. 46th F. (22 Oct.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 26. *Cornair*, Robinson, from Singapore and Batavia; at Falmouth.—27. *Hero*, Steele, from Bombay 15th May; at Liverpool.—28. *Euphrates*, Meade, from Bengal 20th April; at Gravesend.—Oct. 4. *Regalia*, Henning, from Bombay 7th May; at Gravesend.—5. *England*, Reay, from Bombay 7th May; at Liverpool.—6. *Shannon*, Norquay, from Singapore and Batavia; at Gravesend.—9. *Portland*, Snell, from Madras 8th May; at Gravesend; also *Calcutta*, Hjelm, from Bengal 23d May; at Cowes (bound for Stockholm).—24. *Providence*, Remington, from Bengal 27th April; off Portsmouth.—25. *Adrian*, Gordon, from Bengal 6th May; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

Sept. 27. *Eliza*, Faith, and *Columbus*, Brown, for Bengal; from Deal.—28. *Opray*, M'Gill, for Bengal, and *Meridian*, Syme, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—Oct. 13. *Catherine*, M'Intosh, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—13. *Clyde*, Munro, for Bengal; *Nepos*, Irder, for Mauritius and Singapore; and *Thames*, Cuzens, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—19. *Ersmouth*, Owen, for Bombay; from Deal.—20. *Joseph*, Christopherson, for Bengal and Singapore, and *Cornwallis*, Henderson, for Singapore and Penang; from Deal.—23. *Prince Regent*, Lamb, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Leander*, Leitch, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*Castle Forbes*, Ord, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Alexander (late arrived), from Ceylon: Lieut. Col. Sullivan, 1st Ceylon regt.; Capt. Wilson, royal artillery; Lieut. Haggerston, 83d regt.; Dr. Hume, Staff; Dr. Tigh, 83d regt.; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Vanderstraeten; Sergt. Stapleton, wife, one child, and one orphan; Mr. Biddle, wife, and two children; Canivan (private), wife, and one child; Hatton and Cole (privates).

Per Euphrates, from Bengal: Mrs. Mathers and child; Lieut. J. Ship, H.M.'s 87th; Lieut. J. Rock, 69th N.I.; Mr. A. Wood, assist. surg.; P. Milne, Esq., merchant; Mr. G. Boorman, from St. Helena; and 174 invalids of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s regiments.

Per Regalia, from Bombay: Mrs. Robinson and three children; Mrs. Robertson; J. H. Little, Esq., Madras civil service; Edward S. West, Esq., Lieut. Harwood, Madras service; Lieut. S. Quintin, H.M.'s 17th Lancers; Dr. Stewart, Bombay establishment; Alexander M'Donald, Esq., Miss S. Keys, and Lieut. M'Quarrie, 89th regt., from the Cape.

Per Bridget, from Bombay: Col. Wm. Brooks and Dr. James Boyd.

Per England, from Bombay: Mrs. Reay; Mrs. Ogilvie; and Lieut. Sellwood.

Per Portland, from Madras: Capt. Scott, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Hill, H.M.'s 53d regt.; Lieut. Childers, 41st ditto; Lieut. Butler, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Smith, ditto; Lieut. Lang, Madras cavalry; Mrs. Hill and five children; Mr. Armstrong.

Per Providence, from Bengal: Mrs. M. Mackenzie; Col. James Nichol; Capt. Ferrier, late commander of the *Henry*; Elizabeth Smith, Mary Clark Smith, and John Smith, children; three female servants, and one native servant.—(Mrs. Smith died in the Bay of Bengal.)

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

William Miles, Beadle, London to Madras and Bengal, 15th June, lat. 8. N., long. 22. W.—Princess Charlotte of Wales, Biden, London to ditto, 14th June, lat. 15. S., long. 31. W.—Triumph, Green, London to Cape and Bombay, 20th Aug., lat. 6. long. 17.—Marquis Wellington, Blanchard, London to Madras and Bengal, 25th July, lat. 9.

S. long. 28. W.—William Franklin, London to Batavia, lat. 1., long. 93.—Mellish, Cole, London to Bengal, 19th Aug., lat. 19 S., long. 33. 30. W.—Asia, Stead, N. S. Wales to Bengal, 21st April, lat. 11. S., long. 146. E.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Mentor, Ross, belonging to Batavia, from the Mauritius, upset and sunk 20th Jan. in lat. 3 long. 93. The crew and passengers were 40 in number, six of whom only have been saved. Capt. Ross was among the drowned.

At Calcutta 13,000 tons of shipping employed in the transport service were discharged during the month of May.

The Calder, of Calcutta, was totally lost at Valparaiso on the night of the 11th June.

The Henry, Ferrier, from London and New South Wales to Singapore, was lost in Torres Straits on 15th April: crew saved, but no cargo.

A ship arrived at St. Helena from Singapore, brings advice that the Horatio (country brig), Oakley, was blown up the latter end of June, and only the master (who was on shore) saved.

The transports Layton, Southworth, and Kains, have sailed for the Mauritius with the 99th regt.

The Lotus, Field, which got on shore in the Basen river, had been got off, and had sustained no damage. She was remaining at Rangoon.

The Castle Forbes, Ord, from London for Madras and Bengal, put into Portsmouth leaky on 26th October.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 3. In Cork, the lady of Lieut. Kingsbury, of the 3d Regt., or Bufts, of a daughter.

4. At Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the lady of R. B. Manclarke, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Baring Place, Heavitree, the lady of G. Vignon, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 22. At Bath, G. H. Thomas, Esq., 7th Madras L. C., and youngest son of the late Archdeacon Thomas, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Broadhurst, Belvedere House, in that city.

28. At Kempsey, Lieut. C. Bracken, of the Bengal establishment, to Jane Anne, daughter of Col. L. Grant, of Bank House, Kempsey, Worcester-shire.

— At Margate, Capt. S. Hughes, of the Madras army, to Mrs. R. Waters, widow of the late Lieut. Waters, of the same army.

Oct. 1. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Louis Edmond Mèchir, eldest son of Baron Mèchir, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, to Maria Theresa,

eldest daughter of Chas. Dumergue, Esq., of Albemarle Street.

4. At Sidmouth, Devon, Capt. Aldous, of the Bengal army, to Ann Maria, youngest daughter of the late John Morris, Esq., of Staines, Middlesex.

5. At Tottenham, Capt. Babington, Madras Cavalry, eldest son of Dr. Babington, of Aldermanbury, to Adeline, seventh daughter of William Hobson, Esq., of Markfield, Stamford Hill.

6. At Paris, C. D. Broughton, Esq., son of the late Sir T. Broughton, Bart., of Dodington Hall, Cheshire, to Caroline, daughter of the late Col. W. Greene, Auditor-General at Bengal.

18. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, Lieut. Wm. MacGeorge, of the 6th regt. Bengal N.I., to Theophrasta Louisa, only daughter of the late Richard Turner, Esq., of the civil service of the same presidency, and grand-daughter to Mrs. Scott, of Bryanston Square.

20. At St. Christ's Church, Wells, Major H. C. Streetfield, 87th foot, to Eleanor, daughter of the late H. Darby, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 20. On his passage from India, aged 26, A. J. Robertson, Esq., M.D., on the E. I. Company's Medical establishment of Bombay, and son of the late W. Robertson, Esq., of Demerara.

June 6. At sea, on a voyage to St. Helena, for the recovery of his health, Maj. J. R. Cleghorn, of the Madras engineers.

12. At sea, on board the Portland, on his passage from Madras, Edward P. Lys, Esq., eldest surviving son of George Lys, Esq., of Madras, aged 24.

Aug. 12. At Valentin, in the Republic of Colombia, Capt. John Dundas Cochrane, in consequence of an attack of fever.

31. At Richmond, Virginia, U. S., William C. Kidd, A.M., &c. eldest son of James Kidd, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

Sept. 15. At sea, on board the Euphrates, Capt. G. Mathers, H.M.'s 89th regt.

Oct. 4. At Hoarley Graunge, near Shrewsbury, Maj. Gen. Swinton.

Lately, At Rye, in Sussex, Mrs. Margaret Charon, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Andrew Charon, of the East-India Company's service.

— At Chislehurst, Kent, Andrew Reid, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At Bornou, in the interior of Africa, Mr. Tyrwhitt, acting as British consul.

— At sea, Mr. Wm. Small, purser of the General Kyd, East-Indiaman.

— At sea, on board the Alexander, from Ceylon, Capt. Sanderson, of H.M.'s 83d regt.

— At sea, on board the same vessel, Dr. Burkle, of H.M.'s 16th regt.

— At Batavia, Capt. T. Brown, of the ship Woodlark.

— At Rangoon, Capt. B. J. Field, of the ship Lotus.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Original Persian Letters, and other Documents, with Fac-similes. Compiled and translated by C. Stewart, Esq., F.R.S.L., &c. &c. 4to. £2. 2s.

An Essay on the Nature and Structure of the Chinese Language; with Suggestions on its more extensive Study. By Thomas Myers, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1s.

Sketches of the most prevalent Diseases of India; illustrated by Tables and coloured Plates. By J. Annesley, Esq. 8vo. 18s.

The Art of Rearing Silk-Worms. Translated from the Work of Count Dandolo. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Instructions for the Field Service of Cavalry. Translated from the German of General Count Bismark. By Capt. L. Beamish, 4th Dragoon Guards. 5s.

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Useful Hints to Travellers going to South America, and to Military Men or Merchants bound to the West-Indies, India, or any other Tropical Climates. In a Pocket vol. 4s.

Considerations on Volcanos, the probable Causes of the Phenomena, the Laws which determine their March, &c. &c. By G. P. Scrope, Esq., Sec. Geol. Soc. Plates. 8vo. 12s.

A Coloured Map of the City of Calcutta, with the modern Improvements. References to the Government Offices, Houses of Agency, &c. &c. 8s.

In the Press.

Waterloo, or the British Minstrel; a Poem, in five Cantos. By J. H. Bradfield.

The Queen of Golconda's Fête, and other Poems. By Chandos Leigh.

UPSALA (IN SWEDEN).

In the Press.

A Journey into Turkey and Persia, by Major Heidenstam, Knight of the Order of Mirza.

PRICE

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, October 25, 1825.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cochineal	0 3 6	0 5 0	Turneric, Bengal	1 15 0	to 2 0 0
Coffee, Java	2 14 0	— 3 0 0	— China	3 0 0	— 2 15 0
— Cheriber	2 12 0	— 2 16 0	Zedoary	6 0 0	—
— Sumatra	4 5 0	— 6 10 0	Galls, in Sorts	6 10 0	— 7 0 0
— Bourbon	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	— Blue	0 15 8	— 0 15 9
— Mocha	0 0 5	— 0 0 7	Indigo, Fine Blue	0 14 9	— 0 15 3
Cotton, Surat	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	— Fine Blue and Violet	0 13 6	— 0 14 6
— Madras	0 0 10	— 0 1 3	— Fine Purple and Violet	0 11 6	— 0 12 6
— Bengal	15 0 0	— 20 0 0	— Good Ditto	0 12 0	— 0 13 6
— Bourbon	4 0 0	— 4 5 0	Good Violet & Copper	0 12 0	— 0 13 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.	2 15 0	— 3 0 0	Midding	0 11 0	— 0 12 6
— Aloes, Epatica	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	— Fine and Good Copper	0 6 6	— 0 9 0
— Anniseeds, Star	8 10 0	— 9 0 0	Good ord. & brok. ship	0 5 3	— 0 6 3
— Borax, Refined	0 4 0	— 0 5 0	— Fine Oude squares	0 2 0	— 0 3 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	0 1 0	— 0 1 3	Good mid. and mid. do.	0 9 0	— 0 10 0
Camphire, unrefined	12 0 0	— 13 0 0	— Low and Bad	0 5 6	— 0 12 6
Cardamoms, Malabar	0 0 6	— 0 1 3	Consuming Qualities	0 10 6	— 0 11 2
— Ceylon	6 6 0	— 7 0 0	— Madras Fine	0 5 6	— 0 10 0
Cassia Buda	0 0 6	— 0 1 3	Do. Mid. & Ordinary	0 18 0	— 1 1 0
— Lignea	1 4 0	— 1 10 0	Rice, Bengal	1 10 0	— 9 0 0
Castor Oil	4 0 0	— 5 0 0	Safflower	1 15 0	— 2 5 0
China Root	7 0 0	— 8 0 0	Sago	1 9 6	— 1 10 0
Coculus Indicus	5 0 0	— 30 0 0	Saltetre, Refined	0 11 6	— 0 14 0
Colombo Root	4 0 0	— 7 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skin	0 14 1	— 1 1 9
Dragon's Blood	2 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Novi	0 13 1	— 0 19 0
Guai Ammoniac, lump	2 0 0	— 8 0 0	— Ditto White	0 17 2	— 1 4 5
— Arabic	3 0 0	— 50 0 0	— China	1 7 0	— 1 1 0
— Asafetida	3 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Organzine	0 4 6	— 0 8 0
— Benjamin	9 0 0	— 15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon	0 6 0	— 0 8 4
— Aniini	3 0 0	— 17 0 0	— Cloves	0 5 2	— 0 5 0
— Galbanum	2 0 0	— 4 10 0	— Mace	1 10 0	— 3 12 0
— Gambogium	0 0 3	— 0 2 0	— Nutmegs	0 9 6	— 0 4 3
— Myrrh	0 5 3	— 0 6 0	— Pepper, Black	0 4 0	— 0 17 0
— Olibanum	3 0 0	— 4 15 0	— White	1 15 0	— 2 2 0
Lac Lake	6 5 0	— 6 0 0	— Brown	1 18 0	— 2 2 0
— Shell, Block	2 0 0	— 3 0 0	Siam and China	1 16 0	— 2 2 0
— Shivered	0 7 0	— 0 18 0	— Tea, Bohea	0 2 2	— 0 2 4
— Stick	0 12 0	— 0 15 0	— Congou	0 2 7	— 0 3 6
Musk, China	0 0 5	— 0 0 6	— Souchong	0 3 9	— 0 4 10
Nux Vomica	0 8 0	—	— Campoi	0 3 9	— 0 3 10
Oil, Cassia	0 0 6	—	— Twankay	0 4 0	— 0 5 0
— Cinnamon	0 0 6	—	— Pekoe	0 3 5	— 0 5 0
— Cloves	0 0 6	—	— Hyson	0 4 4	— 0 5 9
— Mace	0 2 0	—	— Gunpowder	0 5 0	— 0 6 4
— Nutmegs	0 1 9	— 0 6 0	— Tortoiseshell	1 4 0	— 2 0 0
Opium	3 15 0	—	— Wood, Saunders Red	12 0 0	— 13 0 0
Rhubarb	0 0 6	— 0 2 6			
Sal Ammoniac	2 0 0	— 2 5 0			
Senna					
Turneric, Java					

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

For Sale 8 November—Prompt 10 February 1826.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Saltetre.

Licensed.—Saltetre—Pepper—White Pepper—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Sago—Arrow Root—Cassia Buda—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 10 November—Prompt 10 February.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Assafetida—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Olibanum—Gamboge—Lac Dye—Seedlac—Shellac—Galls—Gall Nuts—Aloes—Senna—Turmeric—Anniseed—Babbia Seed—Munjeet—Colombo Root—Ammoniac—Bees-wax—Tin—Castor Oil.

For Sale 15 November—Prompt 10 February.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Tortoiseshell—Ivory—Elephant's Teeth—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Agate—China Ware—Lacquered Ware—Lacquered Screens—Buffalo Hides—Tea Sticks—Bamboo Canes—Whanghee Canes—Sapan Wood.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XX. No. 119.

For Sale 23 November—Prompt 27 January.

Sundry Baggage of Passengers and others; also Pictures and Frames.

For Sale 6 December—Prompt 3 March.

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,700,000 lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lb; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 14 December—Prompt 10 March.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods. Private-Trade.—Piece Goods—Nankens—Bandannoes—Choppahs—Wrought Silks—Shawls.

CARGO OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP lately arrived.

CARGO of the England, from Bombay.

Company's.—Mocha Coffee.

4 I

MARKETS

MARKETS DURING THE MONTH.

The cotton market has resumed a portion of its activity; the advance on the East-India Sales may be stated at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on Surats. There is a good inquiry for cotton for export. The great failure in the cotton trade has rendered purchasers backward, until it is ascertained whether any and what quantity of the article will be thrown on the market. The sugar market has latterly become very depressed. Coffee remains as before. The East-India Company's sale of Indigo terminated on the

20th of October; the advances on the last sale were as follows: shipping qualities, 2s. to 3s.; good Oude, 1s. to 2s.; ordinary and low, 9d. to 1s. 6d.; Madras, 6d. to 1s. 6d.; about 500 chests of Oude and 100 of Bengal have been bought in. The broken and mixed descriptions usually bought by consumers sold high; and the home-trade has therefore purchased at this sale chiefly the good and middling Oude. For the result of the silk sale, see the prices.

LIST OF SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1825.						
	Nov.	7 Gauges	600	Palmers, McKillop & Co.	Edw. M. Boulthée	W. I. Docks	Isabter & Horsley, & Barber & Neate.
	20 Clyde	282	Anstee and Co.	Hector Rose	City Canal	W. I. Docks	Anstee and Thornhill, Old S.S. House
	Dec.	1 Duke of Bedford	300	Thomas Stephenson	George Simpson	City Canal	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
		1 Circassian	400	Edward Rule	G. R. Douthwaite	City Canal	Edw. Rule, Lime-street.
		13 Georgiana	417	Robert Ford	Richard Lloyd	E. I. Docks	Isabter and Horsley, Billiter-square.
		1 Expatrice	449	William Tindal	John Mearns	City Canal	W. Abercrombie, & Barber & Neate.
	1826.	1 Providence	577	Henry Read	John Mearns	City Canal	John Lynne, jun., Birchin-lane.
	Jan. 30	1 Lady Holland	678	Plummer & Co.	Samuel Serle	W. I. Docks	Isabter & Horsley, & W. Redhead, jun.
	Graves, Mar. 30	1 Virenia	484	Henry J. Moore	John Wimbie	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun., Birchin-lane.
Bengal	1825.						
	Nov. 10	1 Lady Raffles	649	Innes, Beveridge, & Co.	James Coxwell	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
	Nov. 13	1 Penryn	439	Watts and Heath	Wm. R. Best	City Canal	Gledstanes, Drysdale, & Co. Whitehead, jun.
	Nov. 15	1 Rensselaer	336	George Mickle	Thomas Bowen	City Canal	Edmund Read, or W. Redhead, jun.
	Dec. 1	1 Royal Charlotte	300	Robert Dudman	Robert Dudman	W. I. Docks	Barber and Neate, Birchin-lane.
	Dec. 13	1 Faith	956	John Marshall	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Marshall, East-India Chambers.
	Dec. 15	1 Scarborough	300	John Bently	William Saunders	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Dec. 16	1 Morning Star	300	William Tindal	Wm. Richardson	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Dec. 3	1 Alexander	447	George Joad	William Parker	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Dec. 13	1 Resolution	371	Daniel Wilkinson	T. S. Crookley	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
Ceylon	1825.						
	Nov. 13	1 Rodney	953	John Long	Rowland Bourke	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 15	1 Britannia	953	Christopher Lamb	Jas. MacPherson	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Exell, Lime-street.
	Nov. 16	1 Fenwick	180	James MacPherson	Joseph J. Drake	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 18	1 Providence	300	William Bently	Joseph Lachlan	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 20	1 Scarborough	300	John Bently	William Saunders	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 22	1 Morning Star	300	William Tindal	Wm. Richardson	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 24	1 Alexander	447	George Joad	William Parker	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 26	1 Resolution	371	Daniel Wilkinson	T. S. Crookley	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 28	1 Rodney	953	John Long	Rowland Bourke	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
Cape	1825.						
	Nov. 13	1 Britannia	953	Christopher Lamb	Jas. MacPherson	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Exell, Lime-street.
	Nov. 15	1 Fenwick	180	James MacPherson	Joseph J. Drake	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 18	1 Providence	300	William Bently	Joseph Lachlan	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 20	1 Scarborough	300	John Bently	William Saunders	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 22	1 Morning Star	300	William Tindal	Wm. Richardson	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 24	1 Alexander	447	George Joad	William Parker	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 26	1 Resolution	371	Daniel Wilkinson	T. S. Crookley	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 28	1 Rodney	953	John Long	Rowland Bourke	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 30	1 Britannia	953	Christopher Lamb	Jas. MacPherson	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Exell, Lime-street.
Madras	1825.						
	Nov. 13	1 Britannia	953	Christopher Lamb	Jas. MacPherson	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Exell, Lime-street.
	Nov. 15	1 Fenwick	180	James MacPherson	Joseph J. Drake	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 18	1 Providence	300	William Bently	Joseph Lachlan	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 20	1 Scarborough	300	John Bently	William Saunders	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 22	1 Morning Star	300	William Tindal	Wm. Richardson	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 24	1 Alexander	447	George Joad	William Parker	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 26	1 Resolution	371	Daniel Wilkinson	T. S. Crookley	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 28	1 Rodney	953	John Long	Rowland Bourke	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 30	1 Britannia	953	Christopher Lamb	Jas. MacPherson	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Exell, Lime-street.
Pen Drenan's Land & New South Wales	1825.						
	Nov. 13	1 Britannia	953	Christopher Lamb	Jas. MacPherson	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Exell, Lime-street.
	Nov. 15	1 Fenwick	180	James MacPherson	Joseph J. Drake	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 18	1 Providence	300	William Bently	Joseph Lachlan	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 20	1 Scarborough	300	John Bently	William Saunders	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 22	1 Morning Star	300	William Tindal	Wm. Richardson	City Canal	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 24	1 Alexander	447	George Joad	William Parker	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 26	1 Resolution	371	Daniel Wilkinson	T. S. Crookley	W. I. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 28	1 Rodney	953	John Long	Rowland Bourke	Lon. Docks	John Lynne, jun.
	Nov. 30	1 Britannia	953	Christopher Lamb	Jas. MacPherson	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Exell, Lime-street.

31st Oct. 1825.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1825-26, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships.	Time.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passes.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	When Sailed.
1 New Ship	1300	Henry Bonham	John Innes	James S. Biles	B. Trebeme	G. Frampton	H. Shepherd	—	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China	1825. 9 Nov.	1825. 1825.
2 Edinburgh	1300	Henry Bonham	Henry Bax	James S. Biles	B. Trebeme	G. Frampton	H. Shepherd	—	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China	1825. 23 Nov.	1825. 23 Dec.
3 Brunswick	1300	Henry Bonham	Henry Bax	James S. Biles	B. Trebeme	G. Frampton	H. Shepherd	—	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China	1825. 23 Nov.	1825. 23 Dec.
4 Thomas	1300	Henry Bonham	Henry Bax	James S. Biles	B. Trebeme	G. Frampton	H. Shepherd	—	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China	1825. 23 Nov.	1825. 23 Dec.
5 Marquis Camden	1300	Thomas Larkins	Gilson R. Fox	James Sexton	John Fenn	T. B. Daniel	—	James Morice	J. S. Anderson	St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China.	24 do. 8 Dec.	13 Jan.
6 Earl of Balcarnea	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	—	—	—	—	Henry Arnot	J. L. Wardell	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
7 Sir David Scott	1342	Joseph Hare	William Hunter	W. Trebeme	—	—	—	Alex. Macre	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
8 Marquis	1352	John Campbell	James Walker	J. Shute	Henry Bird	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
9 Duna	1352	George Palmer	M. Hamilton	Wm. Drayner	N. de St. Croix	J. Rickett	R. Buckle	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
10 Thomas Castle	1354	N. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chryxie	Wm. Drayner	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
11 Duchess of Atholl	1354	W. E. Ferrers	Ed. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
12 Lady Melville	1357	O. Wigram	Richard Clifford	Robt. Clifford	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
13 George the Fourth	1360	Company's Ship	Thos. W. Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
14 Lord Leinster	1360	Henry Blamhard	Charles Steward	Wm. Evans	W. Freeman	B. Bailey	Robt. Parker	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
15 Castle Huntly	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
16 Marquis of Huntly	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. N. H. Fraser	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
17 London	1332	Company's Ship	J. B. Schoby	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
18 Orford	1332	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Fraser	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
19 William Fairlie	1306	Joseph Hare	Thos. Blair	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
20 Canning	1306	Company's Ship	B. Brotherton	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
21 General Harris	1290	J. S. Wigram	Joseph Stanton	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
22 Marchioness of Ely	1290	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
23 Alca	1290	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
24 Prince Regent	1290	Henry Bonham	Thos. Marquis	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.
25 Prince Regent	1290	Henry Bonham	Henry Hosmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	23 do.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of September 1825, to the 25th of October 1825.

1825.	Bank.	Reduced	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New	Long	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New ditto.	13 p. Dy. Exchequer	Consols for	Lottery	1825.
Sep. 26	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 103	—	—	—	—	—	5. 4p 88½	88½	19	0
Sep. 27	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	3. 5p 88½	88½	19	0
Sep. 28	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	3. 2p 87½	87½	19	0
Sep. 30	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	2p 86½	86½	19	0
Oct. 1	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oct. 3	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Oct. 4	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Oct. 5	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Oct. 6	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Oct. 7	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Oct. 8	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Oct. 10	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Oct. 11	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Oct. 12	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Oct. 13	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Oct. 14	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Oct. 15	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Oct. 17	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Oct. 19	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Oct. 20	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Oct. 21	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Oct. 22	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Oct. 24	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Oct. 25	—	—	—	—	—	102½ 102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER, 1825.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

MR. TROTTER'S AGENCY SCHEME.

A PLAN for a new agency establishment at Calcutta, upon a very comprehensive scale, projected by Mr. John Trotter, sen., of the Bengal civil service, was adverted to in our last number (p. 587): it has since been presented to us in a more matured shape, by the subsequent expositions of the projector; and as the scheme, if adopted to its utmost extent, will interest many persons who have pecuniary transactions with India, a sketch of it, and a few cursory remarks upon its expected advantages, and upon the objections raised against it, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Mr. Trotter, who (as we collect from certain comments upon his scheme) is a gentleman already distinguished by a taste for projection, has lately occupied no small portion of the periodical press of Calcutta, with a disquisition on the finances, commerce, and exchanges of India; a production not remarkable for clearness or precision, nor for principles altogether unexceptionable. At the conclusion, he refers to two circumstances which indicate much consideration on the part of the government towards their civil servants; namely, the grant of a maximum annuity of £1,000 after twenty-two years' service in India;* and the relief afforded to embarrassed individuals in the Bengal civil service, by the advance of money by way of loan.† He was thence

* See p. 350.

† This benevolent plan of the Government seems to have excited universal applause, at home as well as abroad. The distress of many individuals in the service through debt, is well known to have been severe beyond description. We have received a communication upon this subject from a correspondent, who states that "a fifth, probably, of the Hon. Company's servants are in debt beyond redemption. How can it be otherwise," he adds, "when in many cases (and I can verify my statement) twelve per cent. interest is paid, with one per cent. premium, one for receiving sums to liquidate, one for advancing sums, and five per cent. life insurance.—Many a European has been incarcerated for years in a hot and loathsome gaol for perhaps 300 rupees." A writer in the *Bombay Courier*, who strongly implores the extension of the boon to the civilians of that presidency, observes, "I am now paying thirteen per cent. for money which I should obtain from Government for seven or eight, insurance included." Warm wishes are expressed, and great hopes are entertained, that a similar plan may be adopted with regard to the military service: we have no reason to think that such is the present intention of the Government.

thence led to propound a scheme by which the benevolent views of the government might, in the writer's opinion, be seconded, and the pecuniary interests of the service, which he considers to labour under severe hardships, be still farther promoted. The scheme, in its improved state, he has thus developed: premising in the outset, that he desires it to be distinctly understood, that "this is not the project of a speculator aiming at the augmentation of his own fortune; but solely and exclusively projected for the good of the service to which he belongs."

Mr. Trotter proposes that the sum of one crore forty lacs of rupees* (£1,400,000) shall be raised by contributions in shares or proportions amongst the Company's servants, to form a fund for an Agency Establishment, whereby not only may their pecuniary concerns be managed in a more economical manner than by the Calcutta houses of agency, but the funds may be made productive to the contributors or proprietors, by accumulation or active employment.

"The object in the proposed establishment," he observes, "is not so much to lessen the present rates of Calcutta Agency to the persons who may have occasion to employ an agent, as to economize the management of their affairs amongst themselves, to make them more productive, and hereby to create a fund, from savings, which, in the end, will be reproductive of some essential benefit to the service, either in providing a higher interest on its accumulating savings, or else a certain number of annuities to retiring servants. In a word, the great anticipated benefit may be exemplified on the principle of labour; namely, as the profit arising from every branch of mercantile stock, whether permanent or circulating, is derived from its enabling the merchant or manufacturer to produce the same effect with less labour, and consequently with less expense, than would otherwise have been required."

It hence follows that the interest or benefit to be derived by the members will not be specific, but contingent, depending upon the balance of profit ultimately realized by the concern.

Remittances are, of course, to be made either in bills or goods; and one of the most formidable objections to the project arises from the legal obstacles in the way of judicial, revenue, and military servants, engaging in effecting remittances by produce, or in any mercantile or commercial speculations whatsoever.† Mr. Trotter treats this objection lightly. He considers the language of the law to be inapplicable to such a connexion with trade as this establishment would occasion; and, with respect to the oath prescribed to judicial and revenue servants, which is more precise, he is of opinion that the altered circumstances of the civil service, since that oath was framed, demand that it should be dispensed with. At that period, he observes, the commercial exchanges yielded 2s. 6d. or 2s. 8d. the rupee; whereas, at the time he wrote, in effecting a remittance by bills, no higher rate of exchange could be obtained than 1s. 10½d. Should Government refuse to dispense with this oath, which he contends they ought in equity to do, they are bound, he conceives, to recast the allowances of all the European officers in the Indian service, who are paid in "a debased currency;" their allowances having been originally fixed with reference to a standard of exchange, for the conversion of sterling money into the local currency, which no longer exists. If a military man, for example, with a family in Europe, suffers a loss of twenty-five per cent.

* In his first prospectus, Mr. T. distributed the proportion as follows:—Civil service, 49 lacs. army 76; medical, 98; marine, 1; ecclesiastical, 1; law, 44.—Total, 140 lacs.

† Stat. 33 Geo. III., c. 52, § 137. Bengal Gen. Order, Mil. Dep., No. 1, January 1824.

cent. in remitting money for their support, the Government seem called upon either to improve the rates of remittance,* or to sanction his recourse to such an establishment as this, whereby he may transfer his property to Europe on better terms than heretofore.

With regard to bills, Mr. Trotter says:—

"I have already completed an arrangement with my London correspondents, whereby they have consented to take one moiety of any risk on the guarantee of bills on account of the Indian service, and I propose that the parties, for whose benefit the remittances are made in this way, should undertake a quarter, and the Calcutta establishment the remaining fourth; the latter granting, on despatch of the consignment, its bill on London, at twelve months' date, at the exchange of 1s. 10½d. the sicca rupee.

"In this latter arrangement no loss, bating some very extreme case, is to be apprehended on a guarantee on the above terms. But, supposing it to occur, then it would be counterbalanced in other ways; and, moreover, it is only fair that the establishment, as insurers, should cover the difference, in consideration of the gains it would derive from the agency and insurance charges on the remitted produce. To suppose such an occurrence, however, as the entire consignments of the year not yielding an average of three-fourths of their cost, is assuming the extreme of possibility; but allowing it to be so, and to be produced by depressed commerce, this very event would so increase the value of public securities, as completely to indemnify the establishment in any defalcation in the remittance account."

Should the remitter prefer being insured the rate of exchange specified in the bill, Mr. T. proposes that the establishment should undertake the risk at the rate of one halfpenny per sicca rupee, on their own moiety interest in the bullion rate of exchange. The expenses of remitting in produce will be diminished by the establishment being its own underwriters and insurers.

To agency business, Mr. Trotter propose to add banking, and insurance of every description, the profits from which are to be periodically divided amongst the constituents, in proportion to their respective shares, which will be assignable or transferable. The business of the establishment will, therefore (according to the projector), comprehend the following kinds:—

"Banking; accommodating members of the service, and others, on the principle of the Scotch banks, with open cash accounts (on the responsibility of two respectable sureties); management of estates; purchase and sale of Government securities; disposal of goods consigned by European and other correspondents; purchase and sale of bullion or real property, as advantageous opportunities may offer; discounting of unexceptionable bills; granting of loans on real or collateral securities; effecting of life, sea, or river insurances; agency of any persons who may be in the service of His Majesty or the East-India Company, or attached to any of His Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, or elsewhere, and of such persons resident in Great Britain as may desire to invest any part of their property in the securities of the Bengal Government."

The general funds of the institution are to be invested in four per cent. stock; and, as the banking branch of the establishment will afford resources for current demands, it is not intended to "break into the original capital to a larger extent than employment may be found practicable;" and "the outstanding amount will never exceed a safe proportion of the common principal."

* The Court of Directors have had under consideration, for some time, a proposal of the Bengal Government to allow all officers, who had families to support in Europe, the means of remittance thither, by bills of exchange to the extent of their British pay, at the same rate at which it is issued to them in India; namely, 2s. 6d. per sonant rupee.

The limited discretion of ordinary agents is obviated in the present scheme by the proposed appointment of a manager, who will be invested with a discretionary power "to meet contingencies." The "management" is to be thus provided for: the projector is to be allowed, out of the proposed fund of 140 lacs, or the interest accruing therefrom, for himself and two other persons, selected by him from the civil or military branches, 2,10,000 sicca rupees per annum, or two and a half per cent. on the common stock, to defray every expense of management in India.

Mr. Trotter proposes that the experiment should be tried for five years; the profits of the concern (in excess of the aforesaid charge) to accumulate and be divided at the end of that period amongst the proprietors. A dividend, however, of two and a half per cent. is to be made annually; or the shareholder may, if he prefer it, receive his interest at four per cent., leaving the one and a half per cent. a charge on the principal deposit. Any proprietor, in the meantime, may sell out or reinvest the proceeds of his stock, as well as negotiate his share.

The advantages to be derived from the proposed employment of the capital, Mr. Trotter computes will yield a clear eight and a half per cent. to the proprietor, after deducting the sum allotted for management. But the manner in which this important fact is demonstrated appears anything but satisfactory. He states that two per cent. may be made on banking operations, half per cent. on sea insurance, half on life insurance, two per cent. on general agency, and one on the sale of consignments from Europe. These rates, he says, produce, *in the aggregate*, six per cent., which, "added to the Company's interest of four per cent., makes ten per cent.,"* from which the charges of management are to be deducted. But it is absurd to suppose that the whole funds of the establishment can be employed at the same moment in banking, insurances, advances on consignments, and invested in the Company's securities. Yet we confess that the projector appears to us to mean nothing else.

Mr. Trotter is aware that the banking part of his plan will clash with the interests of the Bengal bank, with which the Government is connected; but he has a ready remedy: it would be for the mutual benefit of *all parties*, he thinks, if the establishment were to purchase up the interest of Government in the bank of Bengal, on condition that the notes of the establishment should be received in payment of all debts due to the Company throughout the Bengal provinces. He is, moreover, of opinion that should the proposed establishment be formed, "shares in Bengal bank stock would assuredly fall."

The terms which he proposes to Government are these:—the stock has yielded, on an average of the last ten years, 8.13.4 per cent.; and he considers that by allowing Government a premium of sixty per cent. on the shares, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of five per cent. securities of the unremittable loan, the sale would yield a net interest of eight, which he conceives to be "*equivalent* to the utmost average dividend Government can be justified in anticipating in future," adverting, of course, to the injury the bank will sustain from the new establishment. It is reasonable, he adds, to expect, that, if the arrangement be agreed to by Government, they would, considering the laudable objects of the establishment, extend to it all the privileges

* Mr. Trotter at first expressed his confidence that a clear dividend might be realized from the concern at twenty-five per cent.!

leges and immunities enjoyed by the Bengal bank. At all events, he concludes, that the project, offering the means of meliorating the service without expense to Government, must receive its countenance and support.

Further views are then developed by Mr. Trotter:—

"The contemplated institution, however, does not solely rest its claim to public support on the good it may do to the service. It aspires at a still wider ambition, in the encouragement which so extensive a concern, in its different ramifications, resources and connexions throughout India, may be capable of affording to the improvement of produce, carriage, navigation, and manufactures, and, consequently, to the sources of remittance and wealth.

"In these respects, matters, in many instances, are still in a rude state; in the infancy and rudiments of production, at the least cost, and, of course, at the lowest ebb of skill and value. And it accordingly becomes a question, whether, by facilitating transportation, and by improving the manufactures and agriculture of the country, its remittable resources may not be greatly enhanced; and whether such a concern as the one now proposed, from the probable extent of its means, is not likely to effect the above objects with equal profit and success."

Nor are these the only other objects: the projector conceives that his plan might admit of still further extension; he thinks it obviously calculated to restrain the motives which lead individuals, after attaining high rank in the service of Government, to withdraw from it, and support interests diametrically opposite; "and, moreover, to overcome some of the prominent inducements for colonization in India."

Mr. Trotter concludes with declaring, that though preference should be given to resident members, the concern would admit European constituents; and reference is accordingly made to the London correspondents, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, and Messrs. Majoribanks, Coleman Street.

Such is a slight outline of Mr. Trotter's plan, according to the expositions of it which we have hitherto seen. It is clear that, before this plan, which will absorb every species of agency, from that of the banker to that of the industrious native broker, and shake the whole mercantile community of Calcutta, is at least countenanced by Government, it should be demonstrated to be bottomed upon the soundest principles of *general* utility. Now the establishment is exclusive; it is limited (with the exception of the managers) to the servants of the Company; the community can be partakers of any benefit therefrom, only so far as is subservient to the separate interests of the proprietors. Moreover, it appears to us that the Government cannot safely depart from, or even relax, its jealous maxims with respect to their servants engaging in commercial pursuits. Magistrates, officers of the different boards of revenue and marine, &c., who were members of the agency establishment, would have perpetually before them questions in which their interest and duty would be opposed.

The projector has endeavoured to obviate this objection, by proposing that the managers shall confine their purchases to the Calcutta market, to prevent improper influence in the Mofussil or elsewhere; or to prevail upon the London correspondents to take the entire risk (they are willing to divide it) of the consignments. From the nature of the plan, the establishment will only export; its imports will be merely on account of English consignors, who will pay commission on sales. Neither proposal, however, does completely obviate the objection.

If the present system of agency and banking in Calcutta be, as described in one of the papers, "an intolerable grievance to all classes of the community,

who

who are dependent on a handful of persons, who have acquired a control over the accumulated wealth of the European residents and others;" if the rates of Calcutta insurance, both on life and sea risk, be really too high; and if capital be wanted for the aid of the planter, the merchant, or the mariner; an establishment with large capital, acting on liberal principles, would, no doubt, be highly beneficial, by checking, not extinguishing, its rivals.

The great superiority of this institution over rival concerns, is alleged to consist in the greater latitude of discretion conceded by its constituents. The managers or directors are, as well as the proprietors, to covenant, *by oath*, to be faithful, honest, and true to each other; and upon this security, apparently, the projector relies for the exact fulfilment of a duty not entrusted to other agents, for reasons which no moral obligation, on the part of the latter, would obviate. The oath (not a judicial one) appears to be worse than superfluous. The constituents are, besides, dependent not merely upon the integrity of the managers, but upon their skill.

It is our opinion that the scheme must eventually shrink to a limited agency (which, if well conducted, might be made an advantageous expedient for husbanding the savings of the different branches of the service), and a banking concern. It is not probable that insurance could be conducted upon a more economical plan than by the Calcutta officers, much less than by those of London.

Many of the remarks of Mr. Trotter upon the hardships sustained by the Company's servants in India, through the change in the relative value of money, are just; but it must be remembered that *1s. 10½d.* will now purchase, in England, nearly as much as could be procured at one period for *2s. 6d.*

NECROLOGY.

No. VIII.

MAJOR C. W. YATES.

ALTHOUGH history, filled with the achievements of great leaders, can afford no room to commemorate the less ostentatious, but not less valuable efforts of subordinate heroes (an office left commonly to friendship), yet we occasionally meet with instances amongst the latter class which claim the notice even of the historian. Such an instance occurs in the late Major Yates, an officer whose zeal and talents will be not less regretted by his country, than will his social and domestic virtues by his friends and relatives.

Mr. Yates was appointed a cadet in the year 1802, and shortly after his arrival in India (23d September 1803) succeeded to the rank of lieutenant. He was afterwards employed in various staff situations, particularly in Malacca, till about the year 1809.

His services at the capture of Banda by the British forces, in the year 1810, appear to have been very conspicuous. They are mentioned in the following terms in Captain Cole's despatch to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, dated 22d October, 1810, announcing the reduction of that place: "The services rendered by Captain Nixon, of the Madras European regt., and Lieut. C. W. Yates, doing duty with the artillery, were of a nature to command my warmest approbation, and I beg leave particularly to recommend them to your notice."

The importance of these services is further corroborated by the Governor-General

General in Council in his letter to the Court of Directors, dated 15th December, 1810: "Your Honourable Court will observe, that Captain Cole has expressed, in the strongest terms, his obligations to the detachment of the Hon. Company's troops which co-operated with the naval force in the reduction of Banda, and especially to Captain Nixon, who commanded the detachment, and to Lieut. Yates and Ensign Allen, whose services on this occasion we have great satisfaction in bringing under the notice of your Honourable Court."

After the reduction of Banda, Lieut. Yates was appointed, by the General Orders of 1st, 11th, and 13th August, to the following not unimportant offices of trust: 1st, "One of a committee for taking an account of the public stores which fell into the hands of the captors;" 2d, "Paymaster and commissary of provisions;" and 3d, "To take charge of the engineer department."

The unhealthy nature of this climate is well known, and the constitution of Lieut. Yates was not proof against its baneful influence. He was compelled to return to England, on sick certificate, in the year 1815.

On the 29th September, 1817, he obtained the rank of captain-lieutenant, and on the 1st January, 1819, that of full captain. In the month of April of the same year, he returned to India, and shortly after his arrival, was placed under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad, and nominated to a command in the Nizam's service. In this station he continued till the breaking out of a war, which was destined to add laurels to his brow.

On the 20th June, 1824, he was raised to the rank of major, posted to the 26th native infantry, and called upon to take the command of that regiment, under the orders of Sir A. Campbell, against the Burmese. The post of honour which he had to defend was that of *Kemmendine*, which, according to an authenticated statement we have seen, was attacked by a body of nearly 20,000 of the enemy; to which mass Major Yates had no greater force to oppose than his own regiment, the 26th, and about seventy-five Europeans, with a few pieces of cannon. The details of this memorable transaction have been so recently before the public, that we deem it unnecessary to quote a very interesting document now lying before us, a copy of the despatch sent by Major Yates to the Deputy Adjutant General, though the many traits of noble and disinterested feeling contained in it might amply justify our making some considerable extracts. But it would be little less than injustice to withhold the honourable testimonies borne to his merits by Sir A. Campbell, who commanded the forces. From his official letter, dated Rangoon, the 9th December, 1824, we extract the following passages: "Early in the morning of the first instant, the enemy commenced his operations by a smart attack upon our post at *Kemmendine*, commanded by Major Yates, and garrisoned by the 26th Madras native infantry.....One division of the enemy opened a distant fire upon the shipping; another immediately broke ground in front of *Kemmendine*, and for six successive days tried, in vain, every effort that hope of success and dread of failure could call forth, to drive the brave 26th, and a handful of Europeans, from this post.....These attacks upon *Kemmendine* continued with unabating violence, but the unyielding spirit of Major Yates, and his steady troops, although exhausted with fatigue and want of rest, baffled every attempt on shore."

His gallant and important services on this occasion are further noticed by Sir A. Campbell, in his General Orders dated 12th December: "The defence of

of Kemmendine was the only part of the operations not conducted under the immediate eye of the Commander of the Forces. He considers himself, therefore, bound to express his thanks to Major Yates for his persevering and gallant defence of so important a post, which he requests the Major will convey to the officers and men of the 26th Madras native infantry, as also to the detachments of Madras artillery and Madras European regiment, who so nobly supported him through a week of almost unprecedented fatigue and exertion." Recently the Commander-in-Chief has directed, that in future the 26th regiment should bear upon its colours the word "*Kemmendine*."

But Major Yates was not destined long to enjoy the honours thus nobly won. He had reached Serwah, on the Surrawuddy, in pursuit of the Bundoolah, when he was attacked by the cholera, and died on the 12th March, 1825.

Of the merits of Major Yates as a soldier, the reader will already have formed his opinion; it only remains for us to add that, from his brother officers down to the sepoy, all united in bearing testimony to the goodness of his heart, and the general kindness of his disposition.* Of his domestic virtues we cannot speak too highly, whether we regard him in the character of a son, a brother, a father, or a friend.

Soldier, farewell! on glory's bed
Though 'twas not given to rest thy head,
Nor slumber on thy native earth,
Amid the scenes that gave thee birth;
Still thou art cherished—still thou art
Enshrined in every soldier's heart;
And still thy gentle spirit rests,
Seeking its home in kindred breasts.

* Of the humanity of his heart we have a pleasing instance in his own despatch before alluded to, where, after eulogizing several of his brother officers, he does not forget a private of the regiment, who had distinguished himself by his side:—"I beg leave," says he, "earnestly to recommend Thomas Chamberlain, private of the artillery, as a meritorious soldier, to the consideration of Sir Archibald Campbell, for his indefatigable exertions in the battery during the whole of the siege."

MAXIMS OF THE MALABARS.

(From a Work entitled *Oleha Nidhi*.)

Do not spend a day without offering prayers to God.
Conform not with those who practise witchcraft.
Go not to places to which you have no invitation.
Ridicule not the absent.
Shew not your back to the enemy.
Be not in hot water with the poor.
Do not abuse any one without a cause.
Avoid criticizing the faults of others.
Satirize not a virtuous woman.
Contemn not the sages of the Supreme Being.
Treat not the learned contemptuously.
Carry no tales of detraction.
Do not become security for another.
Have no intercourse with gamblers.
Reside not in a place where there is no church.
Utter not a lie, although death be near you.
Never regard your enemy as a friend.
Keep no familiarity with mountebanks.
Never venture to second a new custom.
Travel not by a solitary route.

JOURNEY FROM MANCHAO TO CANTON.

By CAPT. JAMES PUREFOY.

[Concluded from p. 528.]

EARLY on the 15th January the whole fleet weighed, upon a signal from the Commodore, and steered E. down the river, in about two fathoms water; presenting a pleasing sight, being spread over an extent of several miles. On crossing the bar, the vessel in which our traveller sailed struck several times. The channel appeared to be shoal in several places. The Commodore's vessel led, and occasionally shewed signals to preserve the order of sailing, the regularity of which surprised the Europeans. The coast of China soon appeared, low and sandy, with a reef stretching far to the eastward. They anchored in the bay of Lou-cheou-van, which is protected by a handsome round fort, situated on a bluff point of land, forming the N.W. entrance of the bay. As soon as the anchor was down, about sixty yards off shore, numbers of flat boats were despatched for cargo, consisting chiefly of sugar, betel-nut, salt, and tanned hides. Capt. P. landed and rejoined his comrades in the city; from whence, after taking some refreshment, they set out, fifty-five in number (including the Cochin-Chinese prisoners, who were chained, and carried in bamboo cages), travelling in a N.W. direction. The country was quite level; the soil a reddish clay; every part highly cultivated; the roads excellent, and shaded by a row of trees on each side. They passed two towns of considerable size, and halted at the city of Hoi-on. Next day they reached the city of Lock-oon, distant thirty miles from the former. The country resembled that passed in the preceding day; the pasturage was rich, and the sugar-canes appeared to be of a superior quality. The scene was similar during the ensuing day's march, which led them across an immense field of paddy, perfectly level, and extending as far as the eye could reach; the road through it was formed of large cut stones, raised about four feet, and sufficiently broad for carts, &c. This day they crossed a large river, and halted at Hoch-ün, having marched thirty-two miles. This city, situated upon a river of the same name, appeared rich, populous, and a place of some trade, as large vessels were lying at anchor abreast of the town. The streets, some of which were upwards of a mile long, were broad, clean, and contained large shops filled with merchandize. Several bales of Bombay cotton were seen here. In the centre of the city stands a pagoda 200 feet high.

On the 18th they reached the town of Hoi-hoon. The journey this day was in a direction N.N.W.; the country was as level as a bowling-green, not a hillock being seen. Throughout the march the travellers excited a greater degree of curiosity, if possible, amongst the Chinese than amongst the Hainanese; vast bodies coming out of the towns to meet them, and following them when they left. A striking difference was observed between the two people; the Chinese were neither so fair, handsome, or well-dressed as the natives of Hainan.

After they had traversed, the following day, in a N. by E. direction, twenty miles of the great plain (which Capt. Purefoy estimates at 100 miles in diameter; one-third used for pasturage, the remainder producing rice and sugar), the country began to wear a different aspect; gentle hills were seen, laid out in small fields and gardens; the soil, however, appeared stony, and not so well

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cultivated

cultivated as hitherto. They halted for the night at Sui-ki, a city of the third class, of which Capt. P. gives the following account :

"Sui-ki is celebrated for a singular commerce it maintains in female beauties, who are brought here from the most distant provinces when very young, and are instructed in all the accomplishments of the country; such as music, singing, and dancing. They are also taught and trained up in every blandishment and art to please and gratify those voluptuous and sensual appetites in which this people, particularly the higher ranks, seem to indulge to very great excess, and a degree of expense scarcely credible. This place, in fact, appears to be a grand dépôt for wives and concubines; and for these they send or come from the remotest parts of the empire."

The party left Sui-ki on the 21st, and pursued their march N.N.E. through a beautiful green level plain, of great extent; the soil a brownish sand. The roads were broad and excellent. The latter part of the day's march, especially, the ground was covered with rice-fields, interspersed with pine and peach-trees. Resting-houses (or emperor's-houses, as the Chinese call them) were met with by the road-side, at regular distances; these are commodious places, built and supported at the Emperor's expense for the use of military officers and travellers in the imperial service; they are rendered conspicuous at a distance by three white pyramids. The distances along the roads are regularly marked by strong posts, about seven feet high, with broad boards nailed across, bearing characters shewing the exact distance from all the principal places. At every nine *li* (three miles) a kind of small barrack is erected, with watch-tower and signal-staff. They reached this day Suck-sung, and were lodged in a miao, by order of the mandarin. This town contains about 70,000 inhabitants; it is situated at the foot of an extensive range of hills; within its walls, which ascend the hills, are groves of pine-trees, tanks, and gardens. The streets are rather narrow, but clean, and generally paved; awnings spread, to keep off the heat, make them cool and pleasant. The market seemed well supplied with fish, fruit, and vegetables, consisting of turnips, cabbages, and lettuces. This province is celebrated for its sugar, and for an oil expressed from a nut, which is used for culinary as well as many other purposes. The nuts resemble filberts in taste and flavour; the natives sell them in papers, containing about three ounces, at the rate of one *sapka* each.

At Suck-sung, the Governor was absent; the travellers were accordingly introduced to the Deputy-Governor, who proved to be a very intelligent and agreeable man. The former was (as customary) a mandarin of letters, *i. e.* a professor of Chinese literature; the latter, a military officer, commander of the troops in the city, and who commands those of the province, if the city be the capital. This mandarin invited Capt. P. and his companions to dinner. At three o'clock they sat down to an excellent repast, consisting of beef, pork, fowls, and vegetables, all well-dressed. The chief and his ladies were highly amused at the awkwardness displayed by some of the Europeans in using the *hop-sticks*; and one of the ladies, at length, directed them to be provided with spoons.

Continuing their march next day, in a direction about N.E., through a fertile and populous valley, between two ranges of hills two or three miles apart, they arrived at Sun-nong, a town of considerable size, and apparently of importance, from the great resort of strangers hither. The number of taverns was remarkable. One which the writer entered was at least 300 feet long, though but of one story. A range of tables extended the whole length, with benches

benches on each side: cooking-places and warm-baths were a little backward. These baths (for the feet) are used by pedestrian travellers, and are extremely refreshing. At all the taverns people are in attendance with warm water, who, after washing the feet, apply a little dried salt to the instep, where it is suffered to remain for a few minutes. The custom at these taverns is as follows: you call for what you please—beef, pork, or fowl—which is brought cut into small pieces; a boy in waiting keeps an account of what is served, and brings a bill when the reckoning is called for. The charge is usually very moderate, except for the soups, which are excellent. Capt. P. and his companions dined with a very large company at this grand hotel, which was completely full; and the simultaneous motion of so many chop-sticks afforded a curious spectacle. When the bill was brought, one of the natives, observing that the strangers had been overcharged, spoke very roughly to the waiter, and suffered them to pay him no more than was due.

The 24th their route lay to the N.N.E., through a hilly and rugged country; the roads were pretty good, and the vallies cultivated, producing mountain-rice. The fern and brushwood which covered the mountains were the resort of gold and silver pheasants. The traffic seemed to be great: multitudes of wheel-barrows laden with merchandize were seen on the road. The march this day was only eighteen miles, when they halted at the city of Fat-cheou-ou. Here the crowds of Chinese, who thronged to gratify their curiosity with a sight of the travellers, occasioned great annoyance, though they conducted themselves with propriety and politeness. This ancient city is seated on the declivity of a hill; its walls, which are in bad condition, are about five miles in circuit. The streets are clean, and paved with hard red bricks, eighteen inches square; and are covered, from side to side, with awnings of various colours.

Next day they crossed the large navigable river of Sui-fan-miu, and then continued their route, N. by E., through a most picturesque and romantic country, highly cultivated, and watered by rivulets intersecting it in every direction. Country-houses belonging to opulent persons, with large gardens adjoining them, and laid out in rural taste, were plentifully scattered. This day the travellers observed, for the first time, a field of wheat, the stems of which were at such equal distance asunder, that they imagined them to have been transplanted, and set by line. They halted at the town of Nam-shing, and slept at a resting-house, the rooms of which were furnished with cots. This building was so spacious, that Capt. Purefoy says, "I believe, that if we choose it, we might occupy each a separate apartment, though fifty-five in number." The town of Nam-shing is said to contain 75,000 inhabitants.

Leaving this place, they travelled N.E. by E. for twenty miles; and E.N.E. the remainder of the day, when they arrived at Cow-the-ow. Mountains of great height appeared in the distance; but the space traversed was a level plain, producing wheat, rice, tobacco, sweet-potatoes, and turnips. The travellers were lodged in a resting-house of considerable dimensions, furnished with baths, gardens, and every requisite convenience. The city is situated on the western bank of a large navigable river; the population amounts to about 80,000, including the suburbs, which are extensive. The walls are of brick, and about thirty feet high; the embrasures larger than usual, but the guns not better mounted than at other places. Capt. P. is of opinion, that when a foreign invasion happens in China, the country will become an easy conquest; and that 10,000 British troops would effect it with ease.

On the 27th the party continued their journey, N.N.E. and E.N.E., passing

some mountains of reddish rock, to the town of Ti-see. Here they lodged in a resting-house, also occupied by some Chinese officers, who amused themselves during the whole night at cards. Next day they pursued their march to the E.S.E. for twenty miles, through a well-cultivated country; the aspect of it diversified by gentle hills and extensive forests of bamboo. After crossing two rivers, they reached the town of Fui-hong, and were lodged in an imperial resting-house. On the rivers they observed two water-wheels, employed to irrigate the circumjacent ground, and, by means of aqueducts, to a considerable distance. These wheels are of bamboo, from twelve to fourteen feet in diameter; on the inside are boards, at equal distances asunder, on which the water acts, giving a rapid rotatory motion; two or three earthen pots are attached to the circumference externally, which alternately fill and empty themselves.

In their next day's journey, east from Fui-hong, the roads were at first sandy and indifferent, and the country hilly and not well cultivated; but afterwards the land became level, and was in a high state of cultivation. On the left was a ridge of craggy mountains, from whence descended several rills of limpid water, one of which crossing the road was found to be so hot, that a person could immerse his finger in it only for a short time. Some of the towns and villages in their way were surrounded by groves of bamboo. On their arrival at Tim-pock, they were conducted to a miao, which was filled with idols (about eighty in number) of the most fantastic appearance, and in grotesque and ludicrous attitudes. Some were represented as weeping; some staggering, as if drunk; others sprawling on the ground; whilst a few were laughing at the scene. Some of the figures had the heads of elephants, dogs, and monkeys; others, no heads at all. Behind the door of this temple was a groupe of a whimsical kind: a white horse, as large as life, stood ready bridled and saddled; but the rider, apparently drunk, had fallen under the horse's belly. On the opposite side lay his companion (or servant), between his horse's hind legs, with his head immediately under the tail; whilst the animal was copiously relieving itself.

Tim-pock is a place of great trade: it is situated on an inlet of the sea, forming two good harbours, an inner and outer; the former is rather shoal, and vessels ground at low water, but being land-locked, and the bottom soft mud, they sustain no injury. Off the outer harbour are several small islands. Many junks of considerable burthen were in both. Large quantities of salt are exported from this place to Canton and Macao. The walls of the city, which are about four miles square, and in excellent condition, are thirty-five feet high, with ramparts and parapet as usual, but no ditch: the guns were miserably mounted. The gates are very strong; the walls being here double, and the gates themselves fortified with massy plates or bars of iron.

Continuing their journey, January 30th, E.N.E., through a country partly hilly and partly level, between two barren mountains, they halted for the night at a resting-house, twenty-two miles from Tim-pock, the largest building of this kind they had yet seen, capable of lodging conveniently 800 men. Next morning they resumed their march in the same direction, passing through vallies well cultivated; the high ground was mostly pasture-land. Fire-wood was scarce here; the natives substituted straw, hay, and cow-dung. They crossed three rivers, in one of which many junks were at anchor, abreast of a large and populous city; and arrived at the town of Thi-pong, twenty-seven miles distant. At daylight next day they left this place, and in a few hours arrived at the town of Chuck-lone, on the banks of a river navigable for flat-

bottomed

bottomed boats of considerable burthen. Here the party embarked, and tracked a short way down the river, against the current: at seven P.M. the boat stuck fast upon a quicksand, and they remained there all night. The following morning they steered about E. twenty miles; the river was brackish for nearly that distance. After five hours' sail they landed, and proceeded about E.N.E. across a swamp, which continued for nearly three miles; after which the country resumed its fertile character. A march of twenty miles brought them to the city of Yung-cone, where they were lodged in a miao; plagued more than usual by throngs of curious visitors, who beset the place till it was dark. This city is situated on a fine navigable river; the walls, in bad repair, are thirty feet high, and eighteen or twenty thick; the streets in general narrow, and the houses low and mean. The markets were well supplied with provisions, especially fish, of which article of food this place seemed a *dépôt*. The plain round the city is fertile.

In the afternoon of the same day (February 4th) they embarked in boats, and passed the night on board. Next morning they were obliged to track the boat themselves, the boat-people refusing their assistance. The country on each side the river produced chiefly wheat, which was now in ear, and laid out in large fields, some containing at least ninety acres. A second night was passed on the water, abreast of a town. Next morning, at daybreak, the anchor was weighed, and the boat was urged along, sometimes by poles, and sometimes by hauling, for about fifteen miles, from N.E. to E.; the country on the banks was rich and beautiful. They landed at the city of Yung-tcheow, and were conducted to a miao. This city is situated on a plain close to the banks of the river, which is neither very deep nor broad. The houses within the walls are rather mean; the suburbs are extensive.

On the 7th they re-embarked, and steered from E. to N.E.; the boats tracked by women. The country around was level as far as the range of distant rugged mountains to the N. and S. In the course of the day they passed some remarkable rocks of lime-stone, about 180 or 200 feet high, nearly perpendicular on every side, and unconnected with any rising ground whatever. Alongside one of these masses of rock the boats were made fast for the night, which was clear and pleasant. Next morning they continued their course, N.E. by N.; the river now became shallower and very shoal, full of sand-banks, with a coarse gravelly bottom. The country, on either side, was covered with wheat, barley, groves of bamboo and fruit trees, &c. In the afternoon they came to anchor abreast a very large town, called Thy-wone, where the party landed next day, and recommenced their journey by land, about N.N.E., on tolerable roads; the country consisted of hill and dale, well cultivated, producing wheat of two kinds, barley, tobacco, with groves of pine and peach-trees. Towards the latter part of this day's journey, they traversed a continuous chain of lofty mountains, cultivated, from their base to the very summit, in the Chinese manner; namely, by being cut into terraces, to allow the water to run off from the upper to the lower in succession. They passed this day four large towns, in one of which they counted ninety fish-ponds, about thirty feet square, encircled by trees; they likewise crossed five bridges, three of stone, handsomely arched, and built like those in Europe. The resting-house at which they halted was in a most romantic spot, situated in a deep green valley, inclosed by prodigiously high mountains. Through the centre ran a stream of pure and delicious water, which was conducted by large bamboos into the different apartments, where it was received

ceived into reservoirs of chunam, formed in the floors, to serve for bathing, cooking, or drinking.

On the 10th they renewed their march, at 4 A.M. by moon-light, and ascending lofty craggy mountains, by a sort of spiral road, reached the city of Sun-hung, where they were lodged in a building which had been a college. Next day they proceeded, N. to N.E., through rice-grounds, and subsequently over a hilly country, the valleys well cultivated, and along the banks of a river, to Sha-ke-cow, twenty miles from Sun-hung. Many large junks were taking in pine-spars here for the Canton market. They resumed their journey on the 12th, to the N.E., on very indifferent roads (the ordinary route being by water), and halted for refreshment at a resting-house by the way, where they met with their old acquaintance, the Hiananese pugilist, on his way to Canton. He appeared highly pleased to see the travellers, whom he treated with tcheou-tchow, commonly called sam-su. After passing, in their day's march, eight towns and two bridges, at the end of twenty-five miles they reached Su-hung, a very large city; it took exactly an hour and a quarter to pass the suburbs only. It was very populous, and apparently a place of considerable traffic, from the number of vessels at anchor in the river. Its fortifications resembled those of the other cities. The houses are built of brick, and mostly two stories high. In the vicinity are eight very lofty pagodas. The party were lodged in a building which appeared to be a printing-office, from the heaps of wooden types piled up in the apartments.

The following day, they re-embarked on the river, steering E. about forty-five miles. The river is broad and deep; the country partly mountainous, and partly level. Many large towns were passed. On the 14th they left the boats, and marched to the city of Sam-sui, where they obtained but indifferent quarters. This place appears to be ancient; one-half of the houses were in ruins, and the rest in a decayed condition: the walls, twenty feet by fourteen, were in good repair. Here they observed a corn magazine, or store-house, common throughout the empire; it was quadrangular, about 350 feet square, lined internally with plank.

On the 15th, previous to commencing their march, it was discovered that one of the Cochin Chinese criminals (who had never been suffered to quit their cages since leaving Hush-eon) was dead; the body was contracted and bent almost double. They again embarked in boats, steering to the E. Large rafts of pine-spars, and boats of various forms, were seen on the river. They passed Si-nam, a town of great extent, and said to contain 150,000 inhabitants. Here (as in other places throughout the empire) every owner of a house is required to affix to the outside of his door, once a-year, a list of all the individuals of his family, which lists are collected and registered at Pekin, for assessing the poll-tax. Pursuing their voyage next day, from E. to N. N.W., through a level, highly-cultivated country, studded with towns and hamlets, the river covered with boats and pine-rafts (some of the latter being several hundred yards in length), they entered the city of Fa-con, a place of great magnitude, containing, it is said, a million and a-half of inhabitants; a statement, which, Capt Purefoy observes, does not appear exaggerated, as they were eight hours and a-half in passing completely through it from west to east. The houses are of brick, two stories high, with neat little balconies, mostly filled with flower-pots, &c. Many of the houses had glass windows, and corresponded, in a great degree, with those of Europe. The noise of artificers, and bustle in the streets, shewed that the trade was considerable.

Here

Here the river was for miles covered with boats of various descriptions, leaving a clear passage in the middle sufficient only for two boats to go abreast. These boats or floating-houses were moored in regular tiers; the platforms, which project from the head and stern, being firmly lashed together, formed a sort of street, where barbers, shoemakers, and other artificers, pursued their vocations. Some of these boats were very long and capacious, having two or three decks or floors, containing numerous apartments, painted green, with glass windows and venetians, richly gilt and ornamented without; most of these were temples dedicated to Venus, where the votaries were entertained with music, singing, and dancing, as well as board and lodging for any length of time, at so much *per diem*.

In half an hour after leaving the easternmost skirts of Fa-con, they descried the British flag waving over the English factory at Canton; and, in another hour, landed abreast the French Hong, when they waited upon Mr. Drummond, the chief supracargo, who received the whole shipwrecked party, weary, stiff, and sore, in the most friendly manner. In their way to the English factory, their grotesque appearance and Anglo-Chinese garb attracted the eyes of all, and provoked a smile from many.

"In the course of our journey," says Capt. Purefoy, "we saw considerable numbers of cattle in good condition, at least generally so; the horses were rather small, though, we understood, very hardy and capable of great fatigue. The sheep appeared to be of the Cape species, but not very numerous, particularly to the south.

"Since our departure from Manchao, we passed through 256 towns and villages, and twenty walled cities."

The following diary is extracted from the Journal:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY,

From November 15th, 1804, to February 16th, 1805.

1804.		1804.	
Nov. 16.	First and Second parts, fresh breezes from N. E. and drizzling rain; the middle and latter, fair.	Dec. 4.	Moderate breezes from N.E.; weather clear and pleasant; somewhat cold morning and evening.
— 17.	Fresh breezes from N. E., and cold throughout.	— 5.	—
— 18.		— 6.	Moderate breezes from N.W.;
— 19.	Wind as before; weather clear and pleasant.	— 7.	weather clear and pleasant.
— 20.		— 8.	Pleasant breezes and clear weather.
— 21.		— 9.	—
— 22.		— 10.	Light breezes from N.W.
— 23.	Moderate breezes from N.E.; weather cloudy.	— 11.	weather clear and pleasant.
— 24.		— 12.	N. breezes; weather as before.
— 25.	Wind mostly fair; weather cloudy.	— 13.	Moderate breezes; weather as before.
— 26.		— 14.	—
— 27.	Wind N.; weather clear and pleasant.	— 15.	Pleasant breezes from N.E.; weather clear.
— 28.	Wind N.N.W.; weather fair.	— 16.	Northerly breezes; weather clear and pleasant; cold in the morning and evening.
— 29.	Moderate breezes from N. N.	— 17.	Moderate breezes from N.E.;
— 30.	W.; weather cloudy.	— 18.	weather as before.
Dec. 1.	Wind N.; weather clear and pleasant.	— 19.	Pleasant breezes from N.E.;
— 2.	—	— 20.	weather cloudy.
— 3.	—		

Dec. 21.

1804.	1805.
Dec. 21. Fresh breezes from N.E.; weather clear and pleasant.	Jan. 20. Light winds from E., and cloudy weather; drizzling rain at times.
— 22. Early part foggy; middle and latter, light breezes from N.E.; and cloudy.	— 21. } Pleasant breezes from E.; weather clear.
— 23. Fresh breezes, and dark cloudy weather.	— 22. }
— 24. Fresh breezes from N.; weather cloudy.	— 23. Moderate breezes from N.E.; weather, for most part, cloudy.
— 25. Moderate breezes from N.; weather pleasant; sky cloudless day and night.	— 24. Fresh breezes from N.E.; weather cloudy; rain at times.
— 26. Steady breezes from N.E.; weather clear and pleasant; morning and evening cold.	— 25. Fresh breezes from S.E., and cloudy weather.
— 27. Strong breezes from the N., and cloudy weather for the most part.	— 26. } Light breezes from E.; weather cloudy.
— 28. Light breezes from the E., and hazy throughout.	— 27. }
— 29. N. winds, and hazy weather, with drizzling rain throughout.	— 28. Fresh breezes from S.E.; weather mostly cloudy.
— 30. Light breezes from N.E., and cloudy weather.	— 29. Fresh breezes from N.E.; weather mostly cloudy and cold.
— 31. Fresh breezes from E.; weather, for most part, clear and pleasant.	— 30. Wind as before; weather dark and cloudy, with drizzling rain.
1805.	Feb. 1. Wind as before; weather clear and pleasant, but cold, morning and evening.
Jan. 1. Light breezes from the N.E., and hazy weather, with drizzling rain at times.	— 2. Early part, fresh breezes and cloudy; middle and latter, heavy rain, with cold disagreeable weather.
— 2. } Strong breezes from E., with thick hazy weather, and drizzling rain throughout.	— 3. Fresh breezes from N.; weather cold and cloudy.
— 3. }	— 4. Cold N. breezes, with drizzling rain.
— 4. Moderate breezes from N.E.; cloudy.	— 5. Fresh breezes; dark cold weather, with small rain.
— 5. Light breezes from N.; weather clear and pleasant.	— 6. Moderate breezes from N.E.; dark, cold weather.
— 6. Early part calm; middle and latter, light breezes from N.E., and clear pleasant weather.	— 7. } Wind as before; weather clear and pleasant.
— Fresh breezes from N.E.; weather clear and pleasant.	— 8. }
— 8. }	— 9. Light breezes from N.; weather as before.
— 9. } Moderate breezes from N.E., weather as before.	— 10. } Wind N.E.; weather as before.
— 10. }	— 11. }
— 11. }	— 12. Light N. breezes, and cloudy weather.
— 12. Fresh breezes from E.; weather as before.	— 13. Early part, moderate breezes from N.; weather cold and cloudy; middle and latter part, a strong gale from E., with heavy rain.
— 13. —	— 14. Fresh breezes from N.E.; weather clear, but cold.
— 14. —	— 15. Moderate breezes, and cold cloudy weather.
— 15. —	— 16. Fresh breezes from N.E.; weather as before.
— 16. } Fresh breezes from the N.E.; weather clear and pleasant.	
— 17. }	
— 18. } Light breezes from N.E.; weather as before.	
— 19. }	

Joy

JOY AND GRIEF:

AN ALLEGORY.

Joy and Grief, the other day,
Debating, for they ne'er agree,
Which over man had greatest sway,
Resolved by actual proof to see.

(The gods make sport of human pains,
They treat us just as boys do flies;*
No "Act" their cruelty restrains:
O! for a Martin in the skies!)

Grief fixed upon a tender maid,
And shewed her lover's lifeless clay:—
No tear-drop fell; no word she said;
But on his pale corpse swooned away.

Joy quick assumed the lover's form,
And in his arms the mourner prest:
She knew his voice;—his kisses warm;—
Revived;—then fainted on his breast.

Grief next a rakish spendthrift tried;
Told him how low his purse was sunk;
That his good father had just died,
And cut him off:—the wretch got drunk.

When sober, having slept his fill,
Joy brought him bags of shining ore,
And said his sire had left no will:—
The wretch got drunker than before.

Grief stole a miser's money-box;
He raved; he swore 'twas all he had:
Joy knew he'd money in the stocks;
So raised their price:—he straight went mad.

Once more Grief tried; he now grew wild.—
Upon a river's margin stood
A widowed mother and her child:
Grief plunged the infant in the flood.

Who can the aspect of despair,
Of more than mortal frenzy, draw;
The rage with which she tore her hair,
When she the frightful vision saw!

Joy from the stream the body took;
Its flaccid lungs with life inspired:—
The mother upwards bent one look,
And in mute ecstasy—expired.

* "As flies to wanton boys, so we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport."—*Shakespeare*.

PRESENT STATE OF BOMBAY.*

It is now about a century and a half since Bombay became an English settlement; during which period, notwithstanding its fine harbour and local advantages for commerce, it has been of little importance to the Company, excepting as a sort of watch-tower to the western coast of India. Whether, from the constant ferment in which Malwa and the Deccan were embroiled, the nature of the surrounding population, or the narrow views of former governors, it is not our intention to inquire. But till very lately so unconnected did the establishment and all its interests appear with those in other parts of the Company's territories, that a settlement on the coast of Africa could scarcely have been a subject of less consideration.

This period has at last come to a close; and by degrees Bombay is extending her influence over that part of the Indian continent which, geographically, belongs to, and ought long since to have been under, her control.

That the mercantile importance of Bombay should keep pace with the extension of her political influence, is a consequence which must naturally follow; and it is no very extravagant assumption of prophetic skill to predict, that in proportion as Malwa and the Deccan recover, under the mild policy of British government, from the effects of anarchy and tyrannical oppression, Bombay must rise to a degree of importance only second to the seat of the Supreme Government.

Till very lately, all intercourse with the upper provinces of Hindoostan was from necessity through Bengal. The roads through the western parts of India were but little known, and altogether impassable; and, from causes equally powerful, Madras monopolized all intercourse with most parts of the country south of the Nerbuddah.

These barriers to the progress of Bombay have nearly disappeared, and must open a new channel to commercial enterprise equally beneficial to the country and the interests of this presidency. The road to the northward, although still capable of great improvement, is now perfectly safe, and passable for wheel carriages; so that, for the last two or three years, supplies have been sent from Bombay to the northern parts of Rajpootanah as cheap as, and, we believe, on many occasions, at less expense than, from Calcutta, and certainly much fresher—the average passage of stores from thence being little short of six months; whereas, even in the present state of the roads, goods can be conveyed from Tankaria Bunder to the same stations in three.

The advantages also to persons returning to Europe from the upper provinces by the way of Bombay are very great, though not generally known. In the first place, the passage is much shorter, and infinitely cheaper; the tedious and often dangerous navigation of the Ganges is avoided, and the still more hazardous navigation of the Hoogly from Calcutta to the Sand Heads; which has been justly stamped, from the numerous melancholy casualties which annually occur, the most dangerous part of an English voyage.

By embarking at Bombay, a traveller not only escapes all these dangers, but has an opportunity of seeing more of India. In his journey he will pass through a beautiful country, unlike what he has been accustomed to; and which must add considerably to his store of pleasure and information. His voyage is begun in a fine open sea, without the anxiety of working down a dangerous river, where sands and rapids frequently baffle the skill of the most experienced seamen, and subject him to the loss of property, if not of life.

* Extracted from the *Bombay Gazette* of April.

To every one acquainted with Indian affairs it must appear evident, that one of the primary causes of opulence in our own provinces to the eastward has been the enterprising spirit of the English agents, and manufacturers supported by them, in their exertions to improve and increase the produce of the country for the European markets.

By their means, extensive capitals have been circulated throughout the provinces of Bengal and Hindoostan, which have not only stimulated the natives to habits of industry, but enabled the officers of Government to collect the revenue with greater facility, and saved numberless estates from falling in balance and ultimate ruin by the destructive consequences of frequent transfer.

These advantages have hitherto been wholly unknown on the western side of India; at least we are not aware of any manufactory under European superintendence; and the spirit of enterprise seems to be confined merely to a traffic in raw materials, in which the English merchant is wholly dependent on the activity and intelligence of the Parsees.

In point of natural productions, perhaps few countries offer so much to the hands of the manufacturer. The plains of Malwa can scarcely be surpassed in richness of soil for every purpose of cultivation and pasture; the forests abound in timber and all the valuable gums; while ores, either of lead, iron, copper, or zinc, are discoverable in almost every hill; and we have often seen the sulphates of iron and copper spontaneous productions. Yet the natives appear to be ignorant as to these advantages; and although coloured cloths are more generally used amongst them than to the eastward, their methods of dying and printing appear to be more expensive and less understood. They manufacture a very indifferent sort of indigo, which sells at the average price of six rupees per seer; while their acids, and other materials used as mordants, though of the very worst description, are at least cent. per cent. above the prices for which the best might be imported from Europe.

Should a single hint in these desultory observations tend to promote the convenience of individuals, the general advantages of the community, or form a foundation for useful investigation, we shall feel amply gratified. They are mostly the results of actual observation, and some of personal experience.

TO ZEPHYR.

Gentle Zephyr, tell me, pray,
Whence you hither came to-day?—
From fair Cyprus' myrtle bowers,
Wandering over beds of flowers.

Gentle Zephyr, prithee say,
What was sweetest in your way?—
Garden, grove, or scented heath
Shed no perfume like my breath.

Zephyr, gentle Zephyr, stay;
Whither do you haste away?—
To Flora's couch of eglantine:
Flora's breath surpasses mine.

E. R.

SUBSTANCE OF A MEMOIR ON A PERSIAN TRANSLATION OF THE "MAHABHARATA."

(Read before the Asiatic Society of Paris, by M. Schulz.)

THE Cabinet of Oriental MSS. in the library of the King of France contains a work of singular rarity and value, as well as of considerable importance in many respects; namely, a Persian translation of the celebrated Sanscrit poem *Mahabharata*, performed by command of the Emperor Akbar. It is matter of surprise that no Oriental scholar has hitherto taken the trouble of examining this manuscript, with the view of advertising the literary world of its existence and character. The only person who has spoken of it is Anquetil Duperron, who mentions it, incidentally, in his *Législation Orientale*, and has translated and inserted a few passages from it in his *Oupnek'hat*.

The Persian MS.* which has been carefully perused by M. Schulz, consists of 781 leaves, or 1562 pages, in large folio, numbered on the back of each leaf (every alternate page) in a European hand. It is in Tâlik writing of the utmost elegance; which has not, however, prevented, in many places, very serious errors. Many chasms are found in the body of the manuscript, some of which are indicated by a blank left by the copyist; but they are more frequently discovered only by the imperfect sense of the text, or by collating the Persian translation with the original in Sanscrit.

Prefixed to the work is a preface of twenty-seven pages, containing very exact and particular details respecting the circumstances which led to the translation. The errors which have been propagated upon this subject† can only be accounted for by concluding that this preface has been either not read, or not understood; for it places the facts beyond doubt or dispute. It is the composition of Abou'l-Fazl, vizier of Akbar, and author of the *Ayem Akbarry*, the *Akbar-Nameh*, &c. This statement is sufficient to advertise those who have read these works, that the style of the preface bears the impress of that peculiar elegance which it is so painful to read: an elegance which M. Schulz is tempted to denominate *absurd*, and more worthy of being called *Turkish* than *Persian*, since it more frequently decorates the labyrinths of Turkish composition, and the preambles of Ottoman diplomacy, than Persian works written at a period less remote from that which witnessed the noble simplicity of a Ferdousi or a Saadi. Grounding his opinion upon some extracts from the preface, which he has inserted in his memoir, M. Schulz thinks he shall be excused for revolting from the authority of Sir Wm. Jones and his numerous followers, "who have all discovered wonderful beauty and eloquence, where others, less enthusiastic, seldom perceive more than phrases painfully elaborated, as rich in hyperbole as they are barren of truth."

The first twelve pages contain eulogies, in jingling prose, intermixed with verse, upon Shah Akbar, preceded by ascriptions of thanks and praises to God, which Musulman authors are accustomed to prefix to their works. The catalogue of virtues and precious qualities, which the minister has discovered combined in his master, may well be supposed to be complete, since it occupies no less than *twelve folio pages*. It is of more importance to us, however, to learn the motives which impelled the personage to whom these complimentary tributes are paid, to direct the translation of one of the books most

revered

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revered by the votaries of Brahma, whose religion is so diametrically opposed to that taught by the prophet, and professed at the court of the Emperor of India. The most important of these motives are thus explained:

The followers of Mahomet and the worshippers of Brahma, although subject to the same government, were far from forgetting, in the reign of Akbar, their religious dissensions. Their mutual animosity, as we learn from Abou'l Fazl, reached its acme, and "struck the sublime understanding of the Emperor, who had at heart only the amelioration of the condition of all classes of his subjects, and whose penetrating eye always regarded in the same rank friend and enemy, parent and stranger."* The best means of reconciling them he esteemed to be that of encouraging the composition and translation of works on both sides, so that each sect might acquire a knowledge of the doctrines of the other, without being obliged to derive that knowledge from the impure sources of vague tradition, ill-understood, and almost invariably depraved by prejudice and passion.

Such an example of tolerance may be regarded as extraordinary on the part of one of those Musulman princes, who are represented as holding the Koran in one hand and the sword in the other. But many grounds exist, in the opinion of M. Schulz, for distrusting the Musulman orthodoxy of the great Akbar. Many passages in this preface, proceeding from the pen of his prime minister, appear to sanction doubts upon this point. For example, orthodoxy never permitted, in any age or form of the religion, the placing "in the same rank" the faithful along with heretics. It is observable, besides, that in nearly all the letters of Akbar he has omitted, in the preamble, the orthodox formula of benedictions of Mahomet. But the most irrefragable evidence of his heresy is furnished in a letter addressed to the King of Portugal, found in two MSS. in the royal library of France, of which the following passages are extracts. Akbar therein knows no form of acknowledgment sufficiently expressive to thank God "for having gratified, by an effect of his absolute and eternal grace, his ardent desire to employ himself only with HIM, and in the execution of his divine will. He confesses with grief, that the majority of mankind in this world are enslaved in the chains of imitation; that each individual who has acquired any knowledge of the creed of his father and grandfather, his parents, and the people with whom he mixes,—even he who has paid some attention to proofs and arguments,—chooses that religion amongst whose professors he has been born and educated; thereby sacrificing the noble profit which results from the investigations of human reason:" and he avows, with readiness, that he has himself followed "a plan entirely different; frequenting the company of wise men of all classes, profiting by the precious words and sublime ideas of each of them."

It was with a view of deriving still more information respecting the Christian religion that he requests, in this letter to the King of Portugal, a Persian and Arabic translation of the Evangelists, the Psalm, and the Pentateuch, "if any existed, as he had heard say." In fact, there is to be found, in the royal library, a translation of the Four Evangelists, made, as the catalogue states, by command of Akbar.

Abou'l Fazl proceeds to state, that amongst the partisans of the two sects, individuals were found who disseminated false doctrines, substituting their own inventions for the ancient laws. They concealed, sometimes through ignorance, sometimes through irreligion, the books referred to and the precepts of

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* It is numbered 11, in the *Bibliothèque du Roi* at Paris.

† Anquetil du Perron had stated, that the translation was the work of Abou'l Fazl; whereas he merely wrote the preface.

* Original Preface, leaf 6.

the philosophers; ministering thereby to their peculiar objects and evil inclinations. To obviate the errors of these self-constituted sages, the Emperor ordained, that "the book called *Mahabharata*, which has proceeded from the pen of persons of a lofty genius, and which comprehends most of the primary and secondary creeds of the brahmins of India, amongst whom there is no book more important or more distinguished than this, should be translated by scholars of each of the two sects, and persons versed in the language of each of the two nations, joined together in mutual harmony and understanding, under the inspection of able authors and just and celebrated men."

The minister remarks, with much sagacity, that the Indians, blinded by prejudice, and guided by their poetical sages, in whose footsteps every one of them treads, are more devoted to their religion than can be imagined. Partly through want of discernment, partly through the influence of bad passions, he says, they fancy that their dogmas are absolutely free from imperfection. They follow, therefore, with their eyes closed, those who preceded them, or their masters, who keep them from examining their doctrines, and confirm them in their absurd belief. One of the inevitable consequences was, that the Musulmans of India, who had no knowledge whatsoever of any thing noble or valuable in the doctrines and sciences of the Indians, imagined that this nation professed only absurdities. They, consequently, repelled them with boundless contempt. The following passage shews, perhaps, too great a liberality:

"The sublime mind of the Shah," adds the preface, "had in view, at the same time, the increase of knowledge amongst his Musulman subjects. There were many of them, who, never having been instructed, either in the history of other nations or in that of their own, and never having had any acquaintance with the historical books of the Chinese, the Indians, or even of the Musulmans themselves, were persuaded that the world had existed only for 7,000 years. The *Mahabharata*, therefore, was able to reclaim them from such errors; it might convince them," says the vizier, "that the origin of the world is lost in the most remote antiquity; and that it is impossible to trace the source from whence all the sciences and all human knowledge are derived."

M. Schulz conceived it would be interesting to know whether the last edition of the translation passed through the hands of brahmins or of Musulmans; and the fruit of his researches upon this point seems to determine the question satisfactorily.

The frequent omissions, he observes, of certain religious formulae repeated very frequently in the original Sanscrit,—such as the invocation of several Indian divinities, and the suppression of the mysterious *Om*, which may be remarked, for example, at the beginning of the first section of the Sanscrit *Mahabharata*,—afford reason to believe, at the outset of the inquiry, that the authors of this work must be considered as learned Musulmans. In the translation, likewise, all the eulogies which, in the original, are incessantly lavished upon the Vedas, are retrenched. Moreover, the reading of them, and of the *Mahabharata*, is enforced in the Persian work much less frequently than is done in the Indian text.

M. Schulz deduces a second proof to the same purpose from the use of certain religious phrases, as foreign to the Hindoos as they are familiar to Musulmans; such forms of praise and thanksgiving, joined to the name of the deity, as occur perpetually in Musulman works, are met with in abundance in the

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the MS. The formula *الله عز وجل* — *الله جل جلاله* — *خسرت* — *حق سبحانه و تعالی* cannot be found in greater number in the work of any Mahomedan writer than in the version of the *Mahabharata*; they are sometimes introduced even into passages where their contrast with Indian mythology renders them almost absurd.

A single passage, in the opinion of M. Schulz, will of itself prove that brahmins could not have been the translators. This passage is a polemical remark inserted, very injudiciously, in the midst of the work. It is where the Pandus, upon arriving at the court of their uncle, were not at first recognized as legitimate descendants of the deceased king. Then, continues the text, "voices were heard from the highest heaven proclaiming them to be the children of Pandu, and there fell upon them a shower of flowers." This seems to have been too much for Musulman gravity; and the following observation occurs in the page:

"It must be remarked that such tales as these,—of the sun and moon having children; of its raining flowers; and of the sound of a tambourine being heard from the highest heaven,—are not rational. Such fables have been invented to attract readers; but every man of sense must perceive that these things can have no reality."

The translation is written, generally speaking, in good and pure Persian. Many Indian expressions must be expected in a Persian work composed in India, and at the court of the successors of Gengis Khan; even the occasional occurrence of Tartar words would not be surprising. M. Schulz states that he has met with much fewer of the latter in the *Mahabharata* than in the *Akbar-Namah*, written, about the same period, at the court of Akbar. Indian words are found in every page. Sometimes they are explained by their equivalents in Persian; sometimes by explanatory glosses, long or short. These are mostly of little importance; where real difficulties occur, they are wanting; and they abound where they are utterly useless; serving only to obscure passages which are sufficiently clear of themselves.

The vizier seems to have been greatly oppressed by the extraordinary length of the poem, as the following curious ejaculation testifies:

"Praised be God, that there exists no other history equally long and prolix, equally strange and marvellous, in the different annals of the universe; and that there are no longer any traces of such extraordinary loquacity amongst the inhabitants of the world!"

VERSES

FROM THE DIWANI OF HAFIZ.

Come and quaff the sparkling bowl,
Wine will rouse thy sluggish soul:
When the minstrel swells the notes,
Angels speak with mellow throats.

Thunder at the vintner's door,
Hither bring his ruby store:
Drink, and whilst thy raptures glow,
Heaven may endless bliss bestow.

CONSEQUENCES OF AN UNLICENSED INDIAN PRESS.

EXTRACT FROM A CORRECTED REPORT OF THE SPEECH OF MR. SERJEANT SPANKIE, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL, 23d MAY 1825, IN DEFENCE OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE BENGAL PRESS.*

" My learned friends have said something about personal liberty and protection of property; but whilst they contend for personal liberty and protection of property, why not do so in the great as well as the detail? Is it not affording protection to life, and liberty, and property, by a wise and provident measure, to anticipate and prevent the dangers with which the life, liberty, and property of every Englishman in India were threatened by an unlicensed press? I hope we are not bound to suffer ourselves to be overthrown by means of these "paper bullets of the brain" while we have the means in our own power to resist them. I think the government of India acted on solid grounds in establishing this restraint of printing, when they saw the consequences to which the freedom of the press, as it was exercised in Calcutta, was tending. What, my Lords, can you think of having three or four daily papers, in a place which could hardly furnish news for a paper in the course of a month, filled with political essays and disquisitions? Yet, in the rage for this novelty, daily papers sprang up in all shapes—all languages. The government was attacked, its measures arraigned, the individual members were attacked, the judicial system was attacked, every department and office of administration was attacked. Individuals wrote, or were suspected of writing, libels against each other. Every occurrence, every accident, was the subject of an appeal to the public in the newspapers; redress for all grievances, real or imaginary, was sought in the newspapers. If a man's carriage was overturned by a heap of dust in the streets, the magistrates were called upon to answer for the accident; so that no subject of complaint, real or imaginary, arose, but a rule to shew cause was issued the next morning in the newspapers, calling upon the accused to appear and clear himself of the imputed delinquency. In such a society as Calcutta, your Lordships may conceive the unsocial spirit and contentious habits which were produced. The happiness and good-humour of the place were destroyed. People, unaccustomed to such contests, were irritated by public charges in a degree hardly to be conceived here. Libels flew in all directions through the daily press. The whole society was in a feverish state; it operated like a blister: it was a sort of sirocco that infected the atmosphere in which you breathed; and so vexatious was this pretended freedom of the press, that it became necessary even *vi et armis* to suppress it. It was necessary for the peace of society, my Lords, to adopt this regulation—to suppress such an intolerable nuisance, and give the inhabitants the benefit of quiet and ordinary life.

" But, my Lords, the inconvenience experienced by private society, though no slight evil, was nothing to the danger with which, as the press was exercised, its licentiousness was pregnant to the safety and permanence of the British power in India. No rational man, I am convinced, can seriously think that, consistently with duty to itself and the dictates of self-preservation, the Government of India could have allowed the unrestrained freedom of printing to continue.

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* The forcible description here given of the effects of an unlicensed press in India, by one possessed of accurate local knowledge, and whose prejudices, if any, must be in favour of freedom of publication, deserves to be recorded in the *Asiatic Journal*. The passage stands distinct from the legal argument, so ably treated by Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, as well as by the learned gentleman above-named. See "The Proceedings" before H. M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council, in relation to Mr. Buckingham's appeal.

" I do not mean to say that the Government of India is such an intolerable tyranny as has been described; but I know it is comparatively a new government:—that it is a government which rules over an innumerable people of a different religion, of different character, of different habits, as different in mind as in body, from ourselves. They are placed under our rule with nothing but power and opinion to protect us. We have claims to the allegiance of the people and to their support of our government as better than the Mahomedan usurpation which it has superseded; but, with all the advantage of that comparison, a foreign dominion like ours cannot be quite secure in such a comparison upon a question of right with the people we govern as a conquered people, without their choice, their participation, their natural sympathies.

" I believe that, in the Government of India, there is the strongest and most sincere disposition to protect the person and property of every individual under its rule, and to govern by fixed law and not by arbitrary discretion; but there is nothing that can give to the people, the natives of that vast empire, that strong and warm affection and attachment to us, which can naturally influence them to rise and take up arms in our defence. The most that can be said for it is, that while our government continues to respect the prejudices of the natives, and to perform the duties of government in promoting their interests (purposes, on the whole, better secured now than for many centuries of their past history), the people of those countries will patiently, contentedly submit: they will not think of changing our foreign dominion for a national government. If, however, they are taught the principles of liberty—if they are to be taught that a people ought not to submit to a foreign yoke—that they ought to be governed by laws of their own enacting, and to pay taxes of their own imposing by themselves and their representatives, and to enjoy all the privileges of a free government,—things which a free press (in the sense of the advocates of a free press, as desired by the friends of a free press in India) would naturally have taught and enforced—the British Government of India must give way to some new and untried state of existence, calamitous to the people of that country. As matter of argument and debate, the advocates of the Government of India could have little to urge in answer to such topics of popular seductive declamation. The people of India, indeed, enjoy under our protection the substantial blessings of practical good government. They enjoy, without any exception, the advantages of protection for person and property. They have that which they never enjoyed before—a full sense of security for property. Through your equal protecting authority, they may now be wealthy without danger—a thing almost unknown in Asiatic countries. A man may now boast how wealthy he is, without endangering his safety and his property. The people now feel that perfect security, and they do boast of their wealth: they have ceased to hoard and conceal. This is a notorious fact, and it shews beyond a thousand arguments, and in refutation of a thousand declamations, the practical benefits of the British power to the people of that country. India now is not a country where the possession of wealth is dangerous. That great change in the state of an Asiatic people shows that the government is good, and that the government possesses the confidence of its subjects.

" Is not this a vast improvement in the state of society, though the government is not, in form, free? Is not a government which produces such effects a better government for all practical purposes than the people ever enjoyed? Do not such facts prove that it is well-calculated to attain those ends for which

government is instituted? But, it must be admitted, the constitution of the British Government in India has no pretension to be considered *representative*. It has no legislative body; the people have no concerns in legislative affairs. Mr. Locke's principles (which I do not mention to censure) would condemn that government, if tried by the code of freedom to be found in his works. The people pay taxes, but they have no share or voice in imposing them. They have hardly any share in the management of affairs. They have no military rank, hardly above the rank of a serjeant or that of a corporal; but still, in comparison with their former state, they are happy, and hitherto they are contented: and so they will be, till they are tempted with unseasonable knowledge, and told they are naked.

"Consider, then, the consequences of unrestricted printing in the British dominions in India. Let me suppose this case—that the people, the natives of India, become extravagantly captivated with this liberty of the press, and that the proprietors and publishers of newspapers in the native languages think proper to send forth such doctrines as I have alluded to. Suppose, too, papers in the Persian language, published and widely circulated, containing not merely political discussions on the most delicate questions, but containing the alleged secrets and intrigues of the King of Oude's seraglio, and the quarrels between him and his wives, his sons, and the people of his court, which that king and his courtiers are to read in their own language, in Persian, the court language of India. Would it be astonishing if the King of Oude, and those who are made the objects of this new species of attack, should be irritated and offended, and that they should complain to the British Government in India of such outrages? In fact, within a twelvemonth no fewer than four newspapers in the native languages, besides three or four daily and several weekly English newspapers, sprung up: those in the native languages, of course, choosing and selecting whatsoever their compilers thought best from the English newspapers, and adding much strange and extravagant matter of their own. The English papers, indeed, I acquit of those scandalous publications about the King of Oude and his family, which actually did appear in newspapers published at Calcutta in the Persian language. The natives very generally can read, and if told by the head, those who can read are perhaps more numerous, in proportion to the population, than those who can read in England. Those who compose the army, I have been told, can all read, almost without exception. Suppose newspapers of an inflammatory tendency in the native languages among our native troops. Suppose certain obvious and invidious topics discussed. Conceive a man, conscious of his fitness to act a prominent part, and taught to feel his exclusion from power, rank, and preferment. He imbibes the principles of a free constitution; he is taught to languish for a national government. In the army he knows that, under the present system, he can be nothing but a serjeant or corporal all his life. Would it be difficult to make such a man think and feel that he has not the privileges to which he is entitled? Is not that a topic likely to work upon his mind? Tell such men, with arms in their hands, that the principles of freedom entitle them to participate in the rewards, honours, and distinctions of administration; that they have a right to the highest ranks in that profession in which they are condemned to shed their blood in the lowest stations. If you let loose a free press with liberty to discuss such topics, what are the natural consequences? Is it not to apply the match to a mass of combustible matter? It is impossible that the Government of India could exist under

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such a free press: the foundation of its power would be sapped, and some frightful scene of confusion and insurrection would, at no remote period, be displayed in our eastern dominions.

"Besides, my Lords, the natives of India are peculiarly sensitive and alive to the decencies and to the artificial decorums of civilized life; and to have seen those who are placed at the head of affairs attacked in the way in which their persons and measures were attacked, must have led the natives, who witnessed such things, to conceive feelings of the utmost contempt towards a government, which did not do justice to itself by repelling those unfounded, and, I will say, most calumnious attacks to which the Government of India was constantly exposed. My Lords, this might be a bad law for any other country in the world. I do not justify it as a law for this; but for India I maintain it is a good, because a necessary, law. It was a law of self-preservation. It was a law rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case. It was a law imperiously called for, in order to prevent the government being undermined and destroyed in its principle and foundations.

"An allusion, my Lords, has been made to a splendid speech of the noble and eloquent Lord before-mentioned (Lord Erskine). I have read that speech; and that eloquent advocate, in the defence of Stockdale, does say something of our Indian empire, and our unfitness for the government of that country; and he (consistently enough in his view) actually suggests what to me, entertaining a different opinion, appears an act of magnanimous absurdity—to take to our ships and leave India altogether. This, to be sure, is not quite a new idea. Certain philosophers, in the dialogue of Cicero, *de Republica*, discuss, on the principles of abstract justice, the fitness of the Romans abandoning that empire, which they by conquest had acquired; and the conclusion is, that to do so, and to return *ad easas et egestatem*, might be consistent with that sort of rigid justice for which the philosophers contended, but that it would be foolish in the highest degree. This act of surrender, however, which Cicero declares would be an act of stupendous folly, would be less extravagant than the attempt to introduce into our dominions in India the discussions suited to a free government, and the principles applicable to a free constitution. If we are prepared to perform that sacrifice of our national interests by a surrender of our empire, let it be done; but let us not attempt to reconcile the institutions of a free government with the principles on which our Indian empire has been acquired, and has hitherto been maintained and defended. While the constitution of our Indian Government remains as it is,—while we seek to preserve the ascendancy and the safety of the British power in India, the government there must have the means of defending itself against every attack that tends to weaken the influence of that opinion, by which so many millions have been rendered subject to a handful of individuals.

"But even to talk of abandoning the people of India to themselves, is a project not less injurious to ourselves than fatal to them. They have not yet reached, and they still, indeed, are far from that state of mental vigour and improvement, in which they could establish a free government and maintain their national independence. Our abandonment of them would leave them a prey to violence and bloodshed, and probably terminate in some new establishment of tyranny, like that from which they were liberated by the British power. If we should abandon those unhappy people, it would be to imitate the Romans in the last stage of their decline, when they forsook this island, against the wishes, and amidst the groans and execrations, of the people—

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cruelly,

cruelly, dishonourably abandoned, a prey to their domestic factions and their foreign enemies.

"While India continues to form an appendage of the British empire, it must be governed, as far as practicable, for the benefit of the governed, but on principles and forms of administration totally different from our domestic constitution. If there be faults in that administration, let them be corrected by the wisdom of the Legislature, and prevented by the vigilance of the superintending authorities; but the liberty of the press is not a remedy for any practical evil, while it tends manifestly to the subversion of our power. It cannot be contended that the nations of India require such a thing as a free press: they are unacquainted with its good, but they may be fearfully affected by its evil. The British inhabitants of India cannot consider the freedom of the press as at all essential to their happiness. In India they have no continuing city: even while they remain there, the objects and the ends for which a free press is rendered beneficial do not exist. But even under this regulation, while danger is prevented and mischievous discussions are placed under preventive restraint, there is ample scope allowed to those who are qualified for so high a calling to disseminate by the press every kind of knowledge that can conduce to the improvement and happiness of society.

"This regulation, my Lords, does not go beyond the necessity of the case. If any man is qualified to give the Hindoos information, and to induce them to throw off the trammels of their superstition, let him do it; but it must be done by slow degrees. It will require the lapse of a thousand years for the people of that country, if at all capable of it, to arrive at any thing like European civilization, and the enlightened freedom of mind Europeans enjoy. But, in endeavouring to improve the people of Hindostan, we must follow the order of nature. We are not to give to those who are but babes the food and nutriment which the adult manhood of a free government can hardly bear. If the people of India are infants (and as to intellectual vigour they are, indeed, in childhood), you must treat them as infants. You cannot inspire into them the principles that animate the breasts of those who have been placed under governments formed under more happy circumstances, and in whom the sentiments and the just use of liberty are rendered familiar by education, habits, and experience. I have, my Lords, stated thus briefly the grounds upon which this measure was founded, and upon which I trust it may be defended. Laying out of view the safety of our empire and the magnitude of our national interests involved in its preservation, the greatest and most extensive injury which you could do to the natives of that country, under their present circumstances, would be to give them an unlicensed and uncontrolled press."

SIMILE FROM SAADI.

How easily may soul and body part !
To re-unite them mocks the power of art. —
When the swift arrow once has taken wing,
Who can recall it to the quivering string ?

THE

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS*.

THESE islands are distributed into thirty-one provinces; Luzon contains sixteen, and the remaining fifteen are comprehended in the other islands, including the Marianas. The aggregate population of the Philippines amounts to 2,249,852 souls; of which number, 1,376,022 is the share of Luzon. Panay contains 292,760 inhabitants; Zebu, 108,426; Samas, 57,922; Leyte, 41,623; and Negros, 35,415.

The population of the different islands is composed of the following races; namely, Europeans, Creole Spaniards, Spanish Mestizos, Indian Mestizos, Mahomedans of Western India, negroes, Chinese, and other eastern tribes. The number of Europeans of every description throughout the islands is only 2,837; the people of colour amount to 6,170, the Chinese to 6,201, of whom 1,569 have been converted to Christianity. The native population consists of various tribes distinct from each other, the most considerable of which are those of Luzon, called Tagala, Parapanga, Pategasinan, Ylocos, and Cagayan. The converts to the Catholic religion are very numerous amongst the native population; and hence the Spaniards derive, in a considerable degree, their means of controlling this vast people; notwithstanding the disproportion, in point of number, betwixt them and their subjects, who are represented as the boldest race in the Eastern Archipelago.

These islands are rapidly augmenting in population. The census for the poll-tax in the year 1805, represented the number of native inhabitants at 1,739,205; in 1815, they amounted to 1,927,040. The proportion of marriages for the whole population was, in the year 1818, as 1 to 93, the births as 1 to 27, and the deaths as 1 to 47. In some of the provinces, the mortality is as low as 1 in 54: in Manila, the proportion is 1 in 27.

These details speak greatly in favour of the climate of the Philippines, which exhibits more variety than the other islands lying within a few degrees of the equator. The soil has the same variety as the climate, being in some places of a primitive formation, abounding in the metals; and in others volcanic, and singularly fertile. The products are, therefore, numerous; consisting of gold, sugar, sapan wood, ebony, rice, indigo, coffee, sulphur, cotton, and many other articles common to the Malay Archipelago.

The port of Manila is described, in the official returns, as carrying on trade, in the year 1818, with the following places:—Acapulco, Kamtschatka, London, Gibraltar, three ports in France, the three British presidencies in India, four ports in the United States of America, Batavia, the Isle of France, Borneo, Sooloo, Cochin China, Macao, Nankin, Chanchew, and Amoy in China. The following details of the navigation of Manila are given: the number of square-rigged vessels which cleared out from the port for foreign countries in 1818 was forty-five; viz. Spanish 9, French 5, Portuguese 4, English 17, American 10. There cleared out, besides, 13 Chinese junks and 3 of Borneo Proper; the former came chiefly from the Chinese provinces of Kiang-nan and Cho-kien. The total value of imports is stated at 3,054,511 Sp. drs., and the exports at 1,205,649 Sp. drs. The latter are classed under the following heads:

	Sp. Drs.
Raw materials and rough produce.....	668,827
Manufactures of the country.....	54,706
Goods and wares of China and Western India	482,116

* The authority for the above account is a demi-official work published at Manila, in the year 1820, under the auspices of the late government of Spain.

The

The commodities imported by the Chinese junks are stated at 295,197 Sp. drs.—The coasting trade is carried on in small brigs, and vessels called galeras, goletas, pontines, &c. The coasting trade of Manilla is principally with the provinces of Ylocos and Patgasinan in Luçon, and the islands of Pannay and Zebu: the number of the vessels just described, which sailed from Manilla in the year already mentioned, was 637.

The revenue of the Philippines amounts to 1,466,610 Sp. drs. It is derived from the following sources: a poll-tax, called the *contribucion*, levied upon the natives, which yields 70,107 Sp. drs.; a monopoly of tobacco, which affords a profit of 357,288 Sp. drs.; a capitation tax, imposed on the Chinese, at the exorbitant rate of *six dollars a head*; custom-house duties, &c. The taxes are very unproductive; and the expenses of collection are so great, that they amount to considerably more than *one-fourth* of the gross produce. There is no land-tax; but it is much to be lamented that the injudicious and highly unpopular poll and capitation taxes are not commuted for a moderate land-tax, which would be infinitely less burthensome and more productive.

The political circumstances of Spain will probably occasion, ere long, the separation of this valuable dependency from its authority: an able and intelligent individual of influence, knowing the Philippines, and known by its inhabitants, might establish there the foundations of a flourishing commercial power.

ODE

TO GREECE.

Rouze, Greece! the great, the trying hour
Of desperate strife approaches: now
Thy sons must crush the tyrant's power,
Or abject at his footstool bow.
See in his front fell Ruin stride,
Murder and Rapine by his side!
Shame, Hate, on either flank appear;
And, armed with scorpion-whip, Revenge brings up the rear.

II.

Rouze, Greece! shall Moslem slaves prevail
O'er men whose sires the world withstood?
Ere fame record so foul a tale,
Let earth be dyed with Grecian blood!—
To shun the oppressor's hateful sight,
Freedom prepares for sudden flight.
O! sleep not now; implore her stay;
She loves the brave, but sloth scares the fair nymph away.

III.

Rouze, Greece! what though the despot sees
With joy thy pallid, wasted form;
Let scorn, not dread, thy bosom seize,
And brace thy nerves to meet the storm.
If Europe slight thy pleading voice;
If princes at thy woes rejoice;
In heaven and thine own courage trust:
Justice finds grace in heaven, and sure thy cause is just.

N.

ARABIAN TREATISE ON MUSIC.*

Extracted from the Works of Abdallah ben Khaledune, in the Royal Library at Paris.

By JAMES GREY JACKSON, Esq.

WE learn by the elements of music, that there is a geometrical proportion between the various tones, أصوات; that one tone is the half, the quarter, the fifth, the eleventh of another; that these sounds do not reach the ear simply, but mix and blend with one another; that all these compositions are not equally felt by the ear, but there are some which are fixed and determined by men of art: the musical sounds of the voice, and of singing, نغمات موسيقى, are often accompanied with the sound of wind instruments, as the flute, ناي; or corded instruments, as the drum (lute). A great number of these instruments are played on, in all assemblies, by the musicians of Elmogrerb (that is to say, the west, alluding to the north-west of Africa, so called); there is one of them called *shami*, or *chami*, which is a kind of flute with several holes, by which, according to the various application of the fingers, the most agreeable sounds are produced; another of these instruments in fashion in Elmogrerb is that called *sulami*; this again is a kind of flute made of one or more pieces of cane, or wood, with numerous holes; its head, however, is not round, like the instrument just described, but a small thin cane is applied to it, by which the performer blows into the great instrument. The most esteemed of all the musical instruments of Elmogrerb is that called *bouk*, which consists of a small tube of metal, about forty-four inches long, the opening of which is not greater than the slit of a quill, or of a cane; whilst in the other it opens as wide and as large as the hand: at the small opening for the mouth is applied a small cane, by which the wind is introduced. The most agreeable sounds are drawn from this instrument, according to the various modes of applying the fingers.

The second species of musical instruments used in Elmogrerb are string instruments; all of which, however, have a concavity for the resounding of the tones: some of them have the figure of part of a sphere,† as the drum,

طبلور, and the *kupuze*, قُپوز; others are square, as the *santure*, سنطور; and the *kannoun*, قانُون; they are composed of strings made of hair, or wire, fixed at the bottom of the instrument by moveable nails, which serve to tighten or relax them; they afterwards tune these cords after the sounds of the scale of the seven musical notes; and the performer, in touching these strings, produces sounds which charm the ear! Those who have studied the nature of sounds and music, thus elucidate the pleasure produced by them: the soul receives exterior impressions through the medium of the senses; it judges of light and of colours by the eye, of sounds by the ear, of odours by the smell, of

* M. Von Hammer, to whom Europe is so much indebted for his erudite disquisitions on Oriental literature, is of opinion, that this passage (book v. chapter 31) is one of the most interesting in the work of Ebn Khaledune, because it develops the true point of view whence we should consider the art of declamation and extempore speaking or composition amongst the Arabs; and because it traces the history of Oriental music from its origin in Persia to its decay in Spain, where the echo of its sounds has been preserved in the Spanish romances.—J. G. J.

† The drum here compared to a part of a sphere must be the kettle-drum; but the kettle-drum is not designated in the Mogrerb by the term طبلور *timbure*, but by that of طبلا *tibla*.—J. G. J.

of meats by the taste, of cold and heat by the touch. If these impressions answer to the nature of man, they are agreeable; and, in the contrary case, they are disagreeable: it is thus that sweets please the taste, perfumes the smell, soft and united surfaces the touch; but that which pleases the sight consists, not so much of colours, as of regular proportions and agreeable contours of bodies. By the same rule, the sounds most pleasing to the ear are those which are composed according to musical proportions, and cause the beauty of those proportions to pass by the ear to the mind; and thus enchant, not only men but even animals. So that all pleasure, whether mental or physical, radically depends on the soul, which seeks to identify itself with whatever may be convenient to it. It is thus that the passion of love is founded in the extreme desire of the soul to unite itself with another soul, whose perfection it has been taught to know. As the model for complete perfection in the eyes of man is the human figure, the pleasure which results from the proportioned sounds of the human voice, is also that which ought to attach the soul much more than all other sounds whatever. The pleasure of sounds, tones, and modulations consists, then, solely in their several relations and proportions; and in order that the ear should find pleasure in them, they should have nothing heterogeneous or incompatible.

This definition extends to the art of declamation and of reading; and it is for this reason that the emams, who have written on and discussed the art of reading the Koran, have laid such stress upon the tone of the voice, and upon the sympathy (تناسب) or antipathy (مضافرة) of tones. It is the first only that gives pleasure, whereas the latter leaves only disagreeable impressions; so that the passing from one tone to its opposite ought never to be done abruptly or suddenly; but gently, and by gradation.

When we reflect on this principle of sympathy and antipathy which rejects the sudden transition from one sound to another, we shall comprehend, without difficulty, the principles of harmony which have directed the legislators of language in the composition, transposition, and alteration of the sympathetic and antipathetic letters. After this natural sympathy or antipathy comes the geometrical and arithmetical proportion of sounds, as above said; that is to say, that the passing from one tone to another ought to be performed in some one of the proportions approved of and fixed by the masters of the art. Many persons have received from nature the art of judging of these proportions, and these have no need of a master to teach it to them; in the same manner in which others are born poets, and are capable of composing a poem without having learned the rules of prosody. These kinds of talent are denominated innate faculties, فطرية, which signifies a natural capacity to excel in any particular art.

The clergy, such as the emams, the preachers, and the readers, generally neglect music. It is not, however, indifferent to the readers of and declaimers on the Koran, who produce a charming effect when they know how to avail themselves of the sounds of their voice in musical harmony. This art of declamation is acquired by a knowledge of music alone, as we shall notice in the chapter which treats on the art of declamation, and on reading the Koran.

The emam Malek proscribed the oratorical reading of the Koran with vocal modulations; but the emam Chaffy permitted it. This, however, ought to be understood to relate simply to the various inflexions of the voice, and not at all to the modulations of song, which could not be a subject of dispute between these two great emams, since the emams in general maintain that music is forbidden

forbidden and proscribed by the Koran; and the question related only to the inflexion of the voice in reading; for it is evident that the different modes of pronouncing the letters, articulating the consonants, and modifying the vowels,* to draw them out long or short, to utter them with an obtuse or acute accent, requires various inflexions of the voice; the extent of which, more or less, has necessarily an influence on reading, in the same manner that, in music, the greater or lesser extension of the proportioned sounds and modulations of voice influences musical execution.

Thus, since the observation of the rules of reading do not coincide with musical execution, and the observation of the rules of music do not coincide with oral delivery, as prescribed by the law, there can be no doubt that, in reading the Koran, the rules or laws of reading ought to be attended to in preference to those of musical modulation; and that it is not permitted to combine the declamation of the Koran with musical notes. The disputes of those two great lights of the church, the emam Chaffy and the emam Malek, cannot, therefore, relate to the musical modulations, but solely to the declamatory inflexions of the voice. The emam Chaffy having permitted, and the emam Malek having prohibited, those which elevate or lower the tone of the voice, although radically they change nothing in the true and correct manner of articulating or accenting the letters; but as, according to the prophet [Mahomet], the most artless reading is preferable, there cannot remain any doubt that the opinion of Malek is to be preferred to that of Chaffy. The Koran, containing mysterious passages on the final judgment and a future life, should be read with a gentle and modest voice, and not at all with an elegant declamation; for, according to the legend, the companions of the prophet, so far from declaiming the verses of the Koran, recited them with the greatest modesty.

If, as it is reported by tradition, the prophet really said of Abu-mansure el Ashary, that he had received, in partnership with David, the sounds of the latter's harp, this is not to be understood as relating to his musical talent, but solely as to his voice, naturally melodious, with which he delivered the words of the Koran. As music, لحن, and singing, غنا, are closely united to the performance of pantomime, ملاي, and to other arts of luxury, they do not

commonly flourish until a nation, having provided for the most essential wants of life, begins to seek superfluities, and to resign itself to ease and luxury. Like plays and pantomimes, music prospers only in days of ease and repose: when, free from care, mankind give themselves up to pleasure.

Before the Islam, music flourished in many empires, and above all in that of Persia, where the Kosroés gave it encouragement. Musicians were present at all their assemblies; and even to this day, the princes of Persia have a decided taste for music; and in that respect they endeavour to imitate, as much as possible, their ancestors, the Kosroés, by intoxicating themselves, like them, with singers and musicians!

The tribes of the Arabs, from the earliest ages, excelled in the talent of extempore speaking, that is to say, in the talent of arranging words according to

* The Arabs, when reading, give an extraordinary elongation to some of the syllables, which depends somewhat on the judgment of the reader: this elongation is sometimes considered indispensable to the harmony of the oral sound of language, and is expressed in writing thus أَلَا , instead of أَلَا . —J. G. J.

to the rules of an agreeable measure; they adjusted their discourses in equal and proportioned periods, making a choice of mute letters, such as are prescribed by the laws of the natural prosody of their language. Every part, thus arranged and proportioned, that is to say, every verse containing an entire meaning, flattered the ear agreeably by the resounding of the measure or rhythm which was added to the termination. The most exquisite passages of a discourse, and those which contributed most to the embellishment of eloquence, they arranged in the form of verse, and thence acquired and deserved the appellation of poets, whose glory soon reached the stars. Thus abandoning themselves to their natural talent for poetry, they made more poetry than prose, and easily gained or reached the palm in the extempore art of speaking, always in the language of poetry. Hence it is, that all their tales and histories are replete with verses, which contain sometimes sentences and maxims, and sometimes express the most delicate and affecting feelings.*

Prosody, which teaches the number of letters, the relations of syllables accented and not accented, and which, therefore, has some relation to the proportion or arrangement of musical sounds, enters, therefore, also into the science of music, and generally forms the contents of a chapter in works on music.

The Arabs, as before observed, excelled, even before the time of the Iram, in poetry and extempore versification, and before they had attained much knowledge of music or the other arts, and whilst they were only wandering tribes, very far removed from all the arts allied to civilized life, their song and music consisted in the cries with which they excited their camels; and their singing, which they called *hadi*, that is to say, prickers, were nothing more than savage accents, which might serve instead of a language to the brutal passions of these feeders of camels and goats.

After this time they called the modulation of the voice *شفا*, song; distinguishing it from the declamation of the Koran and of prayer, which they called *تغدير*, *tagrebeer*: one of the commentators on the Koran, the emam Abu Isaak, explains the word *tagrebeer*, in deriving it from *grabara* (that which troubles), because the Koran, containing menaces and terrors of the last judgment, the voice in which they are pronounced is a voice of trouble. The profane songs are generally in the mode of *khaff*, that is to say, light, to be the more properly accompanied with the sound of the drum and the fife.

This kind of rhythm is also called *heddida*; and as it is founded in the nature of the vivacity of sentiments and language, it is very simple, without form, and has always been learned without a master or instruction. At the beginning of Islamism, when religion had begun to soften the boisterous manners of the Bedowens, and they had become the conquerors of the world, they disdained every thing that did not attach immediately to the Koran and the law. They were then unacquainted with song and pantomime. They applied themselves only to the reading of the Koran, and to singing their antient songs of the desert. But on becoming masters of the treasures of Greece and of Persia, they acquired a taste for the pleasures of life; they became polished and refined. Then the chanters and musicians of Greece and Persia journeyed to the province of Mekha [*Hedjaz*], placing themselves in the service of the Arabs, who, on their part, treated them well. Then flourished those celebrated chanters, Arabian as well as Persian, viz. Mechit, the Persian;

* These verses are often omitted in the translations of the Arabian Nights, &c.—J. G. J.

Persian; Tawis Saib Hathir, the master of Abdallah, the son of Djafer; and the Arabs adopted the Persian taste. After this, Moid ebn Cherih, and others equally celebrated, improved the art of chanting (treading, however, always in the steps of their master), until it was gradually carried to the summit of perfection under the Abbassides, by the great masters, such as Ibrahim, Mahedi, Ibrahim Mossuld, the son of the latter (that is to say) Ishak, and his grandson Hamad. Bagdad was, at that period, the centre of good music, and the airs of the above-mentioned songsters form there, even at this day, the delights of polished society. The refinement of pleasure was, at this period, carried to such an extreme, that dancing dresses were invented, and instruments similar to castagnettes. Dancers of elegant figure accompanied the music with their steps; various kinds of dances were invented, every one of which had its respective step and its proper music. One of the instruments of dancing invented by these ballet-masters is that called *كردج*, *kerdje*; these are wooden horses, saddled and harnessed magnificently, and mounted by female dancers attired in a costume adapted to the occasion; placed opposite to each other, they balanced themselves upon these horses, as if attacking and repelling, and imitating a single combat. These dresses, instruments, dances, and pantomimes, were so multiplied at Bagdad, that they afterwards spread over all the world. One of these chanting youths, brought up in the town of Mossoul, came into Andalusia during the reign of Ben Hecham ben Abdrahamman, who, to receive him honourably, and in such a manner as such a *virtuoso* deserved, mounted on horseback and went to meet him. He overwhelmed him with honours and presents, and made him one of his chief favourites. After this, under Abdrahamman, were formed in Andalusia, celebrated chanters, who survived even the dynasty of the Omniades, in Spain. Music most particularly flourished at Seville, from whence it afterwards spread into many towns in Andalusia and in Africa; and although these two countries are now ruined, there is still extant among them traces of this art. As music is one of the last arts that comes to perfection, and that only when a nation is very far advanced in civilization, so it is with chanters, who disappear as soon as the arts and sciences begin to decline.

Caen, September 1825.

SONNET.

(From Ackermann's "Forget-me-not," for 1826.)

THOUGH I have cause for tears, I will not weep;
She would have dried those tears—but she is dead;
She sleeps the sweet sleep which the holy sleep,
And with the weary rests her weary head.
If she were here, her gentle lips had said,
"Patience, too hasty murmurer!—to complain,
Is as ungrateful, as unwise,—as vain:"
And I her counsels blest had cherished.
And shall I now forget them, when they come
Sanctified from the grave, and have the power
Of an oracular warning? From this hour,
I'll chase away all tears, all sighs, all gloom,
And think of thee, as of a lovely star,
That unapproachable sends its light afar.

J. BOWRING.

TRACES OF A PRIMITIVE TONGUE.

RESULTS OF A COMPARISON OF THE NAMES OF THE SUN AND MOON IN
FOUR HUNDRED DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

By M. ADOLPHE PICTET.

THE science of the general comparison of languages, now developing itself under the name of *linguistic*, has, within a short period, made a very remarkable progress. Twenty years ago, it was scarcely suspected how vast a field this study might open to philosophical researches into the formation of language, and what important results the collation and classification of diverse idioms must furnish towards the history of the filiation of nations, their mixture, and their migrations, up to a period anterior to the most ancient historical documents. Before the commencement of the present century, comparison of languages was seldom resorted to, except for the purpose of supporting hypotheses, more or less absurd, respecting general or particular points of history; and the license which had thus crept in, cast, in the sequel, a sort of discredit upon this species of investigation.

On the other hand, some writers had erected theories concerning the origin of language, without understanding the subject of which they treated. They did not imagine that the linguistic science was of a peculiar kind, the special object of which is a real fact or *datum*: we cannot devote ourselves to the investigation of its principles until we discover in their combination the elements which compose it. It is just as if we should, in botany, form a system without the previous study of individual vegetables.

The truth is, that the materials were then almost entirely wanting. The notions formed at that period concerning the greater part of the languages of Asia, except the mongrel dialects, were very imperfect; many even of the European tongues were unknown, and no person dreamed of studying the languages of America, Africa, and the South Sea, the barbarous aspect of which terrified the boldest. At present, however, since indefatigable travellers and zealous missionaries have perambulated the globe, and have published vocabularies and grammars of a multitude of languages, the very names of which we scarcely knew; since these scattered materials have been collected, in a manner more or less perfect, by the diligence of a Pallas, a Hervas, an Adelung, a Vater, and a Klaproth, we may hope to see the linguistic science extend itself more and more, and acquire a regularity in its form and principles. The ardour for studying languages in general, which has manifested itself in France, Germany, and England, and which is promoted by useful institutions, as well as by the publication of works important to comparative philology, induces us to think that the chasms hitherto existing will speedily be filled up.

The present comparative essay pretends to contribute no addition to our actual knowledge in the linguistic department; but it may furnish an idea of a work more vast, as soon as the necessary materials can be collected.

M. Klaproth, in his *Asia Polyglotta* (pp. 35 *et seq.*), has established a very just distinction between *general* and *particular* affinities of languages. It is demonstrated that there may be found amongst people the most remote from each other, and who differ the most in respect to physiological character of race, a multitude of roots of analogous form and signification: these analogies are too few, undoubtedly, to justify the inference of a common origin; but they are sufficiently striking to forbid our imputing them to chance. This

general

general affinity has hitherto remained inexplicable; because its causes are probably to be referred to the origin of the human race itself.

It is otherwise with the affinity of race, or *stock*, which is founded not merely upon an analogy in the roots of two or more languages, but also upon the harmony of their general grammatical system. Here the affinity is too evident for us not to conclude immediately that the respective people who speak these languages proceed from the same stock, unless history furnishes some peculiar circumstances to explain this phenomenon. It may be easily conceived, that if, in the researches we make into the comparison of tongues, we confound these two kinds of affinity, very serious errors may be the consequence.

Our slender work concerns only the *general* affinity of languages. It appears to us that comparisons made at random, however numerous and striking they may be, can lead to no other result than the fact of a *general* affinity. In order that some light may be diffused upon the origin of this affinity, we must undertake a regular and complete comparison, as far as practicable, of a certain number of words in all the known tongues; we must calculate the quantity of roots to which each word, compared in the different dialects, might be reduced by the analogies; lastly, we must express in numbers the proportions of these analogies, physiologically, or according to races; geographically, or according to countries; and philologically, or according to the families of the tongues. Such a work, carefully executed, would supply a measure of the mixture of the elements of language amongst the various people of the globe; and would serve as a basis for researches, more profound and more philosophical, into the very formation and the history of languages. The undertaking would certainly be gigantic, and scarcely to be accomplished but by a society of learned men; but its results would be highly important for the advancement of the linguistic science.

It is conceived that comparisons of two words only can furnish no species of general conclusion. We shall content ourselves here with shewing some results of such comparison: this fragment may perhaps contribute hereafter to a more extensive work.

The names of the *sun* and *moon* have been chosen in preference, because they are found in all languages, and because it was easier to bring them into more perfect comparison than those of every other natural and striking object. We have been obliged to leave out of the comparison a number of names of the sun and moon which are significative in several tongues; but these names may give occasion to some interesting observations upon the manner in which people, who have received but little cultivation, express, in poetical and lively figurative language, the phenomena of nature which awaken their imagination.

Thus, the Botocoudis of Brazil call the sun *tarou-di-po*, an expression equivalent to *courier of the sky*.^{*} The Salivi, in South America, designate it by *moumesecho-cocco*, that is, *man of the sky*. The Betoï, in the same part of the world, give it an analogous appellation, although their language has no relation to that of the Salivi. The Betoï name is *teoumasoi* for the sun, and *teo-ro* for the moon. *Umasoi* and *ro* signify *man* and *woman* in Betoï; and although the precise meaning of *teo* is unknown to us, it appears probable that it designates the *sky*.[†] Of this phenomenon, namely, the use of a similar image, in lan-

guages

* Voy. au Brésil du Prince Max. de Neuwied. — Vocab. Botocoudy.

† Fide Vater, *Mithridates*, t. iii., pp. 628, 630. The sky in Betoï is called *ten-tucu*, according to Hervas. Those who know how often words in the American tongues change their appearance when they form compounds, will see nothing improbable in *teo* being the same word, a little mutilated.

guages entirely different, but amongst people, nevertheless, not far removed from each other, there is more than one example. Thus, in North America, the Musquash name the sun *netta husâ*, or *light of day*; and the moon, *netta hûsa*, or *light of night*. Amongst the Miamis, the words *ispetê kilixsoua*, and *pekouteouê kilixsoua*, which have no resemblance to the preceding, signify exactly the same. The Knisteneaus call the moon *tibisca pisim*, and the Algonkins *debicat ikizis*, the sense of which is alike, *sun of the night*. By an analogous figure, the Shavannes call it *nipia-kisathwa*, or *sun for sleeping*.*

It is remarkable that this mode of designating the two luminaries should be found in northern Asia, among the Koriaks of the Tigil, who call the moon *dykouea kouleatch*, or *sun of night*; and amongst the middle Kamschatkades, who name it *gouingan kouleatch*, which has the same sense. The name of the sun, amongst the Kamschatkades of the south, is *galen-kouleatch*, or *sun of day*.† Probably no other language furnishes an instance of this repetition.

A different figure is found amongst a great portion of the people of the Malay race, and some of the savage hordes blended with them, although they speak very different languages. In Malay, the sun is called *mala-hari*, or *eye of the day*. The words *mattey-bilai*, in Rejang; *matta-ranni*, in Lampong (Sumatra); *mata-poek*, in Sunda (Java); *mata-nai*, in Bali; *sing-har*, in Macassar and Sumbawa; *ria-ma-ano*, in Saparoua, &c. &c. all signify *the eye of day*.‡

Again, we find some figurative names among the Basques, whose language is so remarkable from its construction and grammatical system. The word *egusquia*, *iguzquia*, the sun, signifies, according to the most probable explanation, *that which belongs to day*; and the name of the moon, *illarguin*, is compounded of *il*, to die, and *arguia*, light; literally, *light which dies*.

Another class of names, which might afford a subject for a very extended work, consists of those which, without being like the preceding, figurative, are connected with some more general root, from whence they borrow their signification. A very considerable number of names of the sun and of the moon are derived from expressions which serve to designate the day, light, splendour, fire, the action of sparkling, of burning, &c. Thus, to cite an example drawn from the Indo-Germanic tongues; the Greek *ἥλιος*, the Gaulic *hawl*, the bas-Breton *heol*, &c., which signify *sun*, are connected with the Greek *εἶλη*, the Gaulic *awl*, and the German *helle*, which denote *light*, *lustre*. Thus the Gaelic *grian*, sun, is connected with the Sanscrit *ghrin*, to shine.

The mythological names of the two luminaries, which act so great a part in the religions of many nations, might also be the object of curious researches which we cannot here venture upon.

We now proceed to the general comparison. The names of the sun and the moon, in nearly 400 different languages, are reduced, by analogies, to forty-nine roots, nearly all common to the two luminaries; that is to say, with some exceptions, the same root which designates the *sun* in a certain number of languages, serves to indicate the *moon* in a certain number of other dialects. We will only cite one example: *ira*, in Cingalese; *huere*, in Zend; *iru*, in Korean, &c., signify *sun*; and *ire*, in ancient Irish; *iri*, in Samoyed of Touroukhansk; *yarha*, in Chaldean, &c., signify the *moon*. The exceptions are reducible to four or five; but it is remarkable that the roots *s—l* and *l—n* (with a

vowel

* Vater, *Mithrid.*, t. iiii., part. iiii., pp. 394, 363, 417, 418.

† Klaproth, *Asia Polygl.*, Atl. Glott., p. 49.

‡ See the Vocabularies published by Sir Stamford Raffles in his *History of Java*; and by Mr. Crawford in his *History of the Indian Archipelago*.

vowel between the consonants), to which our (French) words *soleil* and *lun* (*sol* and *luna*, &c.) connect themselves, are of this number. Amongst all the names of the moon, not one has been found which could be traced to the root *s—l*; and not one of the names of the sun which belonged to the root *l—n*.

This community of roots, in the point of view relating to general affinity is amply explained by supposing that the names common to the two luminaries are derived from more general roots, which express certain qualities or characters equally common to both. This hypothesis, which might be supported by numerous facts, is the more probable, because, in several languages, the same words are found to be applicable to both indifferently. In Persian, *houz* and *parou* both signify either *sun* or *moon*; and it is the same with the Chippewan *sah*, and the Tuscarora *heita*, in North America, &c.

It cannot be expected that we should give here a complete table of the analogies which the comparison of 400 languages has furnished; this would lead us beyond all bounds. We shall content ourselves with shewing the general results of our assimilations. The following table comprehends the proportions of the analogies found in the languages of the five parts of the world. We shall afterwards cite some examples of the most striking analogies.

	NUMBER OF COMMON ROOTS.		
	Sun.	Moon.	Total.
In the five parts of the world *	2	3	5
Asia, Europe, Africa and America	2	5	7
Asia, Africa, America, and the South Sea	7	1	8
Asia, Africa, and America	5	8	13
Asia, America, and the South Sea	—	1	1
Asia, America, and Europe	1	1	2
Asia, Africa, and the South Sea	1	2	3
Asia, Africa, and Europe	3	2	5
Asia and Europe	2	2	4
Asia and Africa	3	4	7
Asia and the South Sea	1	—	1
Asia and America	7	9	16
Europe and America	1	1	2
Europe and Africa	—	1	1
Africa and America	3	1	4
Africa and the South Sea	1	—	1

The roots, which are found only in a single part of the world, are comparatively few: of these

Asia contains,.....for the sun, 10	for the moon	4
Africa.....	1	2
America.....	2	5
The South Sea.....	1	—
Europe.....	—	—

The following are two examples of roots which are found in the five parts of the world:

The sun, in Gaulic (Europe)	huan.
in Accra (Africa)	huan.
in Loula (America)	ini.
in Korean (Asia)	h'eng.
in Tambora (South Sea)	ingkong.

The

* The Indian Archipelago is comprised in "the South Sea," with which it is connected by language much more than with Asia.

<i>The moon</i> , in Gaelic (Europe)	<i>geclach</i> .
in Sokko (Africa)	<i>galla</i> .
in Quichua (America)	<i>quilla</i> .
in Ostiak of Lumpokolsh (Asia)	<i>khalid</i> .
in Papuan (South Sea)	<i>calang</i> .

We abstain from every species of reflection upon this table, which has been drawn up with care. It is evident, we repeat, that more extensive data are requisite to enable us to draw from it a general conclusion. We terminate this essay by exhibiting the most curious coincidences which our comparison has offered to us:

<i>Sun</i> , Formosan	<i>ua'i</i>	— <i>ouae</i> , Watje (Africa).
<i>Moon</i> , Turkish	<i>ai</i>	— <i>aie</i> , Malali (Brazil).
Yakout	<i>ouikh</i>	— <i>ouk</i> , Mobba (Africa).
Persian	<i>houz</i>	— <i>houza</i> , Musquash (America).
<i>Sun</i> , Sangir (Ind. Arch.)	<i>éloh</i>	— <i>olo</i> , Vilela (<i>ib.</i>).
Sumenap (<i>ib.</i>)	<i>aré</i>	— <i>airo</i> , Adaiel (Africa).
Mordwin (Asia)	<i>tchi</i>	— <i>tchid</i> , Maipura (America).
<i>Moon</i> , Gien (Africa)	<i>sou</i>	— <i>sah</i> , Chippewan (<i>ib.</i>).
Danish	<i>mone</i>	— <i>mone</i> , Wawou (Africa).
		— <i>manoc</i> , New Caledonia.
Finnish	<i>kou</i>	— <i>ka</i> , Hottentot.
<i>Sun</i> , English	<i>sun</i>	— <i>sun</i> , Siamese of Suan-lo.
		— <i>schün</i> , Mandchou.
Sanscrit	<i>sourya</i>	— <i>sore</i> , Hottentot.
Chinese	<i>jat</i>	— <i>qjout</i> , Greenland.
Awara (Caucasus)	<i>gede</i>	— <i>guiedde</i> , Zamuca (America).
Tcheremissa	<i>kitch</i>	— <i>kijis</i> , Algonkin.
Turkish	<i>kun</i>	— <i>kin</i> , Maya (America).
<i>Moon</i> , Gaelic	<i>cann</i>	— <i>cuyen</i> , Arracanese.
Boureta	<i>kharà</i>	— <i>korro</i> , Mandingo.
Hottentot	<i>thoà</i>	— <i>taa</i> , Mixteca (America).
Polish	<i>mieszac</i>	— <i>maitsaco</i> , Tarahumara (<i>ib.</i>).
Corean	<i>tal</i>	— <i>tolde</i> , Schowiah (Africa).
Latin	<i>luna</i>	— <i>lun</i> , Siamese of Tei-je.
Gaulic	<i>luer</i>	— <i>leoure</i> , Foulah (Africa).
Siamese of Tei-lung	<i>noun</i>	— <i>nouno</i> , Caribbee.
<i>Sun</i> , Coptic	<i>ri</i>	— <i>rii</i> , Mallikolo (South Sea).
Foula (Africa)	<i>nangue</i>	— <i>niangot</i> , New Caledonia.
Samoyed	<i>tel</i>	— <i>telle</i> , Jallonka (Africa).
Peguan	<i>tangouæ</i>	— <i>tangoa</i> , Loango (<i>ib.</i>).
Aino of Jesso	<i>touki</i>	— <i>taica</i> , Tarahumara (America).
<i>Moon</i> , Pehlevi	<i>koka</i>	— <i>kakha</i> , Ugajachmutri (<i>ib.</i>).

We might greatly augment this list; it will suffice, however, to prove that the general affinity of tongues is not a chimera, and that analogies so striking cannot be the work of chance.

PROTECTION.

From the Greek Anthology.

WHEREFORE, shepherd, do you slay
A sheep to Hercules per day?—
Because (to let the truth be told)
He from wolves defends my fold.—
But if he robs you of your sheep,
What advantage do you reap?

SUTTEES.

A FRESH volume of parliamentary documents upon the subject of suttees, presented during the past session, has just issued from the press. So much has been already said and written upon this theme, that it has become extremely uninviting. Evils, though great and glaring, the remedies for which are difficult, or beset with danger, often cease gradually to be objects of abhorrence amongst the generality of mankind, and grow stale and displeasing. There is a disinclination in many minds to grapple with obstacles; men, accordingly, revolt, with a sort of disgust, when such topics are obtruded as *negro slavery* and *self-immolation of Hindoo widows*. With a full knowledge of this truth, we have too much good taste, or good policy, to inflict upon our readers more than a few facts and observations supplied and suggested by the volume referred to.

The first reflection which occurred, whilst examining the lists of victims, is, that the largest proportion consists of aged women; many are upwards of eighty years of age! In the districts under the Calcutta division, the number of suttees in the year 1823 was 309, whereof 187 were fifty years old and upwards; and fifty-four were forty years and upwards. Another fact of some importance is, that the majority of the deluded creatures were of the lowest caste. The following abstract of the number of suttees in the presidency of Bengal during the year 1823 confirms both observations:

CASTES.	Under 20 Years.	Between 20 & 40.	Between 40 & 60.	Above 60.	Total.
Brahmin	7	86	97	45	234
Khytree	6	11	11	6	35
Byse	2	7	3	2	14
Soodur	17	104	115	56	292
	32	208	226	109	575

It is also worthy of remark that the practice seems to prevail most in particular districts; in so considerable a degree is it of a local character, that there is just ground for regarding it as a rite not considered by Hindoos in general as enforced by any positive obligatory rule (which is not the fact), but owing its prevalence to local prejudices, to the effect of example, and perhaps to the disingenuous efforts of interested individuals. Were such the fact, the danger of resolute interference would be materially lessened.

The zillah of Shahabad, in the Patna division, seems to be one of these districts: the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, in remarking upon the returns from Shahabad, in 1821 and 1822, observes: "The practice appears to have taken deep root, and the inhabitants seem to have evinced a fixed determination to exclude the interference of the police on all occasions. In some of the cases where the sacrifices are represented not to have taken place according to strict form, the accounts given by the villagers are so highly improbable as to justify an apprehension, that some practices more objectionable than the mere want of forms may have been resorted to.* It appears, that in ten out of the eleven cases of intended suttees at which the police officers were present, only one was actually consummated (and that one even subject to legal prevention); the

* The magistrate of this zillah says (6 January 1823), that "such a system of concealment and falsehood is now practised in occurrences of this nature, that it is scarcely possible to ascertain the actual circumstances of the case by a subsequent investigation."

the widows in the other ten instances having either been dissuaded or prevented by the police,—a fact which sufficiently proves the efficacy of official interference in many cases. The husbands of the suttees appear to have been generally in the lower conditions of life, one only being represented as possessing considerable property.”

In this very zillah, nevertheless, a prohibition of the practice would not, it is believed, be likely to create any dangerous sensation: the magistrate of Shahabad, in his report for the succeeding year (1823) states, that the police officers were able to be present at only nine cases of intended immolation, in every one of which they succeeded, without difficulty or opposition, in dissuading the widows from sacrificing themselves. The magistrate adds: “From the inquiries I have been able to make on the subject of suttees, during the last two years, I do not hesitate to offer an opinion, that in this district it would not be attended with any dissatisfaction of a dangerous nature, if the Government should deem it proper to prohibit this lamentable custom altogether; it even appears to me, that the inhabitants of the district generally are prepared to hear of such a prohibition.”

Amongst the cases of illegal suttees are some which evince decided cruelty on the part of the natives who encouraged them. In the zillah of Ghazepore, a woman, aged sixty, burned herself fifteen years after her husband's decease;* she was insane at the time, and had been so for a fortnight previous. Another, in the same zillah, appears to have been (as the Nizamut Adawlut observes) a common suicide, occasioned by grief: the victim was seventy. A more affecting case is that of a girl, only twelve years of age, whose husband was but fifteen. She burned in Shahabad, and it was stated (with what truth cannot be known) to the police, who were not present, that the friends of the girl endeavoured to dissuade her from the sacrifice, but that she persisted, and threw herself on the pile whilst her husband's corpse was burning.

The most horrid case is that which occurred at Poonah in September 1823, where the unhappy victim, having escaped from the pile a second time (having returned to it voluntarily after a first escape), was seized by the parties attending the ceremony, thrown into the fire, beaten, and held there till the flames drove the wretch who held her away; she again made her escape, in a half-consumed state, was rescued by some English gentlemen, and sent to the hospital, where she died the next day. This atrocious transaction, which created a great sensation at the time it occurred, was promptly investigated by the Bombay Government, and some of the parties were brought to trial; but the Hindoo law did not authorize their punishment. The occurrence (which is detailed, with all its frightful circumstances, at length in the papers relating to Bombay presidency) has led to some beneficial results. A conference soon after took place between Capt. Robertson, collector of Poonah, and the leading and most learned shastrees upon the subject of this custom, which ended in their sanctioning an order that the pile should be so constructed as to allow of the woman's escape, and that the suttee should not be confined or constrained in any way whatever. This conference, it appears, has been announced in a native publication, entitled “Narrative, by a Spectator, of what passed, on the 8th December 1823, at the Boodwur Wara of Poonah,” which has been circulated, and has done much service. Several widows have refused to burn upon the terms prescribed in the order.

A fur-

* This is called *anoomarana*, or burning with some part of the husband's property; and is distinguished from *sahamarana*, or burning with his body.

A further proof of increasing disgust to the practice, on the part of the natives, appears from the fact, that of ten suttees prevented in the Southern Concan in the year 1819, four were dissuaded from their purpose by inhabitants of villages, or relations of the intended victims. In another case, a widow of a brahmin in the thanah of Pooree, Calcutta division, in August 1823, prepared for the ceremony, and threw herself into the burning pit where the body of her husband was consuming, but almost immediately leaped out and made her escape. She recovered from the burns, and her family did not abjure her, but received her as usual.

Some of the cases of cremation were attended with singular circumstances. In the zillah of Moorsheadabad, a woman of the Kaet caste, aged twenty-six, performed the rite of anoomarana, her husband having died at Rajmahal. Endeavours were made to dissuade her, but she was determined. On the pile, her composure lasted as long as the flames were confined to her lower extremities; when they reached her breast and face her fortitude gave way, and, by a violent exertion, she disengaged herself from the faggots, and sprung from the pile, at the feet of the magistrate, who renewed his efforts to deter her from suicide. She, however, insisted on returning to the pile, complained loudly of his interposition, broke from his hold, endeavoured to climb up the burning logs, invoking the aid of her relations, who lifted her into the flames, which speedily consumed her to ashes. This victim of superstition was firmly impressed with the belief that this was the third time of her soul's incarnation. She assured the magistrate that the sacrifice was not terrible or new to her, as she had performed the rite at Benares and Canonga; adding, that she knew what her sufferings would be, and how they would be recompensed.

A case in the zillah of Balasore (April 1823) shewed the unalterable resolution as well as the motives of the victim. The suttee was a brahminee, aged twenty-seven; she replied to the darogah, who attempted to dissuade her from burning, in the following words: “I burn with the hope of obtaining pardon of my sins along with the body of my husband, who, to my fancy, is still alive; as, by the death of my husband, I consider myself as dead, and consequently I feel no regret in committing myself to the flames: after due observance of the rules prescribed by the shastres, I shall obtain forgiveness of suicide and free myself of any *like* (?) attached thereto.”

Amongst the Bombay papers, mention is made of a ceremony called *palash-rudee*, which consists in consecrating an image of rice, supposed to be identified with the deceased husband, along with which the widow burns. This species of sacrifice is not clogged with the requisites essential to the *sahamaran* or the *anoomaran*, and sanctions an almost unlimited performance of suttee.

If the paramount law of India be Mohammedan, as affirmed by the author of “Observations on the Law and Constitution of India,” it seems to be no invasion of the rights of the Hindoos to apply the Musulman code to these cases. The magistrate of Ghazepore (Mr. Melville) seems of this opinion: he observes, in a letter (8th July 1823) to the judges of the Court of Circuit of Benares, “I do not think any new rules or regulations upon the subject are requisite. Under the Mohammedan law, I conceive, any person aiding and abetting another in committing suicide would be punishable: all I wish for is, permission to carry into execution laws which have been hitherto dormant.”

Opinion seems to be still divided in India as to the policy of direct interference; in consequence of which, and of the present state of affairs, internally as well as externally, the Supreme Government has deemed it impolitic and inexpedient to interfere further at present. The following passage in the

minute of the Governor-General in Council, dated 3d December 1824, expresses Lord Amherst's feelings upon this subject :

" Besides the reluctance of Government to legislate upon a subject on which the information is so incomplete, his Lordship in Council is unwilling to abandon the hope that the abolition of the practice may, at a future period, be found safe and expedient; and he has already had occasion to remark, that the more general dissemination of knowledge, and the discussion of the question amongst the better informed Hindoos themselves, may be expected to have some effect in gradually preparing the minds of the natives for such a measure.

" Whilst indulging in such a prospect, however, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that it would be unwise, by any formal act of legislation, to encourage the impression that Government is pledged to sanction and recognize a barbarous rite, which he anxiously trusts will be eventually suppressed."

The following is an abstract of the number of suttees in the British territories in India, during five years ending 1823.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SUTTEES IN THE DISTRICTS UNDER THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

BENGAL.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Division of Calcutta*.....	421	370	392	328	340
———— Dacca	55	51	52	45	40
———— Moorshedabad	25	21	12	22	13
———— Patna	40	42	69	70	49
———— Benares	92	93	114	102	121
———— Bareilly	17	20	15	16	12
Total.....	650	597	654	583	575

MADRAS.

Northern Division	132 in the years 1817 to 1819; no return since.
Centre Division	47 do. do. ; do.
Western Division†	4 do. do. ; do.
Total.....	183. Average per annum, 61.

BOMBAY.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Surat.....	1	none	none	none	—
Broach	none	none	none	1	—
Kaira	none	none	none	none	—
Southern Concan.....	40†	66	50	47	38
Northern Concan.....	1	1	none	none	—
Ahmedabad	no suttees mentioned in the police reports.				
Total.....	42	67	50	48	—

* The numbers in the several sillahs, &c. are as follow:	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Burdwan	78	57	68	40	45
Cuttack and Balasore, including Khoordla and Poora	33	33	28	28	31
Hooghley	115	93	95	79	81
Jessore	16	25	31	21	14
Jungle Mehals	31	18	30	24	27
Midnapore	13	12	6	16	15
Nuddea	47	50	50	50	50
Suburbs of Calcutta	52	47	39	43	40
Twenty-four Pergunnahs, including Barrasut and Bur-	30	20	33	27	22
gundee	421	370	392	328	340

† Tanjore is not included: the number of suttees in that district during the year 1820 was 17; no return is made for preceding years.

‡ Besides 10 prevented. The return for preceding years is nil, "the practice believed to have ceased."

HISTORY

HISTORY OF SIBERIA.

(Concluded from page 508.)

THE conquest had gradually been carried on from river to river to the east; but ascending those rivers towards their sources, the Russians also carried their arms to the Altai mountains in the south, and even to the banks of the Amoor, where they were met, and where their career was stopped, by the Chinese.

Yerofy Chabarow first turned the attention of his countrymen towards that river. Provided with a license and directions from the general commanding at Irkutsk, and attended by about seventy sable-hunters, this daring adventurer set out upon his hazardous enterprize in March 1649. His companions increased in number during his march; and in the course of the summer he reached the mouth of the Tugir. In January 1650, he crossed the mountains which border on the Amoor, and arrived in the country of the Dauriens, then ruled by an independent prince named Lovky. He found four or five wooden castles, surrounded with a mud wall and a moat, having within large rooms, with paper windows. But the prince and his people had fled.

In the largest of these places Chabarow and his men spent a comfortable winter: the country abounded with game, and the river with fish. It was superior to any part of Siberia they had yet seen, and he determined, therefore, to settle here; but finding his people not sufficiently numerous for such a purpose, he went to Irkutsk for reinforcement; in the following spring (1651) he returned with 140 followers, amongst whom were several Cossacs. It was probably then that he founded the town of Albasin; for we find, that on the 2d of July of the same year, he embarked at that town on the Amoor, in order to explore the country down that river.

After three days' navigation, they saw a few abandoned settlements, and three towns, separated from each other by walls, and, to all appearance, of recent construction. They were inhabited by three Daurien princes, who opposed the landing of the Cossacs, with their people, supported by fifty Chinese. At the first discharge, however, the Dauriens retreated into their towns, and the Chinese ran off.

Chabarow now endeavoured to obtain the towns by capitulation; but as the Dauriens rejected pacific proposals (the Russians requiring no more than a promise of paying tribute to the Czar), they battered the walls of one of the towns with cannon, and took it by storm. The two others were conquered in the same manner, after an obstinate combat, in which 660 of the enemy perished; probably all the men, since the chronicles mention only as prisoners 361 women and children. The Russians learned that the Chinese whom they saw, had settled amongst this tribe for the purpose of receiving the annual tribute of fur for their government, and were trading in several kinds of merchandize; and that they had joined the Dauriens very reluctantly, alleging that they had received no orders to fight the Russians. Indeed, the Chinese chief confirmed this statement next day, assuring the Russian commander, in person, that his nation had no desire to be at war with them.

Chabarow remained here six weeks, during which time he summoned the surrounding Daurien tribes to submit to Russia; but they refused. He, therefore, re-embarked on the river, and on the third day arrived near a newly fortified Daurien town, where the neighbouring princes had deposited their treasures. At the unexpected arrival of the Russians, the people were amusing themselves

themselves in a camp without the gates; and Chabarow, taking advantage of this circumstance, quietly possessed himself of the town. The inhabitants outside immediately fled; but being overtaken, submitted, and promised whatever was required of them, giving two of their princes as hostages. For several days they lived with the Cossacs in apparent cordiality; but one morning they disappeared, leaving their hostages behind; one of whom committed suicide. Chabarow, therefore, again embarked, and continued his course down the river, in expectation of meeting with more favourable winter-quarters. He fell in with different tribes, and at last fixed his temporary abode in a camp of the Atshinski, four days' navigation below the mouth of the Shingala, and twenty below Albasin. He called this post Atshinsk, and fortified it as strongly as circumstances would admit. Nor was this precaution superfluous; the fort was attacked by about 1,000 Mongols, who were repulsed with some difficulty. The rest of the time he remained unmolested, and was actively collecting the *yassak* (tribute of peltry) among the neighbouring Mongol tribes.

Meantime, these tribes were not idle; they sent a deputation to the Mandshoo general commanding in Mongolia, where the late conquerors of China were then beginning to extend their dominion, and begged his assistance. The latter complied, and ordered 2,000 horsemen to join the Mongol tribes, and, if possible, to bring him the Russian invaders alive. This order saved the Russians; for when the Mandshoos attacked their fort, and their artillery effected a breach in the wall, and penetrated within, they dared not kill the Russians, who, taking advantage of their irresolution, drove them back, and defeated them with great slaughter.

The Mandshoos and their allies, not discouraged by this check, augmented their army and repeated their attacks; but Chabarow successfully resisted them. He applied for a reinforcement of 600 men to Irkutsk; and afterwards to Moscow. But the Russian government was then too weak to take decisive steps for the conquest of a district of greater value, in the hands of a wise administration, than perhaps all Siberia, on account of the direction of the Amoor to the Pacific. Orders were given which were never executed, except one; and that proved most detrimental to the Russian interests, namely, the removal of Chabarow, and the appointment of a Cossac chief, named Stepanow, to the command. Stepanow was brave, and accomplished much; but he was unfortunate, and was not supported. He built several forts, which were taken and destroyed almost as soon as they were built; and, to complete his ruin, the Chinese had recourse to an expedient, against which Russian fortitude was not proof.

When the reports of Chabarow's conquests had spread over Russia and Siberia, and the beauty of the climate, the abundance and wealth of the Amoor, had been vaunted, with all the exaggerations natural to a rude age and an excited people, emigration towards this new paradise began to take place, which threatened to depopulate the rest of the empire. This flight of the people (as Russian writers call it) continued for two years (from 1653 till 1655), attended with great disturbance and excesses; and was not stopped till the government placed a strong guard at the mouth of the Olekma, and prohibited emigration to the Amoor, without a written permission, under pain of death. However, many vagabonds had arrived there, most of whom were cut off, in marauding expeditions, by the enemy; and the others had neither courage nor inclination to fight, except for subsistence.

The Mandshoos, therefore, adopted the wisest course; they removed the

tribes, upon the plunder of whose provisions the Russians subsisted, to other settlements, which so discouraged those adventurers, that many withdrew to the interior of Siberia, and others fled at the sight of the enemy.

Under these circumstances, Stepanow was attacked on the river by a numerous flotilla. He had 500 men; but the greater part ran away before the battle began, and the rest perished with their leader. This occurred in the summer of 1688, and terminated the Russian power on the Amoor. All their ostrogs (forts) were destroyed, and several hundreds of their people were taken prisoners, and carried to Pekin, where some of their descendants are still settled, and, in a few instances, follow the religion of their forefathers.*

Albasin was rebuilt, about 1670, by a Polish adventurer, and some fugitive Cossacs. The Emperor, however, took the government of it out of their hands. The country around was cultivated, and every thing promised success, when a turbulent spirit broke out amongst the Cossacs, which threatened serious consequences, but for the Chinese, who, having already attacked parties of the Russians, now appeared with a large army, and in March 1685, laid formal siege to Albasin. The Russians (amounting to only 450 fighting men) bravely resisted, till they lost 100 of their number, and spent all their ammunition, when they retired to Nertshinsk.

Some time after, the governor of that province rebuilt the town of Albasin, which had been destroyed and abandoned by the Chinese. But in July 1786 the Chinese reappeared, and besieged the town till May following. The Russian garrison, which at first consisted of 736 men only, was then reduced, by war and disease, to sixty-six; when suddenly the Chinese retired from before the town, and shewed the utmost attention to its brave defenders. This change was occasioned by the arrival of a Russian ambassador at Pekin to propose an amicable settlement of the boundaries of the two empires. A conference accordingly took place at Nertshinsk, which led to the well-known treaty by which the Amoor, in its whole course, was definitively secured to China, and Russia renounced, for ever, the town of Albasin and its dependency.

We have been more diffuse in this part of our narrative than in that relating to the first conquest of Siberia, because the circumstances which settled the boundaries of the two largest empires of the modern world, whilst extending their respective limits north and south, seemed more important than the details of the successive attacks and overthrows of the tribes which inhabited the vast regions of northern Asia.†

Russian enterprize was thus confined within an extent of country equal in magnitude to all Europe; but cold, marshy, uncultivated, and thinly inhabited. Nevertheless, its acquisition has been of great, and will be of still greater importance to its possessors. Siberia may be divided into the hilly or eastern, and level or western portions. All the mountains come from the south, whence they spread eastward and northward, forming the boundaries towards Mongolia, giving rise to, and directing the course of, numerous large rivers which intersect the country, and passing through Kamtschatka, are lost in the Kurile islands. The chain which runs along the left bank of the Yenissi forms the boundary between the hilly and level country, in which, with the exception of some low hills, or rather table-land, along the rivers, no considerable eminence is found as far as the Ural mountains. Within the lower

range

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xix., p. 155.

† For the particulars respecting the history of this settlement, and the description of the boundary between the two empires, see vol. xviii. of this Journal, p. 614.

range of these flows the Tobol, a river which forms the reservoir for all the western waters, as the Yenissi is the principal receptacle for those of the east.

The soil is various, as may naturally be supposed; but with the exception of some of the rocky mountains in the south-east, and the salt-marshy steppes between the Irtysh and Ob, especially towards the south, the country, up to the 59th or 60th degree of latitude, is capable of being rendered as productive as almost any part of the north of Europe. In the central districts, between the Ob and Yenissi, formed by hills of moderate height, agriculture is in a high degree of perfection as far as 58°. Beyond the latitude above-mentioned, the country is mostly covered with forest, and beyond that with moss-covered marshes, which extend to the sea-shore. Within the forest-region, settlements are still practicable, as there are many parts where some of the hardier kinds of garden-fruit will thrive. But beyond this none but nomadic hordes, possessed of flocks of rein-deer, can subsist; except a few small tribes settled on the banks of the rivers, who obtain a precarious subsistence from fishing.

Thus the natural division of the country seems to be latitudinal; the government division, however, is longitudinal, forming, by a recent regulation, two principal districts, the eastern and western; each of which has its distinct central government. The line which separates these runs nearly through the centre of the fertile country between the Ob and Yenissi, which supplies almost all Siberia with corn. The country is rich in minerals, namely, copper, lead, gold, silver, and especially iron; besides salt, and above all, peltry, its staple export, which goes principally to China, the only country with which Siberia has any trade, except a little barter carried on from Okhotsk and Kamtschatka with the natives of the opposite coast of America, and latterly with the Sandwich Islands and California. The Russian Chinese trade, as is well known, is carried on at Kiakhta only, and is said to amount to about a million of silver roubles a year; which we should suppose is rather below the mark, since a great part of the exports, by way of Kiakhta, consists of Russian, German, and even British manufactures, which, if deducted, would reduce the Siberian exports to very little. The fact is, that the real state of that trade is not known, since the Russian government thinks it its interest to conceal it. The same remark is applicable to the inland trade of Siberia, and that carried on between that country and the older Russian provinces, of all of which we have not been able to obtain any authentic statement. The principal impediment to the Siberian trade is the difficulty of inland communication, and the dispersed population. The rivers afford no connection, either with Russia or the Pacific Ocean, but after flowing through barren marshes, empty their vast waters into an unnavigable sea. The roads are necessarily bad, partly owing to the nature of the soil, but more especially to the necessity of carrying them immense distances with little or no population near them; difficulties which are peculiarly apparent in the districts beyond lake Baikal, towards Okhotsk and in Kamtschatka; whilst the Baikal itself, and the mountains that skirt it, oppose, most part of the year, an almost insuperable barrier between the inhabitants on both sides. The formation of canals would perhaps be only practicable in western Siberia, but cannot be thought of before the country is well peopled.

The whole population of Siberia, according to the last census, amounts to 1,604,495, of which 848,058 are males. Of these 572,471 are under the government of Tobolsk, 340,000 under that of Tomsk, 135,000 under that of Yenissisk, 400,500 under that of Irkutsk, 74,222 in the province of Yakutsk, 6,698

6,698 in the sea-district of Okhotsk, and 4,506 in Kamtschatka, or 1,420,529 in west, and the rest in east Siberia.

The following considerations are suggested by the population of this country:

1. The number of aborigines, or, as the Russians call them, foreign tribes, or foreigners, is to that of the Russians in the proportion of three to eight.

2. Dividing Siberia into three latitudinal zones, we find the population to be, in the northern, about 198,000, in the central about 382,000, and in the southern about 1,220,000 individuals; or about the proportion of 1, 2, 6.

3. The number of foreigners, as compared with that of the Russians, in the northern zone, is 23 to 2, in the central 1 to 6, and in the southern 7 to 27.

4. If we divide Siberia longitudinally, we find that in the west, *i. e.* in the government of Tobolsk, the number of Russians, compared with that of foreigners, is as 17 to 2; in the central, *i. e.* in the governments of Tomsk and Yenissisk, as 11 to 2; and in the eastern, *i. e.* in the government of Irkutsk and the province of Yakutsk, as 4 to 5.

5. The average number of births, compared with that of deaths, for five years, is as follows: in the western part, as 20 to 11; in the central, 26 to 11; in the eastern, 8 to 5.

6. The mortality in the central, western, and eastern parts, is in the proportion of 24, 27, 35.

7. The number of males seems every where to exceed that of females; but it must be observed, that amongst the former are enumerated above 88,000 individuals employed in the military and civil service, and in the mines, most of whom are unmarried; and that among the aborigines the return of the females has rarely been given in full; and, as we find, in the enumeration of the different classes of peasantry and tradesmen, that the females are invariably more numerous than the males, we may conclude, that, throughout Siberia, the numbers are at least equal.

We have seen, by the above statements, that the government of Tobolsk contains more inhabitants than the rest of Siberia together; a circumstance naturally to be accounted for from its proximity to Russia, and the goodness of the soil among the Ural mountains. It was here the first Russian settlements were formed; and few ventured beyond the mountains till government, compelling the settlers to work in the mines, forced many to seek a more independent state on the banks of the Tura, Tobol, Irtysh, and Ishim. But they went amongst hostile tribes, and, therefore, instead of spreading themselves over the country, they were compelled to assemble in small fortified towns, whence they sallied forth in quest of game. In this manner, towns arose along the rivers before the land was cultivated; and it was not till the government had completely subdued the natives, and, by establishing roads, formed a connection amongst the detached settlers, that agriculture was undertaken.

Under these circumstances, the Russian population gradually advanced; but it would perhaps not have gone beyond lake Baikal, nor into the steppes of Barbinski, and near the mines in the barren mountains of the south, had not a certain number of people been, from time to time, forcibly carried there by order of government. The persons so settled were, 1st, men and women which the districts were obliged to furnish in lieu of recruits for the army; 2dly, criminals transported thither from Russia; and, 3dly, people who had fled from Russia during the religious troubles, and were afterwards sent from Poland to Siberia.

The transportation of criminals began under the czar Alexi Michailowitch, *Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XX. No. 120. 4 Q and

and was at first confined to such as, by the former laws, would have been punished capitally, and these were employed in the mines. Since 1799, however, transportation to Siberia has been the universal punishment, even for trivial crimes; although the treatment of those who had been guilty of such was less severe.

The condition of the population, nevertheless, was little advanced by these measures; for although an average number of from 3,000 to 4,000 individuals have been annually sent, for some years past, they were mostly males, and the few females were seldom fitted for marriage. Moreover, it was very rare that the old settlers would give their daughters to convicts, who were generally men of the worst description, and in whom the long journey in bad company used to spoil the good qualities which they might haply have possessed before.

There is scarcely a place in all Siberia which has been peopled by convicts alone. They are most numerous about the distilleries and salt-works, the Telminski cloth manufactories near Irkutsk, and on the high road in the circle of Nishne-udinski. Their settlements in the northern parts, especially near the Yenissi, are neither extensive, nor promise to be permanent.

The different tribes that compose the population of Russia are all confounded together in Siberia, so that they are not easily distinguished from one another. There are a few Jews and Gypsies, especially at Kaïnsk, one of the principal towns of the government of Tomsk; and in the circle of Ishim is a village of Finlanders, descended from a few families of that nation formerly transported there. Some writers have supposed that Siberia is only peopled along the high roads. This notion is completely erroneous as far as regards the most populous district, viz. the government of Tobolsk, where the inhabitants near the roads do not form the twentieth part of the population; while, in some of the most sterile parts of the country, it has been necessary to establish peasants along the road for the sole purpose of providing post-horses and refreshment for travellers.

It now remains for us to speak of the ancient inhabitants of the country. Who they were, and what were their numbers on the arrival of the Russians, it would be impossible to determine; nor is it likely that we shall ever know who were the nations that left those monuments of ancient and rude arts and letters described by Pallas and others. It is certain that the latter were not the same as those the Russians found there. These were rude nomade tribes, with the exception of the Tartars of Ssibir, who inhabited towns. We have already expressed our doubts respecting the numbers recorded by ancient chroniclers. It is impossible, without a careful cultivation of the soil, that any nation in Siberia could have been very numerous. Besides, we may suppose, that at a period when the communication between Mongolia and the rest of Tartary was perfectly open, the nomade population in the south was constantly varying. If, therefore, we estimate the average number of inhabitants at a million, we shall probably be rather above than below the mark. The present inhabitants of foreign race amount only to 436,213 of both sexes; in 1763 they amounted only to about 260,000. But we must admit, that although the Russians did not, as the Spaniards in America, carry on a war of extermination in Siberia, they must have destroyed many during the first conquest, and more in the suppression of subsequent rebellions, or by the injudicious experiments of governors. Many of them also died by the introduction of new diseases, and whole tribes were reduced by being driven from the south into the icy regions of the north; moreover, many emigrated into the Chinese territory.

The

The foreign tribes now in Siberia may be enumerated as follows:—

1. The *Tartars* (or rather Turks, as they have been proved to be by M. Klaproth); they inhabit, principally, the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, and amount to about 17,000 males.

2. The *nations of Tartar origin* that have mixed with other native tribes, especially the *Djungars*, *ex. gr.* the *Ssagizi*, *Katshinzi*, &c., amounting to about 12,000 males, who live in the southern parts of the governments of Tomsk and Yenissisk.

3. The *Vogouls*, in west Siberia, near the meeting of the north and south boundaries; they were formerly independent of the Tartars; they are reckoned to amount to 2,150 males.

4. The *Ostiaks*, in the north-west of Siberia; they were known to the Russians at an early period, and they amount to about 18,000 males.

5. The *Namoyeds*, near the gulf of the Ob and Yenissi; about 3,000 males.

6. The *Khircis Kaissacs*, inhabiting the steppes that bear their name. Their exact number is unknown; nor are they enumerated among the regular inhabitants of Siberia. The number of those living within the Russian lines varies constantly.

7. The *Calmuks*. These are only found as a community in the southern parts of Tomsk; but many of them are dispersed about the country, having been purchased as slaves from the Kirghis.

8. The *Bukharians* and *Tashkentians*. They are few in number, and are settled in the towns along the Siberian line, where they enjoy several old commercial privileges.

9. The *Buriats*, near lake Baikal. They are of Mongol race, and divided into many tribes. Their number is about 73,000 males.

10. The *Yakoots*, inhabiting the province of the same name, about 66,000 males.

11. The *Tungoosians*, dispersed over the whole north and east, about 16,000 males.

12. The *Kamtskadales*, 1,385 males.

13. The *Koriaks*, in the country of the Tshuktshi, about 1,400 males.

14. The *Lamoots* and *Yukaghirs*, in the north of the province of Yakootsk, about 1,500 males.

15. The *Karagasses*, in the southern part of Irkutsk, a very rude people; about 242 males.

16. The *Algoootors* and *Kuriles*, in Kamtschatka.

There are, moreover, several tribes who are not entirely dependant on Russia, viz.:—

The *Tshuktshi*, a warlike race near Behring's Strait; and several tribes of *Djungar* origin, near lake Teletzki, who pay tribute both to Russia and China.

By a late arrangement, all these different tribes have been divided into three classes, viz.:—

1. The *settled*, who pursue agriculture and trades;

2. The *nomades*; and

3. The *unsteady wanderers*, who have no particular home, and live by hunting and fishing.

This distribution, however, is very recent, and we have, therefore, no sufficient data by which to fix the respective numbers of each class. The government seems very anxious to bring them all to a settled state, which is certainly very praiseworthy; it ought, nevertheless, to consider that the higher latitudes of Siberia are only fitted for wandering tribes of herdsmen, hunters,

and fishermen. In furtherance of the above benevolent design, the emperor has lately freed all those tribes from military duty; and, what will ever redound to the honour of the Russian sovereigns, they are still ruled as they always have been, by their own respective laws and customs, and are left perfectly free in the exercise of their different religions.

Y. Z.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The utility of a knowledge of Hindoostanee to cadets proceeding to India is unquestionable; but an endeavour to acquire it, under an expenditure and risks of a very serious description, is not, and cannot, reasonably be expected. A youth sent to London, for at least twelve months, in order to acquire the Oriental *lingua franca*, would cost his parents more money than an imperfect attainment would justify. But this would be the least part of the disadvantage, as a residence of such duration in that centre of elegance and sink of corruption, London, would be infinitely more injurious to moral character than any benefit derived could possibly compensate. The Court of Directors have been long considering the truly important subject of imparting to cadets of infantry and cavalry the essential advantages of a methodised military education, inclusive of Hindoostanee, on moderate terms to relatives, and with safety to the moral welfare of those ultimately destined to command armies in India. The common education of young lads intended to become cadets of infantry and cavalry, might terminate at the end of their fifteenth year, when they are supposed to have acquired a competent knowledge of classics, French, and arithmetic, inclusive of vulgar fractions and decimals. At this period they would enter the Company's military academy for the education of cadets of infantry and cavalry, where they would remain during two years, under able instructors, acquiring a proper knowledge of all the branches specified in a former letter. After this course of military instruction, they would arrive in India in their eighteenth year; and younger none ought to be sent out, as the physical habit and constitution are not formed at an earlier period; and as the mind, previously to that age, is known, from lamentable experience, to be susceptible of impressions and prejudices of no commendable description, and calculated to influence, disadvantageously, the future character through life. The taste for valuable studies and pursuits given during these two important years, will get rooted, and grow with increasing years. Nothing but the happiest results can be supposed to arise from so judicious a procedure; while past experience has frequently evinced the want of proper early education, where the character might be otherwise honourable and unexceptionable. It is generally admitted, that the large park at Addiscombe would be the most eligible place for constructing a building for the specified purpose, as the cadets of engineers, artillery, infantry, and cavalry, might be occasionally brought on the same field of tactical instruction. This course of military education would not cost the parents more than would arise at common academies, while the future benefits to the Company's service would be incalculable. The Proprietors are earnestly expecting the accomplishment of a most important plan, long anxiously wished for, and which they are sensible the Court of Directors have in serious contemplation. No act of the Court can give more general satisfaction, than the speedy establishment

blishment of an indispensable institution, on which, in its remote bearings, must mainly depend the stability of British power in India.

Yours, &c.

Summerlands, Nov. 5, 1825.

JOHN MACDONALD.

P. S.—Since writing this imperfect letter, I have understood from an officer who was actually educated in military branches *there*, that there was at Madras, for some time, an institution for instructing officers in all branches of science connected with their profession. They remained there during two years; and annually ten went out well instructed, and ten came in destitute of the very essential information acquired there. It was discontinued because it was, and is, intended to form a similar establishment in this country, which is a still better plan. The intelligent officer from whom I have my information, assures me, that the best and most scientific officers in the Madras army have always proved, on actual service, the vast benefit they derived from a military education, now found indispensable. It is impossible to adduce a stronger argument in favour of a project, in the accomplishment of which not an hour should be lost. On a mere abstract principle of equity, it is not fair to send out three descriptions of servants highly educated; while the cadets, destined ultimately to occupy the first military stations and offices, go out with the scanty acquirements imperfectly obtained in inferior country-schools and academies. The expense would be *as* nothing, compared with advantages of perpetual value.

VINDICATION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER OF HYAT SAHIB.

[Concluded from p. 550.]

I STATED in my last letter that the Bombay Government considered Hyat Sahib to have failed in the performance of his part of the engagement. He had, by his own accounts, a kingdom with eighty-four forts: it is impossible that all those forts could have been surrendered. The strong fortress of Coweldrowg, and others between Cundapore and Mangalore, were delivered up on the order from the jemadar being presented; but the killedar of Mangalore, having evaded a compliance, it was besieged, and capitulated, after a breach had been reported practicable, on the 8th of March; and though we were in undisturbed possession of Bednore for two months, there is no proof of the whole or any large portion of the territory under the charge of Hyat Sahib having been delivered up agreeably to his engagement. Hence, I conclude, the Bombay Government viewed it as unfulfilled. Be that as it may, on the approach of the enemy towards Bednore, about the end of March, measures were adopted to protect Hyat Sahib from falling into the hands of Tippoo: and this duty appears to have been

entrusted to Capt. William Mathews,* the brother of the General. On the 8th of April, Capt. Mathews applied to Commodore Emptage, who commanded the *Bombay grab*, which was off Cundapore, to allow Hyat Sahib a passage to Onore with his family. He, however, preferred embarking in a small shybar, and his women, &c. were on board another, both of which the Commodore conveyed to Onore. Capt. Mathews embarked in the *Bombay grab*. At Onore, Hyat Sahib also embarked on board the grab, with his son, and eight or ten attendants, and proceeded with Capt. Mathews to Goa. His family continued in the shybar, and accompanied the grab. The Government of Goa, not allowing of his remaining at that place, and threatening to give him up to Tippoo if he did not quit it, Commodore Emptage offered him a pas-

* In respect to this gentleman, the Government observed, several of H.M.'s and the Company's officers had been deprived of, or resigned honourable and advantageous staff appointments, some of which had been bestowed upon a brother of the General "who had been introduced into the army without our knowledge or consent."

a passage to Bombay, which he declined. Hyat Sahib brought no other effects on board but his bedding: Capt. Mathews brought with him thirteen chests of Company's treasure, eleven of which he landed at Onore, and delivered to Capt. Toriano; the other two he put on board a snow, belonging to Gen. Mathews, at Goa. Whether any and what property was on board this snow and the two shibars does not appear, but the General's having a vessel of that kind was remarked on by the Government as extraordinary. From Goa, Hyat Sahib proceeded to Tellicherry, and on the termination of the monsoon arrived at Bombay with Mr. Sibbald.

Whilst at Tellicherry, he addressed a letter to the Government, in which, after recapitulating what he had done, he expressed a hope that "they would cause delivery of all the things, cash, and furniture taken at Bednore, agreeably to the list he delivered to Mr. Sibbald, except one lack of rupees, which he had promised to give Gen. Mathews."

After his arrival at Bombay he addressed another letter to the Government, in which he complained that Gen. Mathews "had plundered him of all his riches, and departed from English rectitude in many instances; that he looked to the Company for the restoration of all his rights, government, countries, riches, things, and effects, which had gone out of his hands; and for the enjoyment of the allowances that had been promised him in the Company's paper; that Hyder Ali had favoured him more than his son, and, to aggrandize him, had granted him the kingdom of Bednore with eighty-four forts; and that the country of Sounda was also under his orders; and he was in no want of money, troops, riches, goods, &c.; but when the Nawaub died, considering the very great disunion which had taken place between Tippoo Sahib and himself, he joined the Company, and delivered Gen. Mathews all the country."

In reply to that communication, Hyat Sahib was informed that "it was totally impossible to make inquiry or to give him any satisfaction, in regard to his complaints against Gen. Mathews, as that officer was a prisoner in the hands of Tippoo; that when the city of Bednore was surrendered to the English army, he was continued in the government, with the same powers that he had under the Nawaub

Hyder Ally Caus; and that the favour of Gen. Mathews was great towards him. When that city was afterwards taken from us, the loss was very great, not only to him, but to the Company. That with respect to his treasures, of which he had been deprived by Gen. Mathews, the Company had not received the smallest part of them, and the General's reply to this accusation could not be obtained. This Government had the strongest desire to do him justice, and would, as soon as it was in their power, do every thing that was proper."

"In regard to the allowance he solicited for his expenses, as settled in the Company's paper, that paper was granted by Gen. Mathews without the knowledge or any authority from this Government; and it was never made acquainted with the contents until it received from Mr. Sibbald the copy Hyat Sahib gave that gentleman; that the allowance thus granted was intended for the support of his dignity as civil governor of Bednore, and to be paid out of the revenues of that province. But Bednore was now lost, and whatever claims he might have on the justice or generosity of the Company, either for the satisfaction for his losses or allowance for his support, the many other large and pressing demands upon this Government would not permit the governor to make any provision for his relief; and all that the governor could do would be to transmit his letters and to recommend his case to the consideration of the Governor-General and Council at Calcutta, and the Company in England."

The instructions of the Supreme Government and of the Hon. Court were solicited in regard to the allowance to be made to Hyat Sahib. The reply from the former I shall hereafter notice. It was fixed by the latter authority at Rs. 4,000 per mensem, or Rs. 48,000 per annum, an allowance inferior only to that enjoyed at the time by the Governor of Bombay. Now, who will say that the sum was not fully equal to that which he could possibly have derived as a net salary from the 120,000 pagodas, which was to have been assigned to him, had the management of the country been committed to his charge? But the fact is immaterial: it is of little consequence how the editor of the "Oriental Herald," or any one else, estimates that

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in the Matter of Hyat Sahib.

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that act of beneficence. How did Hyat Sahib himself appreciate the gift? He remained perfectly quiet from December 1783, when the preceding correspondence passed between him and the Government; but on the communication of the Court's orders to Hyat Sahib, dated the 1st of February 1786, he requested, in September of that year, "that his most grateful acknowledgments might be returned to the Hon. the Court of Directors for the favour shewn him: that they might be assured he was perfectly satisfied with his present situation, and wished to live no where but under the eye and immediate protection of this Government on the island of Bombay."

Some delay occurred in the payment of the arrears of the pension, from a circumstance common in those days—an empty treasury; but the amount was ultimately discharged, and the only complaint ever received from Hyat Sahib was founded on the distress he experienced from that delay, and the irregular mode in which his allowance was paid; but, in other respects, he remained perfectly satisfied. Hyat Sahib, however, was not singular in that distress for money; it was experienced by the civil and military servants of the Company, who lost at least four times fifteen per cent. in receiving their salaries in paper.

I have already noticed the alarm which Hyat Sahib's presence at Goa excited in the Viceroy. In negotiating the treaty of peace with Tippoo, he demanded of the Select Committee of Madras, that Hyat Sahib, the late Governor of Bednore, should be delivered up to him. Now, here were two most eligible opportunities for the Bombay Government to have gotten rid of a bad bargain, either by leaving Hyat Sahib at Goa, or by banishing him from the island of Bombay, "if he did not abandon his claim." Indian governors might have "silenced the clamours of the injured, by removing from their presence those whose importunities serve only to remind them of their crimes." Had they done so, the language of misrepresentation could not have been more gross than it is, at a time when the most anxious endeavours had been made to uphold the national faith—when the fullest protection and most liberal maintenance had been secured to the individual, whose case the "Oriental Herald" thus advo-

cates. Up to the time of his death, that individual did not cease to express his gratitude to the Hon. Court for their munificent protection. Look upon that picture—does it not redound to the reputation of one's country? and now look on this foul daub and false representation of the original:—"The British public have a right to become acquainted with the manner in which the East-India Company conduct themselves towards the native princes of the East, whom they first persuade to throw themselves on their protection, and then abandon to all the horrors of despair!" Again: "But when a prince, ruling in his own country, voluntarily resigns his power into the hands of supposed friends, on the faith of their solemn assurances of support and protection, we cannot sufficiently express our abhorrence of those who would first persuade another to confide in their honour, and THEN ABANDON HIM and his descendants IN THE HOUR OF NEED!"

Having thus shewn the gratitude with which Hyat Sahib received the allowance of Rs. 4,000 a month, and without a thought of claiming the difference of Rs. 34,000 or 36,000, I proceed to expose the extraordinary misstatements which pervade almost every paragraph of the *Narrative of Facts*, published in the "Oriental Herald" for February 1824.

"The formal treaty, dated the 15th of Feb. 1785," is given in page 309: but, mark!—the very material stipulation, which constitutes the condition on which the annual sum of Pags. 120,000 was to be paid to Hyat Sahib, forming the leading sentence of the 13th art., as inserted in italics in my last letter, is omitted. I charged the statement, then, as being garbled and fallacious.

"Hyat Sahib's sincerity and good faith are again recognized in a letter of Mr. Auriol, chief secretary to the council of Calcutta, dated 29th May 1783, to Capt. Donald Campbell." That extract, as far as it goes, is correct; but the inference drawn from it is not legitimate. The history of the letter is this:—Capt. Donald Campbell had represented to the Governor-General, that, in order to promote the public service, he had offered a reward of 12,000 pagodas, to a certain person belonging to the Durbar of Bednore, upon condition that he would use his influence with

with the Governor in delivering up the fort to the English Company; and the extract published is part of a letter to that officer, authorizing him to fulfil his engagement. There can be no doubt that that bribe was instrumental to the release of Campbell, and his depositions to Mathews, as detailed in my last letter; but how can that letter be adduced as evidence of any recognition of Hyat Sahib's sincerity and good faith, connected with any treaties negotiated with that native? The Supreme Government, on the 29th of May 1783, was informed of the mere fact of Hyat Sahib having surrendered Bednore; but of the terms of the surrender it was ignorant on that day. It was a recognition, then, of Hyat Sahib's services to us at the expense of his fidelity to his own sovereign, and of the policy of affording "encouragement to the managers of the Mysore country, to throw off a new and unsettled dependance on the enemy's government, in order to obtain a more secure and beneficial tenure from the Company's possessions." There is a great deal of art, however, in the manner in which the letter of Mr. Auriol has been introduced; and without an exposition of facts, it is well calculated to entrap the public, who are ever too prone to receive confident assertions as truths; but there is no instance, I will venture to say, in the annals of misrepresentation, to equal the attempt at imposition which immediately follows.

The editor of the "Oriental Herald" was perfectly aware that the validity of the claim of Hyat Sahib and his descendants depended on the ratification of the treaty of the 15th of February 1783. "It might be said that all these engagements required confirmation, and that until they had been ratified by the supreme power, the good faith of the Company was not yet pledged to the agents. Let us now then look at the official letter of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, dated the 8th of Dec. 1783." It is important to bear in mind the date of that letter. Mr. Auriol, in his reply to Capt. Campbell of the 29th of May, "transmits an answer from the Governor-General to the letter which that officer brought from Hyat Sahib, the Phosdar of Bednore, to the Supreme Government, upon the occasion of his surrendering that country to the Company." That answer I have failed to obtain; it

must have been dated on or before the 29th of May 1783, the date of the letter to Campbell, to which it formed the inclosure. The one published in the "Oriental Herald" cannot be it, because that was written seven months after, and was not, therefore, in existence on the 29th of May. But let us see the use that is made of this letter from the Governor-General, which is given in pp. 309, 310. It is adduced as evidence of the treaties having been confirmed. "It would appear that nothing could now afford the least ground for complaint; but, unfortunately for Hyat Sahib, while the pen of the Governor-General of India was employed in making 'assurance e'en doubly sure,' the active enemy was incessantly engaged in harassing our troops, and in a general engagement Mathews was finally defeated by Tippoo, and the provinces of Bednore were for a time in possession of the enemy." The pen of the Governor-General was employed, according to the evidence adduced, on the 8th of Dec. 1783. Bednore had been retaken on the 3d of May 1783, seven months before the Governor-General was thus employed in making assurance doubly sure.

"In a general engagement, Mathews was finally defeated by Tippoo." Mathews was besieged in the fortress of Bednore for at least a month before he capitulated, so closely, that all communication with him was cut off. After six days employed in settling articles of capitulation, the unfortunate Mathews marched out of the fort on the 3d of May with his whole garrison, with all the honours of war, in expectation of being allowed to proceed to Mangalore; but the brave garrison had no sooner got out of the gates, than they were faithlessly surrounded, compelled to lay down their arms, and detained as prisoners. "The provinces of Bednore were, for a time, in possession of the enemy." That time happens to be about eleven years' uninterrupted possession.

"Hyat Sahib was obliged to follow the fortunes of the British." He had preceded these fortunes about nine months.

"And soon after to take up his residence at Bombay." Hyat Sahib passed all the monsoon under British protection at Tellicherry, and had reached Bombay before the 8th of Dec. 1783!

In point of fact, the very despatch from the Bombay to the Supreme Government, which

which forwarded copies of the three agreements entered into with Hyat Sahib, announced the recapture of Bednore by Tippoo; and yet an attempt is made to prove that the Governor-General ratified treaties that came before him after they had been cancelled by the fortunes of war: for that purpose a date is annexed to a letter from Mr. Hastings to Hyat Sahib, which I will venture to say that the original does not bear.

"But neglect and humiliation, after a time, succeeded defeat. The pension, so solemnly recognized, was never paid. The troops having plundered Hyat Sahib of all his private property, and he having besides accommodated the General with considerable loans—these circumstances having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, naturally called forth repeated remonstrances, and even applications to the Government in England. Such, indeed, was his distress, that he would have probably perished from want in the capital of the British territories, if the Admiral, Sir Edward Hughes, had not written to the Governor in Council, begging the Governor-General to take compassion upon the Nawaub's situation."

It is true that Sir E. Hughes expressed an opinion to the Government, founded on a letter he had received from Hyat Sahib, that a "cordial and liberal treatment of this man would be good policy, and might tempt other men of consequence to desert Tippoo, and put themselves under the protection of the Company." What was the answer of the Bombay Government? "We are very well disposed to shew all possible justice and favour to Hyat Sahib without the interference of the Admiral, as testified in the President's letter to Hyat Sahib. We admit the policy, &c. &c." That interference obtained no relief for Hyat Sahib; and yet he contrived to keep himself from perishing at the capital of the British territories.

The whole of the proceedings having been laid before the Supreme Government, "they approved of protection having been given to Hyat Sahib, but know not what allowance to afford him during his continuance in the Company's territories, which should not be of longer duration, after the conclusion of the peace with Tippoo Sahib, than was absolutely necessary to the attention personally due to him

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and to the credit of the Company; but if he was in real distress, and actually in want of subsistence, we agree to your paying him, while he continues at your presidency, as much as you may think proper for his situation." Such was the view taken by the Supreme Government of the nature of our obligations towards Hyat Sahib. Though he publicly pleaded poverty, the Bombay Government saw no absolute occasion to grant him any fixed allowance till the Court's orders were received. In June, 1788, an entry appears in the books of arrears from the 25th October 1783 to the 31st May 1788, at Rs. 4,000 a-month, amounting to Rs. 220,800 Deduct disbursements on his account 9,612

Balance paid,.....Rs. 211,188

All, therefore, he could have received on account, did not average Rs. 175 a month. Now what is the inference from all these facts? That he had been plundered of all his riches, but had enough to maintain himself at Bombay from October 1783 to May 1788, without perishing at a British capital.

Hyat Sahib, just before his death, which happened before the overthrow of Tippoo's power, anticipated, we are told, the resumption of his kingdom, and appointed a kiledar to administer the Government of Bednore in his behalf; and in his will communicated that anticipation to his son, that the Company will, according to agreement, instal him in that Government. That Fyaz Ali Khan was a minor at this time, and no application was made in his behalf on the resumption of the Bednore country by the Company. Instead, therefore, of deriving any advantage from that event, the pension was reduced from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 2,000 a month.

"His guardian, appointed by the Company, offering an acquiescence in their measures, which he dared not refuse, upon the death of Hyat Sahib, Governor Duncan appointed Ardaseer Dady administrator of the estate, but contrary to the wishes of the family. In vain they urged the inexpediency of this choice, and their suspicion of insolvency; the appointment was persisted in, and the early bankruptcy of the party involved another loss, amounting to Rs. 190,000; of this sum, Rs. 40,000, arrears of pension, had been lately

paid to the bankrupt's estate, in spite of the renewed remonstrances of Fyaz Ali Khan."

A Governor of Bombay, and that Governor Mr. Duncan, to exercise so outrageous a power as to appoint an administrator to an estate, and persisting in it, contrary to the wishes of the family—need I add the whole is untrue?

The late Ardaseer Dady, in reporting to the Government the death of Hyat Sahib, stated, that "upon the foot of certain writings, left by the Nawaub, it would appear to have been his intention to place his children and family, after his decease, under the care and guardianship of Ardaseer's father; but that, as his father did not long survive the Nawaub, he had taken upon himself that charge, in deference to the wish of the deceased Hyat Sahib, and had furnished himself, from the COURT OF RECORDER, with letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased lying within the jurisdiction of that Court." The pension was paid to Ardaseer on account of the family, on the ground of that authority.

Ten years after the date of that letter, Ardaseer Dady died; when Fyaz Ali Khan solicited, that, as he and his brother were of an age when the law admitted of their having the management of their own concerns, their pension might be paid to them, and not to their guardians.

The executors of Ardaseer Dady, to whom that application was referred, after explaining the attempts that had been made by some interested persons to wrest the administration and guardianship out of the hands of Ardaseer Dady, by an application to the Court, of Recorder, in which they failed, suggested the adoption of measures for securing to the younger son and widows of Hyat Sahib, a suitable, if not an equal, distribution of the pension.

An arrangement was in consequence made, by which the pension continued to be paid to the representatives of Ardaseer Dady, with the full concurrence of a trustworthy agent on the part of the family. No objection was made by Fyaz Ali Khan to that arrangement; nor has its operation involved him, or any other branch of the family, in the loss of a single rupee of pension.

The remarks on the allowances made for the descendants of Hyat Sahib, and for his funeral expenses, are equally incorrect; and still more grossly so, is the state-

ment of fraud and of "grinding oppression towards an industrious and deserving Parsee merchant, living under the same Government of Bombay."

This case is said to be founded on "official documents fortunately possessed by the Editor of the 'Oriental Herald.' He therefore proceeds on safe grounds; and in order to bear out assertions by proofs, the documents themselves are inserted in that publication." The documents containing the proofs would occupy more than one complete number of that publication. Those published are two only—one a letter from the Parsee merchant himself—no part of the evidence, and which, in fact, was never sent in to the Government. It makes its first appearance on the stage under the auspices of the "Oriental Herald."

Another contradiction, and I have done.

But "we have heard that the injured native, whose case we have here detailed, is the very individual whom the Government of Bombay threatened to banish from the island, if he did not abandon his claims and accept the small pittance which they chose to offer him." Now turn to page 198 of the same number of the "Oriental Herald;" "but in lieu of interest, then justly due, they offered the Parsee a pension of Rs. 200 a-month, or less than £200 a-year, if he would relinquish all his claims, telling him that if he rejected this he should have nothing, and that he might then seek redress in a court of law."

Even that short quotation does not contain a candid narration of facts, the words in italics being alone correct.

On the question in dispute, however, between Cursetjee Manackjee and the Government, which is now under appeal, it is not my intention to dilate, however garbled and misstated in the "Oriental Herald." Government, in all its decisions on the subject of Cursetjee Manackjee's claims, has been guided by the advice and opinions of its law officers. The Parsee appealed to a court of law, and obtained a judgment for Rs. 107,000. Being dissatisfied, he appealed to another court, and obtained a judgment for Rs. 527,400. Between two such discordant decisions, the Government was left no choice but to resort to an umpirage by an appeal to the King in Council.

Review of Books.

Original Persian Letters and other Documents, with Fac Similes. Compiled and Translated by CHARLES STEWART, Esq., F.R.S.L. and R.A.S., Professor of Oriental Languages, East-India College, Herts, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Munich. London, 1825. 4to. Pp. 226.

THIS elaborate work is chiefly adapted to the instruction of students of the Persian language who are qualifying themselves for the East-India Company's service. The arduous difficulties which present themselves to the Persian scholar inexperienced in the peculiarities and perplexities which abound in the style of composition, as well as penmanship, of official and epistolary writings (familiar no less than diplomatic) in that language, have often occasioned regret that a compilation like the present should be wanting, which might familiarize the learner, at an early period, with the obstacles he would have to encounter. The experience of Professor Stewart, and the facilities he enjoys for accomplishing such a work, added to his critical knowledge, are qualifications which offer a tolerably secure pledge that the present publication will fulfil the object for which it is designed, and deserve the patronage extended to it—an encouragement which the East-India Company are never backward in bestowing.

In the Introduction prefixed to the work, Mr. Stewart has furnished a short disquisition upon the different species of Arabic and Persian writing, illustrated by some well-executed plates, which, we doubt not, will prove highly gratifying to the admirers of Oriental calligraphy.

In speaking of the *Neskh* character, in which the Korans, and other works of high estimation, are written, Mr. Stewart naturally follows preceding authors in ascribing its invention to Eben Mokla, the vizier of the Caliph al Moktader, who is said to have formed it from the Cufic, about 300 years before Mahomet. But it is, in our opinion, clearly and satisfactorily demonstrated, by the curious discovery of M. de Sacy,* that the *Neskh* character is at least two centuries older.

An analysis of the alphabet of the *Shakesteh*, or broken style (*lucus a non lucendo*, so called because it is *not* broken, but, through the rapid manner which this style admits, letters, and even compound epithets, are run together), is likewise given, and evinces much skill.

The documents which appear in this work are arranged in classes, or chapters; they consist of petitions, legal proceedings and official papers, ariz-dashts (letters from inferiors), epistolary correspondence of various kinds, and miscellaneous papers. Amongst the former is the following curious address from a native, which was presented to the magistrate of Agra, or Etaya, about ten years ago:—

It is represented to the treasurer of bounty, the exalted of the illustrious servants [of government], the lord of favour, the most generous and just of the age, may his prosperity endure!

That the body of your slave is consumed by worms and other creatures; that his family consists of a wife, two sons, and a daughter. He is not in want either of food or clothing; but on account of these worms, he is tired of life. He therefore intend to die (*i. e.* kill himself); for which reason he represents the circumstance, that here

* See p. 382 of our present volume.

after no blame may be attached to the family. It was proper to state this. May the sun of prosperity and good fortune continue to shine and be resplendent!

The hyperbolic and bombastical style of Persian epistolary composition is shewn in the following passage, which is the commencement of a letter signed "Mohammed Kudderet Allah," apparently written to Mr. Stewart himself:—

May the possessor of high dignity, the mine of generosity and goodness, be ever prosperous!

The grief of separation is not of that nature, that even the smallest portion of it should be inscribed by the double-tongued pen; and the melancholy absence is not of that degree, that even the minutest part of it should be contained in the expanse of explanation. I therefore turn the reins of the swift-paced steed of the pen of friendship from that boundless plain, and guide him towards the object of my desire, which is [to acquaint you], that on the 9th January 1820, I wrote a letter informing you that I had been appointed crazy, &c.!

The Slave Colonies of Great Britain; or a Picture of Negro Slavery, drawn by the Colonists themselves: being an Abstract of the various Papers recently laid before Parliament on that Subject. London, 1825. 8vo. Pp. 164.

WE are induced to bring before our readers this publication, which appears to be an appendix to the last report of the Anti-Slavery Society already noticed,* not so much with a view of recommending it as a collection of important data upon this painful subject, as to point out the discrepancy exhibited between the facts and reasonings recorded therein, with reference to the island of Mauritius (the only British territory eastward of the Cape where African slavery exists), and the tenor of the Parliamentary documents specifically regarding the slave trade in that quarter. We observed that, from the official correspondence, it appeared that this branch of the hateful traffic was almost extinguished. Sir G. L. Cole, the governor of the island, states, that he had every reason to think the introduction of slaves into the Mauritius had entirely ceased. If any confidence is to be placed in the following statements and deductions, there is something like a case made out against that island much at variance with the Governor's conclusion, and with our former belief, grounded upon it. We shall insert the chief portion of the article without further comment:—

"One of the strongest presumptions against the alleged purity of the planters of the Mauritius, is drawn from the records of Parliament. Had they been as sincere in their abhorrence of the slave trade as they are represented to be—and we may add, had the colonial functionaries been as earnest and vigilant in repressing it as they were bound to be—some proof of this would have been found in the regularity with which the Order in Council for the Registration of Slaves had been complied with by the slave-holders, and in the strictness with which the salutary provisions of that order had been enforced by those charged with its execution. It was felt, by all enlightened abolitionists, and by none more than by his Majesty's ministers, that the only effectual security against the continuance of the slave trade, to any extent which the planters of the Mauritius might desire, was in the establishment of a perfect system of slave-registration. Both in Mauritius and Bourbon, experience had shewn, that, for the due repression of the slave trade, no reliance could be placed on the fidelity of courts and juries composed of planters,

* See p. 67 of our present volume.

planters, themselves participating, or desiring to participate, in its criminal gains. And as for our navy, what could one or two cruizers, however vigilant, effect to prevent small and fast-sailing vessels from throwing slaves ashore during the night, without the cognizance of any persons except the inhabitants, who were also the parties interested in concealing the transaction? The slave market, be it remembered, was distant only a few hours' sail: slaves could there be bought for only a few dollars. That they were eagerly desired by the planters, no one doubts. What, under these circumstances, could prevent an active slave trade, but a well-regulated registry? But in the Mauritius the registry has not been well regulated. The proof of this is now on the table of the House of Commons. A registry of the slave population, regularly kept, it was admitted, could alone effectually prevent the illicit importation of slaves; but it now turns out, that that registry has been suffered to fall into inextricable confusion. It is not only wholly and absolutely inefficient to its purpose, but, there is even reason to fear, may have been converted into a convenient instrument of giving facilities to the illicit importation of slaves. And here it is remarkable, that, although the due establishment and the vigilant superintendence of the slave registry, was one of the first and most essential duties of the local government, and although it was recognized by the supreme authorities of the state as the most effectual means of preventing the slave trade, yet the imperfection, not to say the perfect nullity, of the Mauritius registry, appears to have excited no attention till a recent period. It is obvious, however, that, in the peculiar circumstances of the Mauritius, the very course which the best friends of the slave trade would be disposed to pursue, in order to secure its undisturbed continuance, would be to declaim against that trade, and to threaten punishment on those who should engage in it, and yet to allow the slave registry to fall into complete disorder.

"The Order in Council which established a slave registry in the Mauritius was promulgated there in the year 1815. From that time, had the provisions of the registry act been fulfilled, the introduction of slaves, if not entirely prevented, must have been rendered difficult and hazardous. If any one object, therefore, more than another, deserved the vigilant inspection of the colonial government, it was this.

"A strong suspicion that this essential instrument of preventing the slave trade had become wholly inoperative, was excited by an examination of the returns made to the House of Commons, and printed by order of that House, on the 23d March 1823 (No. 89, p. 122), and which were found to be in so unsatisfactory a state as not even to afford any accurate information with respect to the slave population, much less to prove an effective check on the illicit importation of slaves. The suspicion thus excited has since been abundantly confirmed by a return made to the House of Commons, so recently as the 27th June 1825, by Mr. Amyot, the registrar of colonial slaves in Great Britain. It is entitled 'Return of the Amount of the Slave Population in the Mauritius, as received in the Office of the Registrar of Colonial Slaves since its first establishment,' and is as follows:—

"1816. Males, 55,717; females, 29,706; total, 85,423.

"The duplicate slave-returns in the Mauritius, for the year 1819, are so imperfect as not to afford any means whatever of ascertaining the amount of the slave population at that period, and have therefore been sent back to the colony for correction. Those for 1822 are supposed to have been lost in the ship *George the Fourth*, wrecked, on her voyage from the Mauritius, in June last.

"And

"And this neglect is the more remarkable, as it is in defiance of the provisions and penalties of an act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1819, for securing the regularity of such returns. To whom the neglect is to be attributed does not appear. It is, however, so criminal in itself, and so ruinous in its effects, that it is to be hoped that one of the first measures of the next session of Parliament will be the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of the Mauritius registry, as well as some other matters connected with slavery and the slave trade in that quarter.

"Until the existing state of things, as to the registration of slaves, has undergone a radical change, all general statements as to the non-introduction of slaves into the Mauritius, must be regarded as illusory. It is known, too, in this case, that a governor is surrounded on all sides by functionaries, and judges, and juries, who are almost one and all holders of slaves, and who are therefore deeply interested, not only in keeping open the channels of supply, but also in concealing every act of delinquency, so that, without the infallible means of information which a perfect system of registration alone can afford, it would be impossible for him to pronounce with confidence as to the execution of the abolition laws.

"And if this reasoning is applicable to the Mauritius, even under the circumstances of depression, arising from low prices and protecting duties, which prevailed there in 1822, 1823, and 1824, how much more strongly does it apply at the present moment, when the removal of the protecting duties, and the general rise in the price of colonial produce, must have given an increased stimulus to cultivation, and rendered the temptation of the adjacent slave-market still more irresistible!

"It would be easy to shew, in addition to this, in how open and barefaced a manner *new negroes* have been introduced from the Seychelles, by means of certain 'formalities,' which, under all the known imperfections of the system of registration, can be of no use in checking, but may be of great use in facilitating, an illicit slave trade. It were idle to suppose that the slave-registration system is more perfect in the Seychelles than it is in the Mauritius, and yet the certificate of the officer commanding at the former has been sufficient to secure the admission into the latter of any number of slaves he may accurately describe, and certify as coming from those islands; and yet, for any thing that appears, or can appear, to the contrary, he himself may have first imported these slaves from Mozambique or Zanzibar, and then transferred them to the Mauritius.

"As for the treaty with Radama, supposing it to be religiously observed on his part (and, in consideration of the very large annual payment made to him by the British Government, which he would otherwise forfeit, this is possible), it furnishes no security against the slave trade in those parts of Madagascar which are not subject to his dominion, and especially in those which are under French jurisdiction. The treaty with Radama cannot, in the slightest degree, interfere to prevent a vessel which may have cleared out at Port Louis, in the Mauritius, with a destination to any place whatsoever (or 'to sea' generally, which *there* is a very usual destination), from calling at Fort Dauphin, one of the French establishments in Madagascar, taking slaves on board there, landing them in the night at some inlet in the Mauritius, and appearing the next day at Port Louis, and entering at the custom-house there as returned from her voyage in ballast.

"With respect also to the treaty with the Imam of Muscat, it presents no effectual

effectual barrier to the introduction of slaves into the Mauritius by British subjects, which, in the present instance, is the crime to be specially provided against.

"As for the peril which is incurred by British subjects who engage in the slave trade, and which, it may be argued, will of itself be sufficient to prevent any attempts at the illicit introduction of slaves, that risk, it is to be feared, is estimated in the Mauritius at a very low rate. It is perhaps not known in this country, that, notwithstanding the numerous and notorious infractions of the abolition laws which have taken place in that colony, since it came into the possession of his Majesty, not one offender has hitherto been convicted and punished for slave-trading. A few individuals who were sent over to England for trial, were here convicted and punished; but no individual brought to trial, for slave-trading, in the colonial courts, it is believed, has hitherto met the reward of his crimes. To suppose, therefore, that the dealers in human flesh at the Mauritius should entertain any very lively fears with respect to the future, would be to accuse them of a strange inaptitude to profit by the lessons of experience. If it were credible that importations had ceased during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, yet credulity itself can hardly suppose that they will not now be renewed. It is not to be hoped, that, in the absence of all effectual check from registration, as well as of all disposition in the colonial courts to convict slave-traders, either the fear of the gibbet, or the treaty with Radama, or the convention of the Imam of Muscat, will prevent the revival of the slave trade (even supposing it to have ceased for a time), now, more especially, since the abolition of the protecting duties on sugar, and the enhancement of the price of that article, have combined to give a new and powerful stimulus to the extension of sugar planting. It were folly to expect it.

"This general, but, as it appears, most conclusive reasoning on the subject, derives additional force from the amazing disparity in the sexes existing among the slaves of the Mauritius, which does not appear to have been lessened since the capture of the colony, but which would have been greatly lessened in the intervening period had importations really ceased. The inference fairly deducible from this fact is corroborated by the late progressive increase of the sugar cultivation of the Mauritius—a cultivation not only more destructive to human life than any other, but requiring a greater number of hands to carry it on. Connected with this fact, it is further necessary to bear in mind the known prejudices of the Mauritius planters in favour of the buying, as compared with the breeding, system; the contiguity of the slave markets; the extraordinary cheapness of the slaves; the known partiality of the courts of justice in favour of slave-traders; and the eminently harsh and destructive nature of the bondage which prevails in this island. These things considered, it is impossible to acquiesce in the opinion, so confidently announced, of the cessation of the slave trade in the Mauritius.

"But, independently of all the strong presumptions adduced above, and which are sufficient to justify the refusal of an implicit assent to the statements that represent the illicit importation of slaves into the Mauritius as having ceased, circumstances have occurred which go far to convert these presumptions into proof; and which, at least, call for increased vigilance in enforcing the laws, and for increased attention to the due registration of the slaves."

Forget-me-not; a Present for Christmas and the New Year 1826. Published by R. Ackermann.

THIS elegant little volume (which is superior even to that of last year in its embellishments, as well as in its intrinsic qualities) contains a very interesting variety of literary compositions of every class, dramatic and narrative, in prose and verse. The quality of these productions may be estimated by the names associated in this office of fabricating a work which we hope will supersede, in its character of gift, the tricky and gewgaw articles of *bijouterie* which are usually selected as the heralds of auspicious wishes, from one sex to the other, at this season of the year. The names of Messrs. Bowring (a sonnet from whose pen we have transplanted from the volume into this journal), Montgomery, Bernard Barton (whose lines on the Passion-flower display great sweetness and feeling), Mrs. Hemans, Miss Landon, Mrs. Bowdich, and a multitude of others, the owners of which evince by their compositions that they deserve to be better known, are congregated in this year's "*Forget-me-not.*"

It would be unpardonable to omit noticing the graphic illustrations: they are of the very best description. The view of the *Bridge of Sighs* at Venice, and the groupe before the *Cottage Door*, are, in our opinion, exquisite.

Friendship's Offering; a Literary Album. Edited by THOMAS K. HERVEY. Published by Lupton Relfe, Cornhill. 1826.

ANOTHER work, designed, like the preceding, to furnish an "offering" stamped with a value independent of the imaginary worth which is attached to a pledge of friendship. Too much praise cannot be attributed to the happy thought which first suggested such works as these, which, from their possessing a certain intrinsic excellence, are calculated to perpetuate affection, blending with and enhancing the rational pleasure derived from the perusal of their contents.

The present work is less ambitious of external ornament than of internal wealth. The editor is a gentleman who has distinguished himself in the poetical world by a poem entitled "*Australia.*" His literary connections have enabled him, it appears, to secure several curious poetical *morceaux*, in addition to contributions from highly popular writers. The poetry is more abundant than the prose, and is supplied by (amongst others) Messrs. Bowring, Bernard Barton, Montgomery, Horatio Smith, W. L. Bowles, Milman, Galt, and, though last-named, not least in point of merit, the editor himself. Amongst the female contributors are the fascinating L. E. L., Lady Caroline Lamb, Miss Jane Porter, Mrs. Opie, &c. There are likewise two poems by Lord Porchester, and a very spirited "*Invocation*" from the pen of Lord Dillon.

The *curiosities* in the work consist, first, of four unpublished poems of James Thomson, author of the "*Seasons,*" one of which, "*A Poetical Epistle to Sir Wm. Bennet, of Grubbat, Baronet,*" was written when the poet was about fourteen years of age; although possessed of little merit, they are, nevertheless, curious: secondly, some verses addressed by the late Lord Byron to Lady Caroline Lamb, sixteen years ago, and taken from her *Ladyship's note-book*. These verses form, as the editor remarks, a singular contrast to the memorable and bitter lines preserved by Capt. Medwin in his recent publication. They are as follow:

And

And say'st thou that I have not felt,
Whilst thou wert thus estranged from me;—
Nor know'st how dearly I have dwelt
On one unbroken dream of thee!
—But love like ours must never be,
And I will learn to prize thee less;—
As thou hast fled—so let me flee,
And change the heart thou may'st not bless!

They'll tell thee, Cara! I have seemed,
Of late, another's charms to woo;
Nor sighed—nor frowned—as if I deemed
That thou wert banished from my view.
Cara! this struggle—to undo
What thou hast done, too well, for me—
—This mask before the babbling crew—
This treachery—was truth to thee!

I have not wept while thou wert gone,
Nor worn one look of sullen woe;—
But sought, in many, all that one
—Ah! need I name her?—could bestow.
—It is a duty which I owe
To thine—to thee—to man—to God,
To crush—to quench—this guilty glow,
Ere yet the path of crime be trod!

But since my breast is not so pure,—
Since still the vulture tears my heart,—
Let me this agony endure,
Not thee—oh! dearest as thou art!
—In mercy, Cara! let us part,
And I will seek—yet know not how—
To shun, in time, the threatening dart
Guilt must not aim at such as thou.

But thou must aid me in the task,
And nobly thus exert thy power,—
Then spurn me hence—'tis all I ask—
Ere time mature a guiltier hour;
Ere wrath's impending vials shower
Remorse, redoubled, on my head;
Ere fires unquenchable devour
A heart—whose hope has long been dead.

Deceive no more thyself and me,—
Deceive not better hearts than mine;
—Ah should'st thou, whither would'st thou flee,
From woe like ours—from shame like thine!
And if there be a wrath divine,
A pang beyond this fleeting breath—
Even now all future hope resign,—
Such thoughts are guilt—such guilt is death!

This poem, like those last mentioned, is chiefly valuable as a curiosity; and curious (in many respects) it certainly is. Of the other pieces in this collection, we must restrict ourselves to saying, that we have read them with great pleasure: all are interesting, and many of them excellent. The engravings also possess great merit.

FOREIGN WORKS.

*Grammaire Arabe Vulgaire, suivie de Dialogues, de Lettres, et d'Actes de tous gendres.** Par M. CAUSSIN DE PERCIVAL. Paris 1824. 4to. Pp. 90.

THIS grammar is one of many which have appeared of late years at Paris: it treats exclusively of the vulgar Arabic; the attention of the student is therefore not diverted from the subject before him by digressions on the ancient dialect, and by comparisons between the grammatical differences of the two.

The author has indicated, by smaller characters than the others in the same word, the sound of the brief vowels over which the tongue glides rapidly, and which may be said to be mute in ordinary conversation, and this appears to be a judicious arrangement, although we are far from thinking that it is possible to represent the true sound of Arabic letters by European characters. This is, indeed, so true, that one is often obliged, after reading the Arabic in European characters, to read it in the original character to obtain its meaning; so inadequate are the languages of Europe to express the sound of the Arabic letters.

The Arabic characters in this work are particularly well designed, and remarkably correct. We understand they were made under the particular direction of the late celebrated orientalist M. Langles.

M. Caussin possesses an advantage over many of the orientalists of Europe, in having long resided in countries where Arabic is the vernacular tongue; and, indeed, the work appears to have been composed in those countries, and submitted to the inspection and examination of several Arabs.

In page 2 we learn that the letter *tha*, is pronounced in Upper Syria like *s*. We suspect this is an error of the press; we should say like *sh*. This circumstance is calculated to confound that letter with *sham*. The occidental Arabs never confound these two letters, but sometimes they, as well as the Orientals, designate the *sham* thus *ش*, which has possibly been the cause of this confusion.

Page 3. The occidental Arabs, or Africans, preserve the same purity with regard to the letter *dhal*, which they never confound with *za*, as M. Caussin informs us they do in Syria, and which must necessarily produce a similar confusion.

The dissertation on the letters of the alphabet is judicious, correct, and concise; and well deserves the attention of the Arabic student.

In page 10, the Arabic letter *ta* is identified with the European *th*, and is called by M. Caussin *tha*; now, we must observe, that *ط* is not identified with *th*, but rather with *t* hard; we are the more surprised at this observation of M. Caussin, because he has resided in countries where the vernacular language is Arabic; this letter *ط* loses more particularly its power and its sound if identified with the letters *th*, according to English pronunciation.

Page 39. The word *أنثى* is called *enta*, or, more properly, *entha*, which is masculine, instead of *أنثى* *enther*, which is feminine.

Page 42. *عجوز* *ajuze*, is not an old woman, but an old man; the feminine is formed by the letter *z* thus, *عجوزة* *ajuzza*, an old woman.

These inaccuracies, which we consider as merely errors of the press, will probably be

* This useful work has been already slightly noticed in our last volume.

be rectified in a second edition of the work, which we think cannot fail to be soon demanded.

From amongst the documents annexed to this grammar we extract the following certificate of the race of an Arabian horse:—

Certificate.

حجة حسان

السلام علي من يقري الحروف وينيم المعروف نقول نحن القرا الي
الله سبحانه و تعالي اننا نشيد و نحظ بحظنا ونختنا وحزامنا بان المعبر
الاشقر عمره ثلاث سنوات الذي بعقسته نجمة ايضا لهجج الدالة بطريق
اليمن فهو كحيلان العجوز صافي اصفي من الحليب ايمه كحيلانه فرس
مانع بن رشيد من عشيرة الروس وابوه حسان عيسى الظاهر كحيلان اينما
من خيل الذي ذكرهم الله تعالي في كتابه العزيز و العاديات صبحا
فالموريات قدحا فالمغيرات صبحا فائرن به نقعا فوسطن به جمعا من
خيل الذي خلنهم الله من الریح و اهداهم الي النبي صلي الله عليه و
سلم فرقهم علي اصحابه و قد مدحهم صلعم فقال الخيل معقود في تواسيها
الخير ظهورها عز و بطونها كنز و ما شهدنا الا بما علمنا وما لنا للغيب
حافظين تمت و بالخير تمت

شهود الحال
علي الشحان خلف القطاش هلال بن رشيد

Certificate of the noble Race of a Horse.

Peace be to him that reads these characters, and who possesses good sentiments! We, humble servants of the most high God, certify and declare, by our good fortune, by our fate, and by our girdles, that the sorrel colt, aged three years, which has a white star on its forehead, three white feet, and one right foot without a white mark, is a pure *kohhailan ajuze*,* purer than milk; his mother is a *kohhailan* colt, belonging to Manai ben Racheed, of the tribe of Ruse, his father is the horse of Aisa Attahar, also a *kohhailan*: all three are of those horses of which the High God speaks in his beloved book, "by the coursers which fly with rapidity and strike out sparks from under their feet, who from the dawn of day, rush forth, raise clouds of dust, and plunge into the midst of the enemy;"† of those horses which God created by the breath of the winds, and presented to the prophet (may the Lord shed upon him his benedictions!), and which he (the prophet) distributed to his companions. It is in their praise that the prophet

* The Arabs have various races of horses; the long-backed horse is called *servant of henah*, i. e. the snake race; the short-backed horse, with long legs, has another term by which it is designated (which has escaped our memory); the *kohhailan*, which is characterized by black eyes and eye-lids, black muzzle, &c., is the principal race.—*Rev.*

† The Arabs pretend that the fleetness of horses has its particular time or period dependant on its colour: thus they assert, that the speed of the *sheegar* (sorrel horse) is greatest at the dawn of day; that of the *dehm* (dark coloured, approaching to black) has its greatest fleetness during the evening twilight and at night; and that the *zige* (grey horse) surpasses all in harsh and rugged roads, &c.—*Rev.*

‡ Koran, chapter 100.

prophet has said, "the coursers carry on their foreheads a testimony of their good fortune; * their back is a seat of glory, their flanks are a treasure." We have borne witness to what we know, and we know not what is hid.

End of the certificate, drawn up with good intentions; witnesses of which are, viz.—
Ali Ashshehan. Khalf el Kettash. Helal ben Racheed.

M. Caussin shews, by the following observations, the knowledge he has derived from a residence among the people whose language he discusses: "The written discourse of the modern Arabs," says he, "and that which is uttered carefully, is confounded in certain points with the learned language (Koranic Arabic), to which it approximates, more or less, and also with the rules and choice of expressions, according to the respective degree of literary knowledge possessed by the writers; but we should observe, that the erudite, or those who pass for such, do not, in reading, pronounce the final vowel. The familiar style of letters, and above all, of conversation, is distinct from the erudite style by evident limits, which I have endeavoured to trace in this work. To attend more minutely than I have done to the principles of *nahhou* (that is to say, the learned syntax) would have been affectation and pedantry; and not to have attended to it so much as I have, would have betrayed a deficiency."

M. Caussin informs us that his work is the fruit of a long residence in Syria, and consequently the dialect of which he treats applies particularly to that country. Various opinions have been entertained respecting the shades of difference between the Arabic of Syria, compared with that of Tunis, Tripoli, Algiers, and Morocco, which we shall not stop here to discuss; but there are some interesting papers on this subject in the *Journal Asiatique*,† by which it appears, that the language of Morocco, which differs from that of Syria more than the latter does from those of Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, is nevertheless so similar, that a person who comprehends one of these languages may, without difficulty, understand the others.

We cannot omit to observe, with M. Caussin, that the language of the various classes of society does not afford, among the people who speak Arabic, those decided shades of difference which are perceived in the languages of Europe. "The difference of language," our author says, "which is perceived with us between the various classes of individuals, scarcely exists among the Arabs. On the one hand, the intermixture of society, and the almost universal want of instruction, has contributed to level the language to all the ranks; on the other hand, the lower order of the Arab people, without doubt, from the extraordinary grammatical simplicity of the common language, express themselves with a sort of accuracy, although not in elegant terms, and far removed from that barbarous jargon which is spoken by our country people; but it possesses, in a high degree, that natural eloquence, which appears to be a privilege of the inhabitants of southern countries."

The appendix to this grammar consists of twenty dialogues, besides a variety of documents. A number of original pieces have also been *lithographed*, and are well calculated to exercise the learner in the art of decyphering autographs; this has been hitherto much wanted.

* A white spot or star on the forehead is the testimony of good fortune alluded to; horses having this star are called *m'barh*, fortunate. The Arab visits his horse in the morning, places his right hand on the star, then kisses his hand, and invokes a benediction from Allah.—*Rev.*

† Numbers for April, May, and August 1824. The lithographed letters in these papers have served, at Paris, we are assured from respectable authority, as lessons for students in Arabic.—*Rev.*

Burmese War.

Supplement to the London Gazette,
Oct. 28, 1825.

India Board, Oct. 27, 1825.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Gov. Gen. in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, dated the 24th April 1825, of which despatch, and of its enclosures, the following are an extract and copies:

Extract Letter from Gov. Gen. in Council to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 24th April 1825.

With sentiments of the highest satisfaction we have the honour to announce to your hon. Committee the important intelligence, received this day from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, of the capture of Donabew, the principal fortified position of the Burmese, with all the artillery, stores, and the greatest part of the enemy's boats. We have the honour to transmit, as numbers in the packet, a copy of Sir A. Campbell's despatch of the 2d inst., reporting this gratifying news, and copies of some previous despatches, received at the same time, relating to the operations of the detachments under Brig. Gen. Cotton and Major Sale.

We beg leave to congratulate your hon. Committee on these highly interesting and important events, which, coupled with our late signal success in Arracan, cannot, we conceive, fail to produce a most powerful impression on the court of Ava.

Copy Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to George Swinton, Esq., dated Headquarters, Camp before Donabew, 29th March 1825.

Sir: In my last from Sarrawah, dated the 3d inst., I had the honour to report to you my uninterrupted march to that place, and my very early prospect of reaching Promé, if not prevented by a resistance on the part of the enemy at Donabew, which, from the information I then had, I had little reason to contemplate.

On the 7th inst. I distinctly heard a heavy cannonade in the direction of Donabew, lasting from seven in the morning until two in the afternoon, when it entirely ceased: I hoped, in consequence, the place had fallen, and the general information of the natives, in the course of the night and the following day, tended to confirm me in that opinion. I, in consequence, continued my forward movement on the 9th, and reached the town of U-andeet on the 10th, a distance from Sarrawah of twenty-six miles.

On the morning of the 11th, I received a few lines from Brig. Gen. Cotton, informing me that the firing of the 7th proceeded from an attack made by him on one of the enemy's out-works at Donabew, which was, in a very gallant style, carried, with a loss to the enemy of from four to five hundred men, killed, wounded, and prisoners; but that, on pushing on his column for the assault of part of the principal work, he found it too strong for further perseverance, and consequently withdrew his troops, stating, that neither he nor Capt. Alexander deemed it proper to make further attack until reinforced, or hearing from me, a resolution, from what I have seen, I most fully approve of.

My small and inefficient equipment rendering me wholly dependant on the flotilla for supplies, the free and open communication of the Irrawaddy necessarily formed an object of primary importance; and not wishing to leave the key of all my future operations subject to any farther contingency, I at once resolved to return my whole column to assist in the reduction of a place apparently possessing every advantage that the skill, art, and labour of an ingenious people could bestow upon it.

During the night of the 11th, I commenced my march back to Sarrawah, where a most difficult and arduous task awaited me—the passage of the Irrawaddy, with from ten to fifteen canoes as our only means of crossing. The zeal and exertion of the heads of departments and commanding officers of corps, with the cheerful assistance of every

soldier, lightened all our labours; and, on the morning of the 18th, I had the pleasure of seeing my whole force on the west bank of the river.

By great labour, in making roads, &c. I reached this place on the 25th inst., and on the 27th opened a communication with a marine column. We are now, night and day, employed in preparations for the reduction of Donabew. It is commanded by Maha Bundoolah in person, and the garrison is rated at 15,000 fighting men, of whom 10,000 are musqueteers.

Herewith I enclose Brig. Gen. Cotton's report to me of his late operations; and I have the honour to forward you a despatch from Major Sale, acquainting me with the annexation of the province of Bassein to our other conquests in this quarter, which has deprived the enemy of all his maritime possessions from Cape Negrais to Tenasserim. I hourly expect the junction of Major Sale's detachment with this force.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy Report from Brig. Gen. Cotton to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated Panlang, 24th Feb. 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you that the water column embarked and proceeded to Pagoda Point, on the 16th inst. On the 17th they reached Teesit, where three stockades, destroyed by Brig. Gen. Fraser some time since, were found rebuilt but evacuated; they were immediately destroyed. The light division of boats from H. M.'s navy, under Lieut. Smith, of the Alligator, was fired upon some few miles in advance the same evening from the bank, where the enemy had a stockaded breastwork, and lost two men killed, and one wounded; the boats pulled, under fire of their carronades, immediately in shore, and destroyed it. On the morning of the 18th, I directed Major Basden, commanding the advance, to reconnoitre the right bank and burn another stockade we had discerned the evening before, which was done, and the flotilla proceeded up the river. On approaching Panlang, we anchored the body of the column, and I proceeded with Capt. Alexander and Chads, of the royal navy, and Capt. Steele, assist. quart. mast. gen., to reconnoitre in our front, directing the advance division to follow in support. On reaching the light division, at dusk, who were resting on their oars, we found ourselves in sight of one of the outward stockades of Panlang, on the left, called Youtheet. It was too late to complete a reconnoissance, but the light division were anchored immediately out of gun-shot, supported by the advance, which took a position in their rear. During the night some formidable fire-rafts were launched by the enemy; but, owing to the precautionary measures adopted by Capt. Alexander, their effect was totally lost.

The following morning (the 19th) I proceeded, at day light, accompanied as before, to perfect the reconnoissance, and to arrange for the attack. It was then ascertained that, opposite to Youtheet stockade, there was another on the right bank, named Mighee, and about a mile further up the river, on the point of land formed by the river dividing, was discovered the very extensive stockade of Panlang. All were at this time occupied. As it was desirable to bring up the armed vessel Satellite, and as the tide did not serve until a late hour, ample time was given to arrange the columns of attack, and direct the powerful arm of artillery I had with me to distract their attention, and shell the outer stockades. A point of land, about five hundred yards distant from the outerwork, was immediately occupied, and a battery of four mortars and two 6 pounders erected, under the direction of Capt. Kemman and Lieuts. Onslow and Symes, whose exertions enabled it to open in an hour from the time they received the order; two columns of attack were formed on the right and left banks, the right under Lieut. Col. O'Donoghue, and the left under Major Basden, with orders to attack the stockades situated on their respective banks, and then advance, according to circumstances, after their reduction.

The Satellite having pronounced as she was en-

ing up, the exertions to get her off delayed the attack until five o'clock, when the steam-vessel arrived singly, and immediately proceeded in advance, and anchored between the two stockades, the boats advancing a little in her rear, when the attack was immediately made. The enemy fired from both their positions, but deserted them the moment the troops landed to storm them. The right column, which I joined from the steam-boat as it was pulling for the shore, and the left advanced by the respective banks. The Tantabean creek was forded, by my personal order, with the column under Lieut. Col. O'Donoghue, and the branch of the river leading to Yangachinwah still interposing, no time was lost in re-embarking the troops and pushing them to attack the main stockade—the last hope of the enemy. It was found deserted, the Burmese having left it by both flanks, and one day's operation was crowned with complete success by half-past six o'clock. These objects have been effected, I am truly happy to add, with the loss, naval and military, of only two men, which I attribute to the enemy having been completely distracted and panic-struck by the fire of the mortars in their out-works, and to the rapidity with which the gallant combined force advanced, from one position to the other, until the main point was in our possession. The rockets were of the most essential service, and I consider them as one of the most formidable weapons to make use of against the Burmese. The enemy, whose force is estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 men, and a considerable number of war-boats, were commanded by the Keewongee, who is reported to have left the outer stockade as the troops landed.

The alacrity, zeal, and courage manifested by the officers and men collectively and individually, I beg to bring to your notice in the strongest terms; I trust also I may be allowed to express, in the warmest way, the obligations I am under to Capt. Alexander and Capt. Chads, of the royal navy, for the invaluable assistance I derived from the known experience and judgment of those gallant officers. To Brigadier Mallet, H.M.'s 89th regt., second in command with this column, I am particularly indebted for the assistance I received from him. To Lieut. Col. O'Donoghue, 47th regt., and Major Hasden, H.M.'s 89th regt., who, as I before stated, conducted the two columns to the attack, I wish to offer my strong acknowledgments for the gallantry and zeal they displayed in leading them. To Capt. Steele, assist. quart. mast. gen., who was with me reconnoitring, I owe much for his judicious assistance, and beg to recommend him to your notice as a most active and enterprising officer. My best thanks are due to Capt. Ker and Laurie, of the Adj. Gen.'s department, and the whole of the staff of the Madras division, were most anxious to display their zeal for the service. To Brigade-Major Sadlier and Capt. Wainwright, of the 47th, and Lieut. Wilson, of the 13th, who are my personal staff, I return my warm acknowledgments for their activity and zeal. To Capt. Kennan, who commands the artillery, every praise is due, and he speaks of Lieuts. Onslow and Symes as being most eminently useful under his orders. The practice of the portion of the rocket troops we had on board the steam-boat, under Lieut. Paton, was excellent, and materially aided the operations of this evening; and I beg to bring that officer strongly to your notice. I have requested permission from Capt. Alexander to express my obligations to Lieut. Smith, of H.M.'s ship Alligator, for the gallantry and judgment with which he has always conducted the light division of boats, and I beg leave to bring him to your particular notice. He has mentioned to me, that he has derived great assistance from Lieuts. Keels and Kellet, of the royal navy. Lieut. Col. Mallet has reported to me, in the highest terms, the exertions of his Brigade-Major, Capt. Young, of H.M.'s 89th regt.

The stockade of Panlang is one of the best constructed I have seen, and by cutting off (which I have done) two-thirds of it, and running a work across it, I have rendered the remainder a post of considerable strength, and flanked as it will be by the Satellite, fully equal to repel any attack, and keep open the communication of the river. The exertions required to get off the Satellite, and for the formation of this post, with the reconnoitring party which it was necessary to send, to ascertain the depth of each branch of the river leading to

the Irrawaddy, have necessarily delayed us here for some days; but we shall move to-morrow by the one leading to Yangachinwah.

I have, &c.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Brig.Gen.

Copy Report from Brig. Gen. Cotton to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated near Youngyoun, 9th March 1825.

Sir: I do myself the honour to report to you the operations and progress of the column under my command, since the date of my last despatch, the 24th ult.

On the 25th of February the flotilla proceeded to Mezie, about ten miles from Panlang, up the branch of the river leading to Yangachinwah. Information was this day received that the light and advance divisions had the evening before taken up a position in the river Irrawaddy, commanding the entrance of the branch leading to Panlang. The report received was, that the passage, though extremely intricate, might be made good. The following morning (the 26th) we were enabled to proceed to Talynda, the distance estimated to be eighteen miles from the last anchorage. Here commenced the shallows, and the heavier vessels grounded. On the 27th, it was found necessary to unload the steam-vessel and gun-achooners, for which purpose boats were allotted; and the remainder of the flotilla joined the advance division in the Irrawaddy. I proceeded on the 28th to reconnoitre, and first came in contact with the enemy at Youngyoun, about ten miles above our position. They occupied the left bank of the river, as we advanced, and appeared to be an outpost from Donabew, the white pagoda of which was visible about ten miles higher up the river. The right bank was deserted, except by a few Carlians.

The whole of the flotilla, except those employed in assisting the heavy vessels through the shallows and over the bar, were directed to proceed and occupy the position reconnoitred the day before. When they had advanced about half way, it was discovered that the enemy had occupied a post on the right bank, and pushed on thirteen war-boats. The latter were driven away by the boats of the light division, while a few men of the 89th regt. were landed, who dispersed the former, killing some and taking one prisoner, at the expense of four men slightly wounded. The flotilla occupied the position pointed out, resting the left up in an island which here divides the river: two 6-pounders were placed upon the point, completely commanding the space between the island and the left bank, which is about one third of the whole width of the river, and giving us free intercourse with the right bank.

The last of the vessels having arrived on the evening of the 5th inst., the flotilla got under weigh early on the morning of the 6th, and took up a position about two miles below Donabew, while I proceeded with Capt. Alexander, royal navy, in front to reconnoitre. It was evident that the enemy had prepared to receive us below this position, having a succession of formidable stockades, commencing at the pagoda, and continued increasing in strength, until completed by the main work, which is lofty, upon a very commanding site, surrounded by a deep abatis, with all the customary defences. The guns appeared to be numerous, and the garrison were seen in crowds upon all the works. At half-past one o'clock, p. m. I sent, by the prisoner taken on the 1st, a flag of truce, with a summons to surrender the place, giving one hour for a reply, which arrived at half-past three. It contained a civil, but decided refusal to accede to the proposed terms. A party of 100 men of H.M.'s 89th regt., covered by the light division, and some row-boats, had been prepared to land on the right bank, to reconnoitre a point opposite the main stockade, which was in possession of some men belonging to war-boats, that were lying under cover of the bank of the river. This party was immediately advanced; some of the war-boats retired under the guns on the opposite side, where they were unassailable, and the object of the reconnoissance was completely gained. During the time that our boats were in progress, and while lying at the point, the enemy kept up an incessant fire from about thirty pieces of cannon, many of heavy calibre. The precision with which they were directed, gave a colouring of truth to the report that the chief, Bundoala, had been for some time

time practising his artillery. The range had been well ascertained, and the river was commanded all across. The point is well adapted for a battery of heavy mortars; an island above the main stockade would be available for the same purpose, and by attacking on that side, the necessity of previously carrying the lower stockades would be obviated. This was the plan of attack I was most anxious to adopt. The objections to it are as follow:—In consequence of your short despatch of the 2d inst., from Sarrawah, and to supply the wants of the column under my command, I despatched, on the 5th, eight flat-boats to Panlang, to bring provisions for both columns. This entailed upon us the absolute necessity of maintaining the command of the river between Donabew and that post, or hazarding the capture of a convoy upon which the success of the whole campaign will depend. The column you did me the honour to place under my command was originally composed of 750 bayonets (Europeans), exclusive of the 10th regt. N.I., stationed at Panlang. Of these, twenty-five men were left to guard the armed transport Satellite; about twenty-five more were sick, a proportion less than I could have expected; small guards are required for the different boats, leaving me about 600 bayonets disposable for the attack of a strong place, the garrison of which is no where estimated at less than 12,000 men, well furnished with artillery and muskets. It is obvious that this small force could not be separated. Upon consulting with Capt. Alexander, whether, if I passed the position for the purpose of attacking above it, he could keep open the river below us, it was his opinion that one-half of the force would be requisite for this important purpose. Your despatch from Lalin, of the 24th ult., depending upon me for the conquest of this position, devolved upon me the necessity of making the attempt; and I had no option but that of landing below the whole of the works, attacking them in succession, while the flotilla defended the river.

Preparations were accordingly made to commence with the pagoda stockade; and at sun-rise, on the 7th inst., 500 bayonets were disembarked one mile below the pagoda; the men were formed into two columns of equal strength, under the command of Lieut. Col. O'Donoghue, 47th, and Major Hasden, 89th regt.; two 6-pounders were landed under Capt. Kennan, of the Madras artillery, and Lieut. Paton, of the Bengal artillery, had charge of a small rocket battery. Both columns were led with unexampled steadiness; while at proper range a steady fire was opened from the guns and rocket battery. All were exposed to a heavy fire, which was kept up by the enemy to the last, with a perseverance and spirit that has been seldom evinced by the Burmahs. The gorges of this strong work were narrow, and completely occupied by the gallant troops, who were forcing an entrance which, when made good, left the enemy, who are reported to have been 3,000 men, no alternative, but a passage over their own formidable defences. They were overtaken in the last abatis, where they stood to fire until closed upon by the troops inside, and checked by others who had run round outside in search of an entrance to the body of the work. The dead, the wounded, and the panic-struck fell in one common heap, in and close about the abatis; and when I state, that of the two latter 200 were brought in prisoners, I cannot estimate the loss of the enemy in this affair, at less than 450 men: ours was about twenty killed and wounded.

The second defence is about 500 yards from the pagoda stockade, and the same distance from the main work, from which it is distinct, though commanded by it. For the immediate reduction of this place two more 6-pounders, four five and a half-inch mortars, and a fresh supply of rockets were brought up and placed in a position at a house in advance of the captured work. The enemy kept close, inducing the supposition that he intended to reserve his strength for the large stockade. When it was presumed that a sufficient impression had been made from the batteries, 200 men, under the command of Capt. Rose, of H.M.'s 89th regt., advanced in two parties to the storm; a destructive fire was immediately commenced from all parts of the face of the work, which caused the columns to diverge to the right of the point of attack, and got into a ditch, described to be filled with spikes, and scarping so as to expose it to the fire of the work. All who presented themselves were knocked down; and here, I regret to say, that Capt. Rose, who had received one wound, fell by a se-

cond shot while persevering in the attack and showing a gallant example to his troops. Capt. Cannon, also of the 89th, a brave and deserving officer, was killed; others were wounded, and the loss in men extremely heavy. The party was at length directed to retire. The two eight-inch mortars, and four light 12-pounders from the gun-boats were landed to increase the battery. The enemy strengthened the work, and towards evening brought more heavy guns into play. It became necessary, after our day's loss, of which a return is inclosed, to consider what would be the ultimate result of the operations; and although I feel confident that I could have carried the second work, it would have been with a further loss, which would prevent an attempt upon the main stockade, and I should have been either left in a position exposed to one of superior strength, or have to relinquish the post after carrying it at a great sacrifice. There was another alternative, and, with much regret, the conviction that I should thus best forward the service induced me to adopt the measure of re-embarking and occupying the position until I could receive a reinforcement. The guns and stores of every description were re-shipped, and after spiking the enemy's cannon, and destroying the numerous jingals and other arms which had been taken, the troops marched out steadily at two o'clock a. m. on the 8th inst., and embarked with perfect regularity without any description of loss.

The wounded among the prisoners were dressed by our surgeons, and as they would prove only an incumbrance, the whole were permitted in the evening to go where they pleased. None of the prisoners expressed a wish to return to Donabew, but they generally retired to villages to the southward.

The gallantry and perseverance displayed by the troops, the cheerfulness with which they underwent the labour of bringing up heavy mortars and artillery, deserve that I should mention them to you in the most favourable terms. To Lieut. Col. Mallet, and the officers of every arm, to those of the general and personal staff, I am much indebted for their unabated exertions throughout this arduous day. To Lieut. Col. O'Donoghue and Major Hasden I beg to draw your attention in the strongest way, for the able manner and gallant style they conducted their respective columns, to the points of attack at the Pagoda stockade.

The flotilla has dropped to Youngyoun, and occupies the strong position from which we moved on the 6th inst. I have directed the wounded to be conveyed to Rangoon, and have taken advantage of the opportunity to direct a further supply of provisions to be sent when the boats return.

I have, &c.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Brig.Gen.

P.S. A return of captured ordnance, &c. is inclosed.

General Return of Killed and Wounded of the Water Column, on the 7th March 1825.

Madras Artillery.—6 rank and file, 1 gun lascar, wounded.

Bengal Artillery.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file, 1 bliscree, wounded.

H.M.'s 47th Regt.—3 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file wounded.

H.M.'s 89th Regt.—2 captains, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Madras Europ. Regt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers.—4 rank and file wounded.

H.M.'s Arachne.—2 seamen wounded.

H.C.'s Cruiser Teignmouth.—1 seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded.

Gun-boats.—1 lascar killed; 1 officer, 9 lascars, wounded.

Grand Total of killed, wounded, and missing—129.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

H.M.'s 89th Regt.—Capt. R. C. Rose and Chas. Cannon.

Wounded.

H.M.'s 89th Regt.—Lieuts. W. J. King, C. G. King, and J. Currie, slightly.

Gun-boat Amherst.—Mr. A. F. Derby, J. KER, Dep. Assist. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ammunition and Stores captured and destroyed in the fortified post in advance of Donabaw, the 7th March, by the force under Brig. Gen. Cotton.

Iron guns mounted on the works—4 6-pounders, 2 4-pounders, 58 jingals.

Total—64 destroyed.

A very considerable quantity of round and grape thrown into the river, the number could not be exactly ascertained. About 5 cwt. of powder destroyed, and several thousand rounds of musket and jingal ammunition; 362 muskets destroyed, 630 spears ditto, and a great number of intrenching tools of various descriptions.

T. V. R. KENNAN, Capt. H. B.,
Commanding the Artillery.

March 8, 1825.

Copy Report from Major Sale to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., dated Bassein, 6th March 1825.

Sir: After a tedious passage we arrived off Pagoda Point, Great Negrais, on the evening of the 24th February. The next day, I dispatched boats with Lieut. Fraser, R.N., and Lieut. Kershaw, assist. surveyor, with a flag of truce, to reconnoitre, with orders to endeavour to secure its re-barring the flag went a-head towards a large boat upon our nearer approach, the boat immediately pulled away, and when within range of their guns, they opened their fire upon the boats, which they continued, without effect, while any were in range; the boats passed on, and after reconnoitring another stockade, about a mile further, returned.

The next morning, the 26th, the fleet weighed anchor and stood in for the river, and having made arrangements for landing 150 of the 13th Lt. Inf., 50 Larne, and 100 of the 12th N.I., H. M. S. good positions, as by a few rounds completely drove the enemy from their works, and the troops found six 6-pounders, two large wooden guns, and twenty-one jingals, with a quantity of loose powder. I now left a party of the 12th N.I. to destroy the works, and the transport Carron to bring away the guns; I then proceeded with the rest to the of the guns from the Larne and Mercury were as decided as before, not any of the enemy waited the landing of the troops; here we found two 9-pounders and thirteen jingals; opposite to this point, on Little Negrais, there were other works, which we destroyed.

We anchored here for the night, and the next morning, the 27th, the fleet proceeded with a fine wind up the river, having, at an early hour, dispatched a reconnoitring party to the extreme point stockades and excellent wells.

On the 28th I sent a boat to reconnoitre, and endeavour to post a proclamation so as to meet with two Carriens who (not understanding the Birman writing) had brought it back, and from this time we had constant communication with the Carriens, who proved perfectly amicable.

On the 1st of March we came to a large village, called Narputtah, which was quite deserted. We were now told by all, that the head person of Bassein had superintended the partial defence at Negrais, whence he retired upon our attack, and returned to Bassein. The panic then became general, and I am informed by all, that the people others to resign, and trust to us. The result was, that the town was destroyed by fire, and totally deserted.

On the evening of the 3d inst. we anchored off the smoking ruins, and I immediately landed the troops, and took post in the area of the principal pagoda. I found, upon going over the ground, that although the town had been so generally burnt, yet there are still some good private houses remaining. I have sent out proclamations in various directions, and have every reason to expect many of the people will return. The principal Arab, Adhege Mahomed, an old man, is among those who have already come in. From all that I can learn I cannot expect any extensive supply of cattle for carriage, but I trust soon to have it in my

power to send a more detailed and satisfactory account.

The general system in this part of the country appears to be for the stronger party to plunder and molest the weaker, and to drive them from their homes. I understand that the head person of Bassein has returned to Lamha, which is represented to be a day's journey by the country boats, and that none larger can get to it; there are about 200 followers and 100 muskets said to be with him; but they have not any stockade, and the town is said to be already partially burnt.

I have made every exertion to get a courier to proceed by land, but have not succeeded in effecting this, nor can the boats proceed by the creek to Kangoon at this season, or I should have sent them by that route; falling in this, I have dispatched two armed row-boats to Kangoon by the outer passage, Lieut. Kershaw taking this dispatch. I have the honour to inclose the return of the ordnance taken at Bassein, and wait further orders.

I have, &c.

R. SALE, Major 13th Lt. Inf., Com.

Return of Ordnance, Stores, &c. taken in the works at Bassein, by the expedition under Major Sale, H.M.'s 13th Regt. L.I.

Bassein, 5th March 1825.

Iron Ordnance, serviceable.—2 9 pounders, 6 7 1/2 pounders, 2 6 pounders, 1 4 1/2 pounder.

Jingal, unserviceable.—1 1 1/2 pounder.

349 loose round shot, of different diameters.

2,007 leaden bullets, carbine and pistol.

W. M. COUNSELL, 1st Lieut.,
Com. Art. Det.

Copy Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Donabaw, 21 April 1825.

[This despatch, with its enclosures, has been inserted, in pp. 682, 683.]

Copies of the two following despatches have also been received at the East-India House, though not officially transmitted.

Copy Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to Gen. Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Promé, 20th April 1825.

Sir: On the 24th inst., I arrived with the head of my column in the neighbourhood of Shinlam, eight miles from this place, and concerted measures with Capt. Alexander, commanding the flotilla, for attacking Promé on the following day. I have, however, the honour to inform you that the enemy did not await our advance, but retired during the night, apparently in the greatest confusion, and yesterday morning took possession of the place without firing a shot, the enemy leaving in the different works about 100 pieces of artillery and extensive granaries well filled with grain. The surrounding hills were generally fortified to their very summits, and commanded our advance, presenting a position of a very formidable appearance, and, in reality, so naturally strong, that 10,000 steady soldiers could have defended it against any attack of ten times that force. The stockade itself is complete, and great labour must have been bestowed upon it; indeed, both in materials and workmanship, it surpasses any thing we have hitherto seen in this country.

The town was on fire when we entered it; but whether intentionally so or by accident I cannot ascertain. One whole quarter has been completely reduced to ashes, and with it, I regret to say, the inhabitants are coming in in great numbers, and even chiefs of towns and villages are now desirous of passing of protection. They appear highly delighted in being relieved from a state of oppressive tyranny, that either compelled them to take up arms in a hopeless cause, or drove them into wretchedness and want.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured at Promé, on the 25th April 1825, by the force under Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B.

Iron guns, of different sizes, from 12 to 1-pounders, 29.—Drass ditto. 12.—Total 101.

1825.]

About 1,150 shot of sizes, including 200 English shot, and 500 lbs. of lead.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col.,
Com. Art. with Division.

Copy Letter from the same to the same, dated Head-Quarters, Promé, 2d May 1825.

Sir: It affords me the greatest pleasure to forward, for the information of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council, another instance of the seal and judgment with which Capt. Alexander, commanding the flotilla, has uniformly co-operated with me on this service, and another proof, if any such be wanting, of the gallantry, spirit, and enterprise, displayed on all occasions by that part of H.M.'s navy serving on this expedition. It has now been proved to me, beyond a doubt, that strong reinforcements of troops and thirty pieces of cannon were within a short march of Promé, when I took possession of it. These troops have now very generally dispersed, and the guns taken by the men of war-boats are no doubt part of those intended for the defence of this place.

Prince Sarawaddy is retiring direct upon the capital, with the remnant of his people. Desolation marks his track, and the nearest cottage does not escape the incendiary's torch. Prompt and decisive measures alone saved Promé from a general conflagration, and its inhabitants from a wretched fate. They, with their Thakie (civil Governor) at their head, have very generally retired to their houses, and have received the kindest reception; nor shall the proud characteristic of our country be forgotten in extending shelter and protection to the suffering families that have been wantonly exposed to the inclemency of an approaching monsoon, by the barbarous policy of their own countrymen.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy Letter from Capt. Alexander, of H. M. S. Alligator, to Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B.,

dated H.C.'s Steam-boat, Diana, off Promé, 2d May 1825.

Sir: I have great satisfaction in informing you that the light division of men-of-war-boats, under the command of Lieut. Wilkinson, of H. M. S. the Liffey (and whom I sent to reconnoitre up the river on the 27th ult.), returned last night, having succeeded, after a long chase, in capturing and destroying five enemy's large war-boats, pulling from fifty to sixty oars, with their arms and ammunition, and bringing down three others with their guns, &c., as also a boat laden with thirteen guns of different calibres, jingals, 520 spears, and destroying the same number.

This service has been performed under the greatest fatigue from the great strength of the current which kept the boats under a heavy fire from 500 musketeers and 50 horse, under the command of the Prince of Sarawaddy, who was retreating to the left bank near Foundain, destroying the villages, grain, and boats of every description. The capture of the war-boats liberated 3,000 boats and canoes with families they were driving before them, and all the people claimed protection and returned with Lieut. Wilkinson, many of whom are lying on the opposite side of the river waiting for passage to their villages below.

I am happy to state this service has been performed without a casualty. Four of the enemy were found killed as the boats returned. The boats were found killed at a distance of between fifty got up to Meerayday, at some of the rapids they did not pull a boat's length in an hour.

I have, &c.

T. ALEXANDER, Capt. of H.M.S. Alligator,
Com. in the river Irrawaddy.

P.S. Three large boats laden with rice, salt, and paddy, are among the captured vessels brought down, and the jolly-boat of the Rannerman transport, and a lascar belonging to her, captured at Kangoon.

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

The Society resumed its meetings for the season on the 5th November. We are unavoidably obliged to defer our report of the proceedings on that day, and on the subsequent day of meeting (19th November), till next month.

The Society will meet again, on Saturday, 3d December. * * It is our intention, hereafter, to present to our readers a fuller and more detailed report of the proceedings of this Society than heretofore. Numerous subjects of high interest and importance come under its cognizance; and Oriental scholars in particular must feel an eager desire to mark the progress of a Society which bids fair to accumulate a store of intellectual wealth from the rich countries of Asia.

VARIETIES:

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's rooms, on the 4th of May, W. B. Bayley, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

At this meeting, Col. Vaughan, Major C. H. Campbell, and Messrs. Cleland, Neave, and Twining, were elected members of the Society.

The following is a list of the names of the principal works of sacred character among the Bhotees, which were presented to the Society by Mr. Hodgson:—

Boöm, Domäng, Kon'gyur, Ton'gyur, Dodhurmu, Boömchung, Turmu Sang, Kong Chung, Dodöpu, Gyü Tonhu, Yoöm, Domang Süpü, Chuekehu Moöngsul, Thokhumbub, Yoömchu Mong, Dosul, Turpöoti, Kulpim Bhemjhu, Surundokh, Nungau Nungü, Kuljöongten, Muni Kumboöm, Gyü Chün Roölhu, Toolin Sapi Do, Chenjhuo.

A letter was read from Mr. Secretary Lushington presenting a copy of the third volume of the Madras Astronomical Observations.

A copy of the *Goodistan*, printed at the Asiatic Lithographic press, was presented by Mr. Wood.

The *Journal Asiatique* for April, May, June, and July 1824, was laid before the meeting; and also a pamphlet entitled *Société Asiatique, Séance Générale Annuelle du 29 Avril 1824*, Mons. Rémusat's *Mémoires sur les Relations Politiques, &c.*, the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and a New method of determining the Longitude.

The Secretary read a geographical paper drawn from communications received from Mr. Moorcroft, whilst exploring the principality of Ladakh. We can only offer a brief account of the researches of this enterprising traveller.

Mr. Moorcroft commenced his journey in 1820, and prosecuted the route by Kangra, a tract in which no European had ever preceded him. In the early part of July, Mr. Moorcroft arrived at Shahjehanpore, the residence of Raja Sancar Chand, and present capital of Kangra. On the 22d of July he proceeded from Shahjehanpore, and advanced into the Kulloo territory, at the capital of which, Sultampur, he arrived on the 2d August. On the 10th he resumed his route, and proceeded to Tandee, the capital of Lashoul, in higher Tartary, which he reached on the 21st. These names occur for the

first time in the geography of the western Himalaya. He left Tandee on the 27th, and entering Ladakh by the Bara Laha pass, the table of which is calculated to be of a greater elevation than Mont Blanc, he arrived at Leh, the capital of Ladakh, on the 20th Sept. 1820.

The difficulties of Mr. Moorcroft's march were very considerable, and the variety of temperature which he encountered was equally trying to the constitution. The party passed through the Punjab in the hottest season of the year; on ascending the mountains, heavy and incessant rain retarded their progress, and in the beginning of September the thermometer was 8° below the freezing point. Notwithstanding this exposure, however, and the occurrence of intermittent fevers which it induced, the party arrived at Leh in good health, and without losing one of their number.

The residence of Mr. Moorcroft at Leh extended through the whole of 1821, and greater part of 1822, and afforded him ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the country.

The territory of Ladakh is situated upon the tabular ledge which intervenes between the precipitous heights of the Himalaya and the lower elevations that abut upon the plains of Tartary. The district is bounded on the E. by the Chinese province of Khoten and the Lhasan province of Changtang; on the S. W. and W. by Cashmere and part of Balli, or little Tibet; on the N. W. and N. by part of the same country, and by Khofalun, and by the Karakorum range of mountains, which forms the southern barrier of Chinese Turkestan and its borders; on the S. by the British province of Bishcher, and the independent states of Kulloo and Chamba. The extent of Ladakh is estimated at about half that of England proper; its shape is that of an irregular triangle, the longest side or base of which forms the southern limit, running obliquely about 220 miles from S. E. to N. W., or from Bishcher by Kulloo and Chamba to Cashmere. Although not comprising within its limits any mountains of remarkable elevation, yet Ladakh, as lying between the Himalaya, Karakorum, or Mus Tagh, and the mountains of Khoten, derives its character from such a vicinity, and is not only of considerable elevation throughout its table surface, but is more or less broken up into the abrupt and constant interchange of mountains and valleys, in which many of the elevations are of considerable altitude.

altitude, and many of the hollows of difficult and dangerous transit.

Similar causes contribute to the abundance of streams by which the country is intersected, and which, generated by the meltings of the snows on the loftier or lowlier heights, cross Ladakh in various directions: they combine, for the greatest part, however, into two main rivers, and contribute essentially to the formation of the Sutlej and the Indus. Leh, the capital, is situated upon the eastern extremity of a plain, in the recess formed between two contiguous mountains of inconsiderable elevation, with the summit of both of which the town is connected by a wall, terminating in some buildings intended for defence. Lofty mountains, which are half covered with snow during the greater part of the year, skirt the plain at no great distance from the city. The Raja resides in the middle of the town in a lofty building, of the precise character of the edifices of Tibet, as depicted by the old travellers.

Though neither opulent in raw materials nor manufactured produce, Ladakh is the seat of an active commerce, which contributes to the prosperity of its capital at least, and to the revenue of the Raja. Leh is the great emporium for shawl wool, which is brought from the dependencies of Lhasan and Chinese Turkestan, and is conveyed by the Cashmere dealers to that province for the purpose of being manufactured. It is calculated that in 1820, the value of the shawl wool manufactured in Cashmere was between 40 and 50 lacs of rupees; in 1821, the duty on the importation of shawl wool was farmed by Runjeet Singh, for 13 lacs and a half.

The latitude of Leh is stated by Mr. Moorcroft to be 34° 9' 21", and the importance of his travels, to geography, is strongly evinced by this statement of the latitude, which is exceedingly different from any yet assigned to Ladakh. Latæ, in the Jesuits' Map of Tibet, is stated to be something less than 31°. D'Anville, in reducing these maps into one general map, places it about 33° 20'. Marsden seems to have followed his authority in the map published with his edition of Marco Polo, prepared under the superintendence of Major Rennell. He has so far acted judiciously, for the latest authorities are the wisest from the truth; and in the map attached to Elphinstone's "Caulbul," the latitude of Leh is something above 37°. This error, we may conclude, is received as near the truth, as in Hamilton's "Hindustan." Leh is placed about 36° 30'; nearly two degrees and a half too far to the north. The accuracy of Mr. Moorcroft's position, at least within very reasonable limits, is confirmed by the observations of a traveller, with whom he had no intercourse. Capt. Herbert gives 4°

4' 32" as the latitude of Lari in the S. E. corner of Ladakh; and, by the scale attached to Mr. Trebeck's map, the city of Leh lies about 120 miles in a straight line north from Lari.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

This Society held their annual general meeting at the College Hall on the 25th April, for the purpose of receiving a report of the state of the funds, and electing a committee of management for the ensuing year.

The hon. the president having been unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting, the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan was unanimously requested to take the chair.

The objects of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, the report of the appropriation of the Society's funds was laid before it by the acting secretary; which having been found to be satisfactory, the meeting proceeded to elect a committee for the ensuing year. The following members were elected to fill up the vacancies:—

J. M. Macleod, Esq.; J. Stokes, Esq.; Capt. Chase; G. Hyne, Esq.; J. Minchin, Esq.

The following members were stated to have been admitted since the last meeting: R. A. Maitland, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Torrens, C.R.; W. Bannister, Esq.; Lieut. Prescott; Rev. M. Laurie; T. M. Lane Esq.; J. W. Lewis, Esq.; Capt. Moncomerie; Capt. Davidson; Capt. I. Sim; A. Johnston, Esq.

Among many other deaths which the Society had to lament since their last general meeting, was that of their late secretary, Capt. Mountford, a gentleman whom the Society are under many obligations for the zeal which he, upon every occasion, displayed for the advancement of their interests. The Society desire in this manner to place upon their records the high sense which they entertain of the services rendered by him to the institution, and of their deep regret for his loss.

The thanks of the Society were offered to Dr. Aitken for having acted as their Secretary since the death of Capt. Mountford; and, being requested by the meeting to accept the office of secretary to the institution, he readily agreed to do so.

It was unanimously voted that the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan should be requested to become one of the vice-presidents of the institution.

The secretary then proceeded to lay before the meeting a list of several contributions since the last general meeting.

By the Counsellor Von Hammer: *Mémoires of the Comte de Purgstall*, 1 vol., and a rouleau of Papyrus.

By G. J. Hadow, Esq.: Hough's Reply to the Abbe du Bois.

A model of a Burmah house, from Rangoon, presented to the Society by Major Wahab, 39d regt. N.I.

Major Wahab states that the houses are generally built of trale-wood and bamboo; that those built with trale-wood are differently modelled from those with bamboo; and that the present model represents the former. "This is generally in front of the residence of their rahans and poongees, where the people are received who come to pay their respects to the priests. Immediately adjoining, and in the rear, is generally one long open room, built upon pillars, with the back part only enclosed, which serves as a place to keep their god-mahs and other images. The roofs of these are peculiarly constructed, and very lofty. On the sides of these, again, are two other houses, something like our style of pent roofs, in which the priests sleep and keep their books, and all other goods; so that each house consists of four different roofs; and where the edges of these meet in the interior, there are troughs placed for receiving the rain water, which is conducted into large pots placed to receive it."

A wooden figure of a dragon, sent by Major Wahab from Rangoon. It is in very excellent order, and seems to have been preserved with great care. It was found in the house of one of the high priests. It has horns of a peculiar form instead of the wings which are to be seen in most representations of dragons; but Major Wahab was not able to ascertain what idea the Burmans attached to this image; whether it was considered as an object of worship, or whether such an animal was believed by them to exist.

There were sundry other donations by Major Wahab.

By the agents of Mrs. M'Kenzie: eighteen stone images of Hindoo deities, &c.

Two papers presented by Lieut. Alexander; one entitled "A Cursory Visit to the Caves of Adjunta;" and the other, a notice of some extraordinary *lusus nature*.

A valuable paper on the geology of the Hydrabad country, by Alexander Turnbull, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, with a collection of specimens.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of Sept. 5. The following persons were admitted members:—Mr. Bradsch (American); M. Louis Dupré; Mr. Joseph Wolff, in Persia.

The *fumées* of the Mandchoo-Mongol punches, destined to complete the *body* of Tartar characters, of which a fount has been made on matrices belonging to Baron Schilling de Canstadt, were presented by M. Klapproth, one of the committee nomi-

nated to the direction of the work. The council ordered that the matrices of these punches should be struck in duplicate, and that a copy be offered to the Baron, as a mark of gratitude for the obligation he has conferred upon the Society.

Upon a remark of a member, it was decided by the council, that, in future, the most important of the works presented to the Society should be made the subject of a verbal report, calculated to make the contents known, and their utility appreciated.

The Code of the Laws of Menu, edited by Mr. Haughton, presented at this sitting, was referred to M. E. Burnouf, jun., with a request to make a verbal report of it at one of the approaching sittings.

Several other works were presented this day.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

The seventh volume of *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres*, which has just appeared at Paris, is rich in articles on Oriental literature. Amongst others are the following: *On the Life and Opinions of Lao-tseu, a Chinese Philosopher of the Sixth Century before our Era*, by M. Abel Rémusat.—*On the Nature of and Revolutions in the Right of Territorial Property in Egypt, from the Conquest of that Country by the Muslims to the Expedition of the French*, by Baron de Sacy.—*Upon the Denomination of Caspian, Caucasian, Sarmatian, and Albanian "Gates," applied to the Defiles of the Chain of Caucasus, and upon the Moun Caspius of the Geographical Systems of Eratosthenes and Hipparchus*, by Baron Walcknaer.—*Researches respecting the City of Karakorum, with Illustrations of many Obscure Points in the Geography of Tartary in the Middle Age*, by M. Abel Rémusat. This memoir is accompanied by a copy of a Chinese chart, which represents all that part of Tartary to the north-east of China. Independently of the exact fixation of the position of the ancient capital of the empire of Gengis Khan, hitherto unknown, this memoir contains many interesting discussions, and numerous extracts relative to the geography of Central Asia, from Chinese works.—*On the Political Relations between Christian Princes, especially the Kings of France, and the Mogul Emperors*, by M. Abel Rémusat. This is a second memoir on the same subject, and treats particularly of the diplomatic relations of the Christians with the kings of Persia of the race of Gengis, from Hulagu to the reign of Abou-said. Several fac-similes are added of letters from Argoun and Oldjaitou to Philip the Fair, the originals of which are preserved in the royal archives of France.

"MIRAGE" IN PERSIA.

The wonderful effects of the *Mirage*, and the phenomena it produces, have frequently been the theme of admiration with travellers; but it is almost impossible to conceive the extent to which these prevail upon the wide and level plains of these countries, when the air, in a state of rapid undulation, causes every object near the surface to tremble into forms as uncertain and evanescent as the eddies that produce them. A distant mountain, in the space of a minute, will assume first, perhaps, the form of a lofty peak; this, after rising to what appears a prodigious elevation, will thicken at the top, and spread into that of a large mushroom, with a slender stalk: the top will then split into several spires, and then all will join into a solid table-shape. This is extremely puzzling to a surveyor, who depends upon the peaks of mountains as objects from which to form his triangles: for he may be thrown many degrees out of the true line by trusting to an observation under such circumstances. In other instances, a mud bank, furrowed by the rain, will exhibit the appearance of a magnificent city, with columns, domes, minarets, and pyramids, all which fit as you approach; till, to your utter confusion, they dwindle into a heap of earth, perhaps not ten feet high. Numberless have been the mistakes made of asses, with boys on them, for elephants and giants, and well-mounted troops of cavalry; sheep and goats, for camels and dromedaries; and the smallest bushes, for fine forest-trees. There is sometimes great beauty, and much that is amusing, in the variety of phenomena produced; but they not unfrequently involve the weary traveller in great disappointment.—[*Krazer's Journey into Khorasan*.

SKIN OF THE COFFEE-BERRY.

M. Descharmes, of Paris, has discovered that the skin which covers the coffee-berry, possesses properties analogous to the berry itself; and that, moreover, the coffee-berry, roasted with its skin, produces a drink of better flavour, and more aromatic than that obtained from the same berry divested of its husk. From hence it appears, that if, according to commercial custom, coffee must be sent divested of its skin, it would be better henceforward to pack this article separately. The husk would be not only profitable, but would afford the poor consumer the opportunity of obtaining a drink of the pure coffee flavour without the coffee-berry.—[*Annales de l'Indust.*, &c.

CINGALESE ANTIQUITIES.

We copy the following communications from the *Madras Government Gazette*.

Sir. The following notices, respecting

the ancient appellation of Putlam, are taken from a *Topographical Essay* on that Dis-savenny.*

"Putlam, according to some Vittees,† has been distinguished for many centuries among the Yâdias, or, as Mr. Fagan calls them, *Jehurams*,‡ the aborigines of Ceylon, by the denomination of *Quedaelimannar*, which, though many Singalese pundits§ affirm to have been derived from a village of that name, now subject to the Mantotte district, is yet of an enigmatical and cryptical etymology. In the time of the Kandians, it continued to be styled by the appellation of *Mangultottemooney*, the Hymeneal Port, on account of its having been the spot where wives to the Kings of Kandy were landed from Madura, the Parnassean land of the Hindoos,|| and the place where

* The Kalinga¶ prince Vijea Cumara, Who founded the Singalese dynasty and tiara, Married to Quany,** the last Scion Of the Yodiac race of Adion.††

¶ The modern name, by which it is at present better known, is Putalam (called Putlam by the English), concerning the derivation of which, opinions have been various; some affirm it to have been derived from the two following Singalese words pud alla, which denotes the new salt-pans; and others deduce it from the Tamul substantives pul talam, both of which signify 'an army and a prince;' probably from Vijea Cumara and his retinues, who landed there. The Moors say it is Caljanatarry, and the common people of Putlam called it Pit-alam (*provincia fabulosa*), and themselves Pitalattaar. It is denominated Portaloan by Knox, Putlam by Percival, and Pietlang in the Dutch records."

Sir: During my residence at the city of the Wannias, I have been in the habit of devoting my leisure hours to investigating the legends and traditions in circulation among the natives, respecting the history of the Mooquas, a subject of Hindoo antiquity

* A Singalese term answering to *provincia* of the Latins, and *comité* of the French. It seems to have been derived from the word dissave, a provincial governor, or from the Sanscrit *dhiase*, or Tamul *tisee*, which both signify "a region." According to Hadley, we find the word *dissan*, in the current corrupt dialect of Hindostan, means "the point of the compass."

† The historical legends and chronicles of the Singalese.

‡ Vide his Journal published in the Ceylon Gazette for April 4, 1821.

§ A term answering to the Italian *literati* and learned of the English. It is a Sanscrit word, and often written *Panditta*.

|| See Sir William Jones's Account of the Hindoo Gods.

¶ The birth-place of Vijea Cumara. Valentyn.

** The princes of the Yodias.

†† The progenitor of the Dittas of Tissera.

tiquity in Ceylon. According to the traditions above alluded to, it evidently appears that the Mooquas were descended from the house of Kooha, the ferryman mentioned in the Ramayana, and some other *puranical* records; and their original country was Ajudhia (the present Oude), once the first imperial city in Hindustan, and the capital where Rama held his court or divan.

In, or about the year 700 of our era, the Mooquas and their patriarch, Viddi Raja, emigrated to Ceylon, owing to the tyranny of the Mahomedan usurpers. Soon after their arrival on the island, they succeeded in supplanting the Carrians, who had for a long time usurped the possession of the Malabar districts. The cause of this skirmish was occasioned by the Carrian King Manikah's soliciting the hand of Viddi Raja's daughter. The Mooquas, who were pure Hindoos, complained aloud against this proposal, and joined by a band of Malayan adventurers, took up arms and drove the whole nation out of the province.

Upon the intelligence of the Mocquas defeating the Carrians (who once spread their ravages to the very walls of Sitavacca) being communicated to his Ceylonese Majesty, Malala Tisse Raja, he, in order to animate the adventuring spirit of the Oudian emigrants, conferred on their nobles (the Wannias) the order entitled the *Mundianna*,* and parcelled out the lands in the Malabar district among them as paravany. From the several patents (*all engraved on copper-plates*) granted to the Wannias by Malala Tisse Raja and his successors, there is only one in preservation, of which a literal translation appeared in your paper.

At the creation of a Mudrumada at Putlam, Raja Singa enacted a permanent rule, that only the Wannias should be elected Senators; and, when the Hollanders took possession of the district of Putlam, under the administration of Matamagodda Dissava, they admitted the Wannias into their service, and appointed them as members to their land-raad.

Now-a-days Mooquas are very poor, and they earn their daily bread by serving the Moors as ryots or waracodies, and most part of them became nominal proselytes to their masters' faith.

CHINESE BALL.

This wonderful example of Chinese ingenuity in the turnery art, which has baffled the most skilful turners in Europe,

* "Among the noblemen may be mentioned an honour that the king confers, like unto knighthood; it ceaseth in the person's death, and is not hereditary. The king confers it by putting about their heads a piece of silk or ribbon, embroidered with gold and silver, and bestowing a title upon them—they are styled *Mundianna*."—*Koor*, p. 133.

has at length been effected by Mr. John Veitch, surgeon-dentist of Edinburgh. It has been examined by several amateurs, and pronounced a complete *chef d'œuvre*. This curious piece of workmanship consists of a hollow ball of ivory, 2½ inches in diameter, with five balls of the same description inside one another, all completely relieved from the solid; but Mr. Veitch says the number of balls inside may be easily doubled, or even trebled, according to the size of the outer ball.

THE HUMAN SPECIES.

Professor Blumenbach, of Gottingen, in treating of the first order, *homo*—man with two hands, says—

There is but one species of the genus man; and all people of every time and every climate with which we are acquainted, may have originated from one common stock. All national differences in the form and colour of the human body are not more remarkable nor more inconceivable than those by which varieties of so many other organized bodies, and particularly of domestic animals, arise, as it were, under our eyes. All these differences, too, run so insensibly, by so many shades and transitions, one into the other, that it is impossible to separate them by any but very arbitrary limits. I conceive, however, that the whole human species may be most conveniently divided into the following five races:—

"1. *The Caucasian Race*. Colour more or less white, with florid cheeks; hair long, soft, and brown (running on the one hand into white, on the other into black); according to the European ideas of beauty, the form of the face and skull most perfect. It includes all the Europeans, with the exception of the Laplanders; the western Asiatics on this side of the Ob, the Caspian Sea, and the Ganges; lastly, the northern Africans; altogether the inhabitants of the world known by the ancient Grecians and Romans.

"2. *The Mongolian Race*. Mostly of a pale yellow (sometimes like a boiled quince, or dried lemon peel); with scanty, harsh, black hair; with half-closed and apparently tumid eye-lids; a flat face and lateral projections of the cheek-bones. This race includes the remaining Asiatics, excepting the Malays; in Europe, the Laplanders; and, in North America, the Esquimaux, extending from Bhering's Strait to Labrador.

"3. *The Ethiopian Race*. Black in a greater or less degree; with black frizzly hair; jaw projecting forward; thick lips and flat nose. Composed of the remaining Africans, viz. the negroes who pass into the Moors by means of the Foulahs, in the same manner as other varieties merge into one another, in consequence of

their intercourse with a neighbouring people.

"4. *The American Race*. Mostly tan colour or cinnamon brown (sometimes like rust of iron or tarnished copper); with straight, coarse black hair; with a wide, though not a flat face, and strongly-marked features. Comprize all the Americans, excepting the Esquimaux.

"5. *The Malayan Race*. Of a brown colour, from a clear mahogany to the darkest clove or chestnut brown; with thick, black, bushy hair, a broad nose, and wide mouth. To this class belong the South-Sea islanders, or inhabitants of the fifth part of the world; of the Marianne, Philippine, Molucca, and Sunda Isles, &c. with the true Malays.

"The Caucasian must, on every physiological principle, be considered as the primary or intermediate of these five principal races. The two extremes into which it has deviated are, on the one hand, the Mongolian—on the other, the Ethiopian. The other two races form transitions between them; the American between the Caucasian and Mongolian; and the Malayan between the Caucasian and Ethiopian."

[M. Bory de St. Vincent, in his New French Encyclopædia, has, however, distinguished a variety of species of the human race, discriminated by distinct traits.]

RUINS OF POMPEII.

The excavations at Pompeii, which were interrupted by the civil disturbances at Naples, have since been carried on again with great success. Not more than fifty labourers are employed in this work, nevertheless they have been so skilfully directed, that not only several buildings, but entire streets, have been rescued from the obscurity in which they have for so many ages been sunk. One of the most remarkable of the new discoveries is a magnificent temple, which, according to all appearance, was used as a pantheon. The inclosure is formed of a wall, which is in shape a parallelogram, and the lower part of which is ornamented with fine paintings in fresco, on a greyish ground. In the middle of the building was a large dodecagon, of which only the twelve pedestals remain; and further on there is a marble aqueduct. Twelve rooms, on the walls of which are pictures on various subjects, in a tolerable state of preservation, correspond with the sides of this figure. In the most remote part of the building an immense staircase leads to three vast, elevated, and vaulted halls; the one on the right, and the one on the left, have each five niches; only two of which have statues, pronounced by antiquaries to be those of Nero and Messalina; the middle hall,

surrounded by tables and benches, seems to have been a meeting-room for the priests.

DIVING-BELLS.

A patent has been obtained by Thomas Steele, Esq., A.M., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, for some very important improvements in the construction and apparatus of the diving-bell. The improved bell will enable a directing engineer to descend and remain at any depth at which diving-bells can be worked, without being subjected to endure the pressure of condensed air; and the working itself is rendered much more safe and effective, by means which Mr. Steele has invented for communicating by conversation with those above, which will supersede the present imperfect and insecure system of signals by strokes of the hammer. He has further invented, by the application of optical principles, an instrument for the stronger illumination of objects under water, and improved the means of detaching men from the bell.—[*Daily paper*.]

PLANTS USED AS TEA IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

"The plants used as tea are as widely separated from each other as the countries themselves are remote. In Mexico and Guatimala the leaves of the *Psoralea glandulosa* are generally used as tea; and in New Grenada the *Alstonia theaformis* of Mutis, the *Symplocos Alstonia*, of Humboldt and Bonpland, affords a tea not inferior to that of China. Farther to the north, on the same continent, a very wholesome tea is made from the leaves of the *Goutheria procumbens* and *Ledum latifolium*. This last is vulgarly called Labrador tea, and its use was first made known by the late Sir Joseph Banks.

"The most famous of all American teas, however, is the tea of Paraguay,* of which large quantities are annually imported into Peru, Chili, and the States of Buenos Ayres; and the use of it is so universal in South America, that the inhabitants have always some of this tea ready prepared, whether engaged in occupations at home or in the fields, and no person departs on a journey without being provided with a quantity of the herb. It is made by merely pouring warm water on the leaves, and is sipped, through a silver or glass tube, from a small vessel, called a *maté*

* "A decoction of *la yerba*, or herb of Paraguay is drunk universally in Chili, and is preferred for tea throughout great part of South America. Previous to the revolution, Chili consumed a quantity equal to more than two millions of pounds of this article."—*Oriental Commerce*, last Ed., p. 21.

matè pot, which is carried in the hand; or, should the person be on horseback, or engaged in any occupation requiring the use of his hands, it is suspended from the neck by means of a small chain. It is frequently mixed with a little lemon-juice, and is used either with or without sugar. European travellers with whom I have conversed, prefer this to any of the teas imported from China. The Paraguay tea is the more remarkable, from its being the produce of a species of holly, a genus hitherto considered as deleterious. It is described and figured under the name of *Ilex Paraguensis* in an Appendix to the 2d volume of Mr. Lambert's work on the genus *Pinus*, and is noticed by M. Auguste St. Hilaire in the '*Mémoires du Muséum*,' under the name of *Ilex Mate*; and by Drs. Spix and Martius, in their *Brazilian Travels*, under that of *Ilex Gongonha*. It has an extensive geographical range, being found in the extensive woody regions of Paraguay, watered by the Parana, the Ypane, and Jejni, in the province of the Minas Geraes, and other districts of Brazil; and it appears to have been found in Guiana by M. Martin, as there are numerous specimens in his *Herbarium*, part of which is in the possession of Mr. Lambert. We must believe these specimens to have been collected in the mountainous district, otherwise it would be impossible to reconcile the idea of the same plant being found in so different a latitude. The tree is about the size of the orange-tree, to which it bears considerable resemblance in its habit and leaves. The flowers are white, disposed in small cymes in the axils of the leaves. They are tetrandrous, and are succeeded by scarlet berries, like those of the common holly. The leaves, whether fresh or dried, are destitute of smell; but, on a little warm water being poured upon them, they exhale an agreeable odour. Mr. Lambert has been so fortunate as to obtain a living plant of this highly interesting tree, which is now growing in his collection at Boyton House, Wilts.—In New Holland, the leaves of the *Correa alba* make very good tea.—The inhabitants of those barren and remote islands, denominated the Kurile Isles, in the Sea of Kamtschatka, prepare a tea from an undescribed species of *Pedicularis*, named by Professor Pallas in his *Herbarium*, now in Mr. Lambert's possession, *Pedicularis lanata*.—It is unnecessary to take notice of all the aromatic herbs of the order *Labiata* used as tea in different countries: my object has been to shew that teas are afforded by plants very remotely separated from each other in point of affinity. But, while on the subject of teas, it may be interesting to observe, that the common black Chinese teas consist chiefly of the old leaves of the *Thea viridis*, mixed with those of the *Camellia Sasanqua* or *oleifera*, and

sometimes fragments of the leaves of the *Olea fragrans*; and that the finest teas, whether green or black, appear to be produced by the *Thea Bohea*, the quality and colour depending solely on the age of the leaves, and the mode of preparing them. Although I have long attended to the subject, I have never been able to detect, in those teas said to be adulterated, either willow or sloe-leaves, or any thing else of British growth. It is probable that the leaves of the species of *Camellia* before mentioned may have been taken for sloe-leaves."—[*Letter from Mr. D. Don in Edin. Phil. Journ.*]

EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC SEA.

Baron Wrangel and Lieut. Arjon, who commanded an expedition to Siberia for the purpose of determining geographically the coasts of the Frozen Sea, and the north-eastern part of the vast continent of the Siberians, as far as the country of the Tschuktschoi, have arrived at St. Petersburg. M. Kyber, who accompanied the expedition as physician and naturalist, remains at Moscow, through indisposition. Great impatience is felt for the publication of the results of this important expedition.—[*Leip. Lit. Zeit.*]

MARRIAGE OF THE KHALIF BÛRAN.

Tabari, Masudi, Ebn Khilgan, and others, have left us the account of this wedding.

The entertainments given in the palace,

called *فوم صلح* Fume Solh, *mouth of*

peace, surpassed in magnificence every thing that can be imagined. L'Hassan Ebn Sehel, the father of Bûran, loaded with presents all such as belonged to the court of the Khalif. For those of the first rank, was established a lottery, consisting of balls of musk, to which were attached a device containing the name of a territory or a village, the lot of the drawer. Those of the second rank received each a present of 10,000 denars and 300,000 derhams. The Khalif presented to his spouse a necklace of two thousand rubies of the first magnitude. The saloon of the marriage was illuminated with candles of amber, placed upon large chandeliers of silver, containing each a hundred candles, every candle weighing one pound and two-thirds. The carpet was of gold tissue, embroidered with pearls and rubies; when the Khalif beheld the carpet, "the devil take the poet Ben Nouwas," said he, "this is certainly the carpet that suggested to him these verses in praise of wine:

The wine bubbled in the vase, and its froth resembled pearls scattered in a field of gold."

During a whole year before the wedding, every day three hundred mules brought wood

wood for the kitchen of the court. On the night of the marriage, not only was this wood consumed, which had been accumulating during a twelvemonth, but being insufficient, they felled the date trees of the neighbourhood, and, pouring oil over them, used them instead of faggots.

Thirty thousand boats were engaged to enable the people to pass the river Tigris.

Fume Solh was, according to Ben Kilgan, during the life of Bûran, a palace situated on the banks of the Tigris, near Wusit.—[*Hist. of Ebn Khaledune.*]

DISCOVERIES IN THE CYRENAÏS.

The following account of the progress of discovery in this interesting portion of the African continent, and of the important acquisitions of M. Pacho, we extract from the *Journal des Débats*. It proceeds, we understand, from the pen of M. le Vicomte de Chateaubriand.

"That part of the coast of Africa, which projects semi-circularly between Egypt and the Gulf of the Great Syrtis, has been the theatre of a civilization in ancient times, highly deserving of notice, and original, although proceeding from Greece itself. A colony from Lacedæmonia peopled the isle of Thera; and this island, in its turn, sent forth a swarm of colonists who founded the city of Cyrene, which, through stormy and bloody revolutions, monarchical as well as republican, attained the rank of the second commercial state in Africa, and resisted successfully the arms of Carthage. The Cyrenaïs, in the possession of the Ptolemys, was embellished with Græco-Egyptian cities, amongst which five were particularly distinguished, whence it acquired the name of *Pentapolis*. When it became a petty kingdom under a branch of the Ptolemys, the Cyrenaïs was surrendered to the Romans under the will of the last prince. Rome re-established in it the republican form of government; but the troubles to which Cyrene became a prey, obliged the masters of the world to introduce therein the ordinary government of provinces. Commerce still continued for some time to flourish there; and the Jews, especially after the taking of Jerusalem, took refuge there in considerable numbers. Although of Laconian origin, Cyrene had cultivated the sciences, literature, and the arts; it gave birth to Aristippus, the philosophic voluptuary; Carneades, one of the founders of scepticism; Eratosthenes, the astronomer and geographer; Callimachus, the scholar and poet. The fertility of this strip of Africa, heated on one side by the winds from the Libyan desert, and cooled on the other by sea breezes and the shades of its woody hills, was extolled by the ancients ever since Herodotus. The country ascending in terraces, the harvest and vintages took place at three successive periods; first upon the borders of the sea, then in the hill-country, and lastly upon the mountains. During eight months of the year, the crops continued to succeed each other.

"A multitude of towns and villages covered this rich and populous country; but the labourers, and perhaps a portion of the citizens, were of African origin, and preserved their language, customs, and form of worship. This mixture of Egypt, Greece, and Africa, is what renders the ruins of Cyrene so interesting to history and archaeology. More than one branch of knowledge may thence derive new light.

"Invaded by the Arabian tribes, vanquished either of Tripoli or of Egypt, the Cyrenaïs had, in some measure, disappeared from our view. Paul Lucas, who visited the ruins of Cyrene at the beginning of the present century, states that they covered a space of four leagues in circumference; he saw many marbles there, and, amongst others, ten statues in very good taste, but mutilated and headless. Somewhat later, M. Maire, French consul at Tripoli, announced that there had been discovered in the Cyrenaïs a petrified city, filled with petrified human bodies. This report was received with little credit; and the English traveller, Bruce, who pretends to have been in the country, makes it a subject of ridicule. But a memoir of M. Malte Brun, inserted in the *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, has a good deal extenuated the reproaches cast upon the French consul, and has demonstrated that this extraordinary tale might conceal a true and curious fact. The objects which struck the imaginations of the Arabs might be mummies or statues, or even real petrifications; and probably it is a necropolis of the Egyptian age which has given birth to this narrative.

"Some clearer light has been diffused upon the Cyrenaïs by the account given by Dr. Della Cella, who, in 1819, accompanied a son of the Bey of Tripoli in an expedition against the revolted Arab tribes. As soon as the Tripolitan army had turned the southern extremity of the gulf of the Great Syrtis, the eye ceased to be fatigued by the aspect of deep and moveable sands; ranges of wooded hills ascended one behind the other; the entrance into Pentapolis corresponded with the descriptions which the ancients have left of the gardens of the Hesperides, and the Hill of the Graces. Forests of thyas and other coniferous trees crowned the mountains; whilst olives and myrtles adorned the banks of the Mediterranean. Dr. Della Cella was able to ascertain that the strip of fertile land is not very narrow, since the Tripolitan army traversed it for some leagues distance from the sea. These beautiful forests, however, and those verdant

dant hills, have no other inhabitants than Nomade Arabs, who visit the port of Bengazi to sell to the Anglo-Maltese their excellent cattle, their fine but ill-conditioned wool, and some ostrich feathers. Dr. Della Cella saw the ruins of Cyrene still imposing and moreover of great extent; he reposed near the fountain of Apollo, which still gushed forth as limpid and with as much force as ever: the Bedouin Arabs had pitched their tents around it. The houses of the city are, according to this traveller, cut in the living rock, that is the lower part of them; the ruins are still seen which the Grecian chariots cut in the rock, which, in many places, serves as pavement. He saw several ruins of cities not indicated in ancient geography. Controlled as he was by a young pacha, ignorant and barbarous, this physician could not gratify, in many respects, the wishes which a zeal for science inspired him with; but his account, published in Italian, and translated in the *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*,* was the first to throw a light upon the Cyrenais. The learned botanist, Viviani, has published, from the materials collected by Dr. Della Cella, a *Flora Cyrenaica*, which is highly esteemed by botanists.

"Some farther information has been supplied by another Italian traveller, who has visited the Cyrenais; a physician named Crivelli, who has sketched a plan of the site of Cyrene, and has taken some designs, amongst which are several which exhibit a species of architecture like that of the funeral monuments in the environs of Telmessus, in Caria. The papers and designs of this traveller are deposited in the archives of the *Geographical Society*, by M. Jomard, a member of the Institute, who is actuated by incessant zeal for the promotion of discovery in Africa.

"All these circumstances powerfully solicited attention towards a country so near to us, and which promises so many objects gratifying to the curiosity of learned Europe. Several individuals expressed, in the *Geographical Society*, a desire to encourage a traveller who was willing to go by Malta to Bengazi, and thence to Cyrene, provided with instructions, recommendations, and the means of observation. Subsequently the Society issued a *programme*, offering a reward of 3,000 francs to a traveller returning from the Cyrenais; and containing, at the same time, some brief instructions concerning the objects to be examined.

"We began to apprehend that these measures would be attended with no direct result. Mr. Becchy, a lieutenant in the English navy, explored the coasts of the Cyrenais, under the auspices of his government, and returned to London towards

* A very interesting review of the original work appeared in the Quarterly some time back.

the close of the year 1824, with a large collection of plans and designs; but this traveller, who has published nothing yet, does not seem to have been willing to present himself to the *Geographical Society*.

"A French traveller at length offered, M. Pachó; strongly recommended at the court of the Viceroy of Egypt, and provided with letters to the Bey of Derneh; he left Egypt in the month of December 1824, to travel through the Cyrenais, and crossed the deserts of Marmarica, on the territory of Derneh. There the influence of Mohammed Ali ceased. M. Pachó had, indeed, obtained letters of recommendation from the Bey of Tripoli to the Bey of Bengazi, upon whose territory he must enter in the further prosecution of his journey; but the latter having been called to Tripoli, the Arab tribes of Pentapolis, finding themselves released from the restraints of government, gave themselves up to their rage for pillage, and even fought with each other. M. Pachó, accompanied by a young German, named Muller, did not allow himself to be arrested by perils like these, so calculated to alarm the courage of ordinary men: he penetrated into the midst of the deserted fields where lay the wrecks of Cyrene; he succeeded in disarming the cupidity of the Arabs; and he remained three months designing the monuments and copying the inscriptions with which the immense cemetery or necropolis is covered.

"The following is a sample of the perils to which M. Pachó was exposed:—The English consul at Bengazi, learning that a French traveller was employed on the desert, sent him a camel laden with sugar and coffee, conducted by two Arabs of the city and a slave of the consul. At a day's journey from Cyrene the Bedouins attacked them, killed one of the conductors, dangerously wounded the slave, who was well armed, and endeavoured to defend himself, and carried off the camel's load. The slave succeeded in dragging himself as far as Derneh, where he died of his wounds.

"At length, the Bey of Bengazi having returned to his post, disorder disappeared, and our traveller was able to examine, in tranquillity, the other cities of western Cyrenais, of which it is understood that he has designed the monuments and copied the inscriptions. He was even able, with a good escort, to reach Audjelah, a remarkable oasis, visited by Horneemann. In this excursion he collected many objects of natural history.

"M. Pachó has arrived at Marseilles with his fine and valuable collections. He will soon reach the capital. May he meet with the encouragement and assistance necessary to undertake the publication of the new and important results of his laborious journey!"

ARRACAN.

ARRACAN.

The following is an extract of a letter from Arracan, published in the *Scotsman in the East*.

"Arracan is one of the most remarkable places in Asia in point of situation. It more resembles the small town of Chittercote, near Callinger, than any other place with which I am acquainted; like Chittercote, it is filled with convents, containing numbers of pongees (spelled *bones* in European works) or priests of Buddha, and appears to have formed, from the remotest ages, one of the most splendid and important sites of idolatrous superstition in India. Like Chittagong, the town, which consists of bamboo huts, is in a valley surrounded by hills, the most lofty, probably, exceeding 500 feet; through the centre of the valley flows a nulla, filled by the tide, which separates at Mahattee from the great Arracan river, and is lost in smaller branches in the vicinity of the city; the great stream proceeding in a different direction. The huts are built on each bank of the stream that flows through the centre of the city, and are connected in streets by means of strong wooden bridges erected in different parts of the town. In the middle of the city is a square, surrounded with a strong stone wall, evidently of great antiquity, which was considered a fort by the Burmahs, but appears to have formed part of an immense temple. All the hills are surrounded with pagodas, containing images of Guadma; others are solid, and constitute immense lingas, or pyramids, exactly of the shape of the Shoe Madoo, engraved in the invaluable work of Major Symes. Many of these buildings are of recent date; but this is far from being the case with all, and the antiquities of Arracan are not only most interesting, but serve to throw a new light on the history of architecture, more particularly that of India. In point of magnitude, the monuments are unequalled by any hitherto explored by me; and, in some particulars, differ essentially from the remains of former magnificence I have examined, either on the continent of India, or in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. Similar to those ruins, particularly those in Java, they are dedicated to the worship of the image, commonly known by the name of Buddha; but that deity is here almost universally in one position; namely, with his left hand in the lap, and his right resting upon the corresponding knee. Similar to those of Java, also, they consist of octagonal temples, surrounded by bell-shaped fanes; but, unlike them, are less decorated with sculpture, and are distinguished by stupen-

dous arches, vaults, and arched galleries, which I had imagined existed only in the imaginations of poets and novel writers, who delighted in exaggerating the horrors of the dungeons in which were formerly entombed the victims of inquisitorial torture. At Arracan, these descriptions become perfectly realized. There exist here the ruins of nearly three edifices, which consist of circular galleries, arches and vaults, built of brick and stone, strong, cemented with mortar, and of the most massy construction. Those subterraneous passages (for they consist of excavations in rocky masses of the hills) contain not less, probably, than ten thousand images of Buddha, varying in size from not less than 15 or 20 feet high, to an inch; many of these are decapitated, which I attribute to the Mussulmans in their irruption into this province, as I have discovered a portion of an Arabic inscription near one of the entrances of the principal temple. In that extraordinary edifice, of which a portion is ornamented with various sculptures, among which we are enabled to discern Ganesa Garuda and Nag Sing of Hindoo mythology, is contained the *sacred foot*, consisting of a large slab of grey schistus, about three feet ten inches long, and three feet broad, on which appears a rude representation of five misshapen toes and the sole of a foot; but whether artificial or not, it is impossible to determine. Close beside this was a smaller, which I secured, and ere long it will, I trust, be admitted into the Asiatic Society's Museum. These passages contain double, triple, and quadruple rows of fanes or niches, each containing a large figure of Buddha, accompanied with prodigious numbers of smaller dimensions.

"Near the entrance is an inscription, in ancient Deva-Nagri character, upon a large slab of sandstone, the letters of which are remarkably distinct, and the writing legible throughout, so far as has yet been cleared. The square courts in front of those buildings exhibit numerous traces of tessellated pavements, or Mosaic work, of brick and stone; and some of the temples contain metallic images of Buddha, so large, that the nail of his finger, in one instance, measures upwards of half a foot! The metal, of which those stupendous idols are composed, seems an alloy, resembling the tutenague, or white copper, so commonly made use of in India. The bells, in front of the pagoda, are also remarkably fine; one in particular, near Col. Gardener's camp, is of immense size, and entirely covered with inscriptions in the Burmah language.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RESTORATION OF THE KING'S COLOUR TO THE 26TH REGT. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 22, 1825.—The Commander-in-chief having received the official report of the reduction of the enemy's fortified positions, and capture of the city of Arracan, in all its details, has derived from the perusal of these documents the most unqualified satisfaction.

The conduct of the European portion of the force under Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., has been worthy of the reputation of the British arms; and his Exc. is particularly gratified to find, that the courage and discipline of the native troops have been such as to entitle them to a full participation in the sentiments of applause, which the late successes in Arracan have so deservedly called forth from the Supreme Government.

Exemplary as has been the conduct of the whole of the native troops, employed on the foregoing occasion, as well as those whose exertions have achieved the entire expulsion of the Burmese from the province of Assam, the services of the 26th Bengal N.I. have been particularly noticed by his Excellency.

This regiment had the misfortune to have within its ranks a few misguided individuals, who participated in the disgraceful acts that occurred at Barrackpore, on the 1st of November last, during which moment of anarchy and confusion the king's colour of the regiment was forcibly taken from the regimental quarter guard by surprise, and carried over to the mutineers.

Although it was subsequently ascertained that, of the whole regiment, only about twenty men were concerned in those proceedings, yet the loss of this sacred emblem, under such circumstances, could not but be deeply felt by the regiment at large, and impress upon every individual of it the solemn obligation they owed to the state and to themselves, to endeavour to wipe off the stain, thus fixed on their reputation, on the first opportunity that should offer.

This has been amply effected by their services before Arracan, under the immediate eye of their commander, Brigadier Richards, whose report of their gallant conduct has been laid before Government and the Commander-in-chief; and his Exc. derives the most sincere gratification

in announcing to the army at large, that, with the sanction of the right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, the 26th regt. of N.I. has been deemed deserving of a colour to replace that which was lost and destroyed on the occasion above adverted to.

APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADIERS TO STATIONS.

Fort William, May 13, 1825.—The right hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment, from the 1st March last, of a brigadier to the stations of Barrackpore, Cawnpore, and Meerut respectively, and also to the district of Bundelcund, to complete the number sanctioned by the hon. the Court of Directors for the army of Bengal.

The whole of the brigadiers in employ will draw, from the above date, the scale of allowance sanctioned for brigadiers of the 1st class.

AUGMENTATION TO THE NATIVE ARMY.

Fort William, May 13, 1825.—The right hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following augmentation be made to the regular native army of this presidency; *viz.* Two regiments of light cavalry, on the existing establishment of eight troops each, and twelve regiments of infantry of 1,000 men each, exclusive of native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and drummers; the whole to be designated *extra regiments.*

2. The corps of the line will supply the native drafts for the infantry in the usual manner: the drafts from the cavalry regiments are to be made so as to give to the new regiments an equal portion of trained men and horses, that the whole may have the same number of recruits and remounts to raise and to train.

3. The two cavalry regiments and six of the twelve regiments of infantry will be completely officered, by the mode of drafting adopted on the augmentation published in general orders under date the 11th July 1823, the remaining six regiments of infantry will be formed, in all respects, as regiments of the line, with the exception of European officers, of whom they are to have, for the present, but three each; *viz.* an officer to command, a 2d in command, and an adjutant; these officers to be borrowed from such corps as can best spare them.

4. The hon. the Court of Directors having ordered that commissions shall not be issued

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issued in such cases without their sanction, officers must be prepared to return to their regiments whence they were drafted, and in the rank which they would have held had this augmentation not taken place, in the event of its being disapproved.

5. From and after the 1st proximo, the establishment of the whole of the native infantry regiments of the line, will consist per company of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naiks, 2 drummers, and 100 privates; all in excess are to be considered as supernumeraries, and to be drafted into the new regiments or otherwise, subject to the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief; the augmentation ordered in general orders, No. 18, 1825, will be thus absorbed, so far as the native infantry is concerned.

6. The promotions of the officers for the augmentation now ordered will bear this day's date.

7. Under the orders of the hon. Court, back rank will not be granted to officers removed to any of the new regiments, in consequence of previous casualties in their former corps, not known to Government on the date of promulgating the final orders of promotion and posting; and, on the same principle, the old regiments will not be entitled to the advantage of any casualty, which casualty is to be filled up from the date of occurrence in the corps to which the officer may be transferred.

8. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such further orders respecting the details as may be necessary.

CIVIL SERVANTS BECOMING PARTNERS IN MERCANTILE HOUSES.

Fort William, General Department, June 9, 1825.—The following extract from a public general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, bearing date the 26th of Jan. 1825, is published for the information of those whom it may concern:—

2d. "Some instances having occurred of our covenanted servants becoming partners for a time in mercantile houses, and being permitted afterwards to resume their rank in our service, we deem it expedient to direct, that in the event of any of our servants in future entering into mercantile partnership or firms, whether the said partnerships trade as principals or act for others as agents or factors, such servants shall be considered to have finally quitted our service; and we further direct, that every case of the above description which hereafter occurs shall be immediately reported to us, in order that we may determine whether the party shall be permitted to remain in India.

3. "With respect to those of our servants who may have already entered into mercantile partnership or firms, you are directed to communicate to them copies

of the present orders, and to acquaint them that if they do not drop those connexions within the period of three years from the date of such communication, they will be considered, at the expiration of that period, as having quitted our service."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. P. B. HUSBAND.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 9, 1825.—At a general court-martial held at Fort William on the 22d April 1825, Capt. P. B. Husband, of H.M.'s 87th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Capt. P. B. Husband, of H.M.'s 87th regt., charged by me with conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on Monday, the 11th of April 1825, about the hour of eleven in the forenoon, come to the Bengal Hurkaru Library, and then and there, having with him Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Kennelly, of the same regt., enticed me into a private room, under the expressed assurance that no unfair advantage should be taken of me, and having there abused me in a most gross and unwarrantable manner, suddenly, and while I was entirely off my guard, having both my hands behind me, struck me a blow on the head with his fist, and repeated his abuse, parts of which were, that I was a 'liar,' a 'coward,' a 'villain,' and the like, and the whole of which assertions were and are utterly false.

"The whole or any part of such conduct being in particular breach of his pledge above quoted, and disgraceful to his character as an officer and a gentleman.

(Signed.) "R. A. MACNAGHTEN,
"Lieut., Dep. Judge Adv. Gen.,
"Presidency Division."
"Calcutta, April 12, 1825."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Sentence.—"The court, having maturely considered the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Capt. Husband, of H.M.'s 87th regt., is guilty of conduct violent and unjustifiable, in having gone to the Bengal Hurkaru Library, with Capt. Kennelly, of H.M.'s 87th regt., and there having induced Lieut. Macnaghten to retire with them into a private but open room, under the express assurance that no unfair advantage should be taken of him, and there having struck Lieut. Macnaghten a blow, and applied to him the opprobrious words liar, coward, villain, and the like, in breach of the assurance above quoted.—The court acquits the prisoner of any thing base or dishonourable as imputed in the word 'entice,' or in the alleged manner of the blow; and are of opinion, that the con-

duct of the prisoner, Capt. Husband, arose from a series of irritating proceedings on the part of the prosecutor.

"The court adjudge the prisoner, Capt. Husband, of H.M.'s 87th regt., to lose a portion of his rank, by being placed three steps lower in his regiment, and having his regimental commission dated the 20th of May 1822. But the court do not intend by their sentence to affect Capt. Husband's army rank.

"Approved,

(Signed.) "Edw. PAGER, General,
"Com.-in-chief in India."

"In consideration of the very high character and gallant services of Capt. Husband, and the circumstances under which, in a moment of extreme irritation, he was led to the commission of the offence specified in the sentence, the court most earnestly recommend him to the clemency of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief."

(Signed by the president and all the members.)

"The Commander-in-chief accepts the recommendation of the court, and is pleased to remit the sentence passed upon Capt. Husband, 87th regt. He is accordingly to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

"The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

"By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

"THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G."

LIEUT. R. A. M'NAGHTEN.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 2, 1825. At a general court-martial, held at Fort William on the 30th May 1825, of which Major-General Dalzell was president, Lieut. R. A. M'Naghten, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Lieut. M'Naghten, Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Presidency division of the army, placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Hon. the Commander-in-chief on the following charges:—

1st. "For having, at Calcutta, on the 20th May 1825, sent a challenge to fight a duel to Capt. Kennelly, of his Majesty's 87th regiment.

2d. "For highly improper and unofficer-like conduct, in having, on the same day, sent an insulting letter to Capt. Kennelly after Capt. Kennelly had refused to meet him, and had informed him, that if he, Lieut. M'Naghten, wrote again on the affair, the letter would be laid before the Commander-in-chief, such being the unanimous opinion of his (Capt. Kennelly's)

brother officers as to the line of conduct he should adopt.

"By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed.) "W. L. WATSON."

"Adjutant-General of the Army."

"Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort William, May 25, 1825."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Sentence.—"The court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution, and what the prisoner, Lieut. M'Naghten, has urged in his defence, are of opinion, on the first charge, that he is guilty.

"The court are also of opinion, on the second charge, that Lieut. M'Naghten is guilty to the extent of highly improper conduct, in having, on the same day, sent an insulting letter to Capt. Kennelly, after Capt. Kennelly had refused to meet him, and had informed him, that if he, Lieut. M'Naghten, wrote again on the affair, the letter would be laid before the Commander-in-chief, such being the unanimous opinion of his (Capt. Kennelly's) brother officers as to the line of conduct he should adopt.

"The court adjudge the prisoner, Lieut. M'Naghten, to be cashiered.

"The court having performed their duty in deciding on the case submitted to their judgment, cannot close their proceedings without recording their feeling of disapprobation of the gross invective against Capt. Kennelly, and the indecorous observations upon the decision of a former court-martial, which the prisoner has allowed himself, in his defence, and which they should have considered if their duty to have checked at the time, if they had not felt that, in vindicating himself against a charge, the consequence of which was certain, the prisoner had a strong claim to their forbearance.

"Approved,

(Signed.) "Edw. PAGER, General,

"Com.-in-chief in India."

"The Commander-in-chief entirely approves the sentence of the general court-martial; he, nevertheless, after the most mature and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of the case, is so much inclined to believe that the troubles and embarrassments in which Lieut. M'Naghten has involved himself and others, are more attributable to great error in judgment than to any other cause, that he is pleased to remit the penalty awarded by the court.

"After the proofs, however, which Lieut. M'Naghten has afforded of the total absence of that calm and dispassionate judgment, so peculiarly requisite in an officer holding the staff-appointment of a deputy judge advocate-general, and especially evinced in the instances of the "gross in-

vective

ductive against Capt. Kennelly, and the indecorous observations upon the decision of a former court-martial," so justly reprobated by the court, whose proceedings are now under review, the Commander-in-chief will consider it his duty to recommend that he may be removed from that office.

"In the mean time his Excellency is pleased to direct, that Lieut. M'Naghten may be released from arrest, and return to his regimental duty."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

April 21. Mr. R. Neave, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Behar.

2d. Mr. W. N. Garrett, register of Zilla Court of Beerbhoom.

May 19. Mr. C. W. Truscott, assistant to magistrate and to collector of City of Patna.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 5. Rev. J. Young, district chaplain at Dum Dum.

19. Rev. H. S. Fisher, ditto at Delhi.

Rev. J. N. Stephens, ditto at Dinapore.

26. Rev. Edw. White, a joint district chaplain at Cawnpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 29, 1825.—Capt. A. Lockett, 33d N.I., to be assist. sec. to Government in Military depart., v. Major Baker proceeding to Europe.

Appointment of garrison engineer at Loodhiana abolished, and Lieut. Swettenham appointed to act as assist. to Capt. Colvin on Delhi canal works.

Capt. B. Fitton, 26th N.I., to be superintendent of family money, and paymaster of pensions in kingdom of Oude.

Capt. R. H. Murray, 27th N.I., placed at disposal of Military Board, for purpose of carrying on certain public works at Backergunge and Burree-saul.

April 29.—Adjutant General's Department. Maj. W. L. Watson, 43d N.I., to be adj. gen. of army, with official rank of lieutenant-col., and a seat at military and clothing boards; Capt. W. S. Beaton, 1st L.C., to be dep. adj. gen., with official rank of major; and Capt. C. D. Applin, 33d N.I., to be an assist. adj. gen. to complete estab., in suc. to Lieut. Col. Com. Nicol proceeding to Europe.—Capt. J. J. Hamilton, 23d N.I., to be an extra assist. adj. gen. of army.

Infantry. Maj. J. Pester to be lieutenant-col. from 23d April, v. D'Angular invalided.

50th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. B. Woolley to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. Winter to be lieutenant, from 9th Dec. 1824, in suc. to Brown dec.—Capt. W. McKie to be major; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. A. White to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. W. Anderson to be lieutenant, from 22d April 1825, in suc. to Pester prom.

Head-Quarters, April 25.—6th Regt. L.C. Lieut. W. Parker to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Garstin who resigns.

Ens. Ewart to do duty with 62d N.I. in Arracan.

Fort William, May 6.—Mr. G. Cragie admitted as an assist. surg.

Mr. A. Thomson, surg., admitted temporarily as an assist. surg.

Appointment of Lieut. Thomson, of engineers, to be executive engineer to division under Brig. Gen. Morrison, and charged with erection of cantonments, &c. in Arracan, confirmed; date 10th April.

Head-Quarters, April 27.—Officiat. Assist. Surg. J. Barber to do duty in field hosp. with south-eastern div. of army.

Officiat. Assist. Surg. J. Douglas to do duty with 14th N.I., at Dacca.

Assist. Surg. Buchanan, and Officiat. Assist. Surgs. Macfarlane, Kelley, and Hardie, directed to proceed to Cawnpore and place themselves under orders of superintend. surgeon.

April 28.—Appointment of Lieut. D. Balderston to act as adj. of 36th N.I. in room of Lieut. Bellow, confirmed; date 14th April.

May 2.—Lieut. and Adj. Syers, Ramghur Bat., directed to raise a levy of recruits for line at Hazaree-Baugh.

Capt. Bradley, 7th N.I., to be brig. maj. to 3d brigade from 23d Dec. 1824.

May 3.—Officiat. Assist. Surg. W. Stewart to do duty in field hosp. with south-eastern div., in room of Assist. Surg. Barber unable to join through sickness.

May 4.—Removals in Artillery. Maj. W. S. Whish from 3d bat. to horse artil., v. Boileau. Maj. R. Boileau from horse artil. to 4th bat., v. Balfour. Maj. W. Battine from 4th to 3d bat., v. Whish. Capt. G. Blake from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat., v. Kennedy from latter to former. Lieut. F. S. Sotheby from 16th comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat., v. R. G. Roberts from latter to former. Lieut. G. Twemlow from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat., v. Lawrenson. Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat., v. Crawford. Lieut. G. R. Crawford from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat., v. Twemlow. 2d Lieut. E. Buckle (late arrived) posted to 4th comp. 2d bat.

24th Regt. N.I. Lieut. A. S. Singer to be adj., v. Bird prom.

May 5.—Officiat. Assist. Surg. Vignolet appointed to Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers.

Fort William, May 13.—Messrs. S. Mallock, H. Goodwyn, and A. H. E. Boileau admitted to engineers, and promoted to ensigns.

Mr. J. Trower admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Messrs. W. H. Campbell, J. Skinner, G. Hamilton, S. Stewart, D. Ogilvy, C. Darby, R. M. Campbell, A. Horne, and A. L. Wallis admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

Mr. A. Chalmers admitted as an assist. surg.

Mr. G. Wilkie, surg., admitted temporarily as an assist. surg.

Lieut. J. P. Macdougall, 21st N.I. supernum., brought on effective strength of army commissariat department as a sub-assist. com. gen., v. Alpin transf. to depart. of adj. gen. of army.

Lieut. C. J. Lewis, 20th N.I., to be a supernum. sub-assist. com. gen., v. Macdougall.

Capt. J. C. Odell, 41st N.I., to have temp. command of Chittagong Prov. Bat., during absence of Capt. Bertram.

Head-Quarters, May 7.—Brev. Capt. Hepburn, 11th N.I., appointed to pioneers from 6th April.

Lieut. P. C. Anderson, of pioneers, appointed to 1st comp. of that corps.

May 11.—Officiat. Assist. Surg. Barber (having reported his recovery) directed to proceed to Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Stewart posted to 69th N.I. at Benares, but will remain with 1st Europ. Regt. until relieved.

Lieut. J. Macan to act as adj. to left wing of 52d N.I., during its separation from head-quarters; date 1st May.

May 12.—Lieut. Paton, of engineers, to perform duties of executive garrison eng. at Allahabad, during absence of Lieut. Irvine.

Capt. Aitken, H.M.'s 13th Light Inf., to officiate as maj. of brigade to 1st brigade of Bengal division under Sir A. Campbell, from 14th March.

Lieut. Hiff to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 67th N.I. during absence of Brev. Capt. M'Mahon; date 2d May.

Assist. Surg. Chalmers directed to proceed to Cawnpore.

May 13.—Infantry. Senior Lieut. Col. Thomas Garner to be lieutenant-col. com., in suc. to Popham dec.,

dec., with rank from 7th Nov. 1824, v. Gregory dec.—Sen. Maj. C. Peach to be lieut. col., in suc. to Garner prom., with rank from 6th Jan. 1825, v. Knight, transf. to pension estab.—Sen. Maj. J. Swinton to be lieut. col. from 2nd April 1825, v. D'Aguilar invalided.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. E. P. Gowan to be capt. of a comp., in suc. to Macalister retired, with rank from 24th Oct. 1824, v. Gramshaw prom.

2d-Lieut. J. Edwards to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to Gowan prom., with rank from 28th Dec. 1824, v. Burrows dec.

Engineers. Surpumerary Capt. E. Garstin brought on effective strength, with rank from 5th July 1822, v. Smyth ret.

41st Regt. N.I. Capt. G. Hunter to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Steel to be capt., and Ens. J. W. V. Stephen to be lieut., from 6th Jan. 1825, v. Peach, prom.

64th Regt. N.I. Capt. C. W. Brooke to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. H. Waldron to be capt., v. Birch resigned 30th May 1824, v. Ferguson prom.; and Ens. T. J. Nuthall to be lieut., from 27th Dec. 1824, v. Richardson dec.

57th Regt. N.I. Capt. E. Barton to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Herring to be capt., and Ens. E. Darvall to be lieut., from 22d April 1825, v. Swinton, prom.

The following promotions are directed, with reference to the casualties which occurred in Europe, of date prior to 1st May 1824, when the new organization of the infantry took place, with the view of placing the officers, whose rank is affected by these resignations, in the corps to which they would have been posted had the casualties been known.

12th Regt. N.I. Ens. F. Corner to be lieut. from 1st May 1824, for new organization, v. Farrer resigned.

Late 18th N.I. Lieut. J. Thomson to be capt. from 1st May 1824, v. Garner prom.—N.B. Capt. Hutchings ranks from 1st May 1824, v. Wroughton whose prom. is cancelled.

Late 17th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Hodgson to be capt. of a comp. from 1st May 1824, v. Stuart prom. from 11th July 1825, in room of Mathews, whose resignation cancels his prom.

Late 18th N.I. Ens. A. E. Campbell to be lieut. in suc. to Paterson resigned, with rank from 1st May 1824, for new organization.

31st Regt. N.I. Lieut. F. S. Wiggins to be capt. of a comp. from 25th Jan. 1826, v. J. F. Wallace dec.—Ens. W. Saurin to be lieut. from same date, v. Wiggins prom.—N.B. this cancels the prom. of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. H. Whinfield and Ens. A. Jackson in 30th N.I.

32d Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. Coventy to be capt., and Ens. W. Mitchell to be lieut., from 12th July 1824, v. Thomas resigned.

36th Regt. N.I. Ens. T. F. Fleming to be lieut. from 6th May 1825, v. Lane dec., 44th N.I.—Ens. J. Burnett to be lieut., v. Brown resigned, 1st May 1824, for new organization.

3d Regt. L.C. Supernum. Maj. B. C. Swindell brought on effective strength, v. Dunbar retired, from 26th April 1824.—Capt. S. Smith to be maj., and Lieut. E. A. Campbell to be capt., from 4th Feb. 1825, v. Swindell transf. to Inv. estab.—Lieut. J. Christie to rank from 28th May 1824, v. Thellusson retired.—Cornet J. Woore to be lieut., from 21st Sept. 1824, v. Nind dec., and Cornet D. Wiggins to be lieut., from 4th Feb. 1825, v. Campbell prom.

4th Regt. L.C. Supernum. Maj. H. Hawry brought on effective strength, v. Ridge retired, from 3d Nov. 1824.

Fort William, May 20.—Lieut. Col. J. Swinton, 57th N.I., transf. to Inv. estab.

Lieut. Col. G. Hickman, Inv. estab., to command 9th or Furruckabad Prov. Bat.

Lieut. Col. J. Swinton, Inv. estab., to be regulating officer of Invalid Jaghheedar establishment at Chittagong, v. Hickman.

Cavalry. Maj. H. Thomson to be lieut. col. from 29th April, v. Stirling dec.—Supernum. Maj. W. Dickson, 6th L.C., comes on established strength of regt., v. Thomson prom.

Infantry. Maj. S. H. Tod, to be lieut. col. from 22d April, v. Swinton transf. to Inv. estab.

63d Regt. N.I. Capt. A. Locket to be maj.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. B. Ferguson to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. W. C. Ormsby to be lieut., from 22d April, in suc. to Tod, prom.

Messrs. F. A. Miles and C. S. Reid admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Messrs. St. G. D. Showers, J. R. Lumaden, R. M. Miles, J. E. Orange, W. W. Jones, C. Apthorp, and W. Moultrie, admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Welchman performing med. duties of civil station of Tunlook, and J. B. Clapperton performing duties of Midnapore, allowed to exchange appointments.

May 24.—1st Regt. N.I. Ens. J. S. Gifford to be lieut. from 23d Aug. 1824, v. Goldney dec.—This cancels the prom. of Ens. Barclay in Sept. 1824.

May 27.—To be *Brigadiers*. Col. F. Newbery, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, for the station of Cawnpore. Col. J. McCombe, H.M.'s 14th foot, for the station of Meerut. Lieut. Col. Com. G. Richards, 50th N.I., for the district of Bundelcund.

Brig. O'Halloran will be removed from Dacca to Barrackpore on being relieved from his present charge by Brig. Gen. Shuldham.

Mr. G. T. Greene admitted to engineers, and prom. to ensign.

Mr. B. Pead admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.

Messrs. J. Fisher, E. T. Spry, G. D. Dawes, R. H. Seal, W. C. Campbell, D. Ramsay, and C. Vardon admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.

Commissariat Department. Dep. Assist. Capt. J. Taylor to be an assist. com. gen. of 2d class; Capt. W. A. Yates, from 2d to 1st class, dep. assist. com. gen. of 2d class; Sub-Assist. Lieut. H. B. Henderson to be a dep. assist. com. gen. of 2d class; and Lieut. G. Hulsh, 27th N.I., supernum., brought on effective strength of department as a sub-assist. com. gen., in suc. to C. W. Brooke prom.—Lieut. C. J. Lewis, 50th N.I., supernum., brought on strength of department, as a sub-assist. com. gen., v. J. Brooke proceeding to Europe.—Lieut. C. Chester, 23d, and Lieut. R. Birch, 24th N.I., to be supern. assist. com. gen., v. Hulsh and Lewis.

Head-Quarters, May 19.—Cornet J. G. Campbell removed from 7th to 6th L.C., from 1st May.

May 20.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Bacon to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 65th N.I., until arrival of Brev. Capt. Johnston.

EXTRA REGIMENTS.

May 21.—The following orders have been issued for carrying into effect the resolution of the Governor-General in Council.

Light Cavalry.

1st Extra Regt. to be raised at Cawnpore, and commanded by Maj. Shubrick, 1st L.C.

2d Extra Regt. to be raised at Meerut, and commanded by Maj. S. Reid, 8th L.C.

Native Infantry.

The six following regiments are to be officered in the usual manner.

1st Extra Regt. to be raised at Futtchgurh, and commanded by Lieut. Col. C. S. Fagan.

2d Extra Regt. to be raised at Cawnpore, and commanded by Maj. J. Simpson.

3d Extra Regt. to be raised at Mynpooree, and commanded by Maj. S. P. Bishop.

4th Extra Regt. to be raised at Allahabad, and commanded by Maj. E. F. Waters.

5th Extra Regt. to be raised at Benares, and commanded by Lieut. Col. Short.

6th Extra Regt. to be raised at Dinapore, and commanded by Lieut. Col. Alexander.

The following regiments are to have only three European officers each.

7th Extra Regt. to be raised at Cawnpore—Maj. Gilman, 9th N.I., to command; Capt. L. R. Stacy, 32d N.I., to be 2d in command; and Lieut. A. Spens, 5th N.I., to be adj.

8th Extra Regt. to be raised at Aizingurh—Maj. H. T. Tapp, 4th N.I., to command; Capt. Swayne,

Swayne, 5th N.I., to be 2d in command; and Lieut. R. D. White, 69th N.I., to be adj.

9th Extra Regt. to be raised at Gorruckpore—Maj. E. Simons, 2d N.I., to command; Capt. L. S. Bird, 24th N.I., to be 2d in command; and Lieut. H. Troup, 60th N.I., to be adj.

10th Extra Regt. to be raised at Juanpore—Maj. Cave, 68th N.I., to command; Capt. Benson, 11th N.I., to be 2d in command; and Lieut. A. Beatson, 2d N.I., to be adj.

11th Extra Regt. to be raised at Ghazepore—Maj. W. Wilson, 58th N.I., to command; Capt. H. T. Smith, 67th N.I., to be 2d in command; and Lieut. J. B. Fenton, 67th N.I., to be adj.

12th Extra Regt. to be raised at Buxar—Maj. — to command; Capt. T. Bolton, 68th N.I., to be 2d in command; and Lieut. F. C. Milner, 36th N.I., to be adj.

Ens. Elliott to do duty with 26th N.I., in Arracan, instead of 49th regt.

Ens. Horne to do duty with 62d regt. in Arracan.

May 23.—*Ensigns appointed to do duty.* W. H. Campbell, G. Hamilton, J. Skinner, C. Darby, W. W. Jones, J. E. Orange, J. R. Lumaden, C. Apthorp, W. Moultrie, and Willis, with 28th N.I., at Berhampore.—R. M. Campbell with 61st N.I., at Barrackpore.—G. D. Showers, Miles, with 16th ditto at Barrackpore.—R. Steuart, and D. Ogilvy with 68th ditto at Barrackpore.

May 24.—*Removals and Postings.* Lieut. Col. Hampton from 40th to 68th N.I., at Benares; Lieut. Col. G. Cooper from 98th to 34th N.I., at Seetapore; and Lieut. Col. F. V. Raper from 34th to 40th N.I.

May 25.—Appointment of Lieut. H. T. C. Kerr to act as dep. judge adv. gen. to divisions of Dinapore and Benares confirmed; date 13th March.

May 26.—Capt. J. Steel, 41st N.I., to be an offic. dep. judge adv. gen. in Dinapore and Benares divisions, v. Hamilton.

Lieut. H. Garstin, 6th L.C., to act as adj. to a detachment of troops under com. of Capt. Hearsay.

May 27.—Lieut. Platt to act as adj. to left wing of 2d N.I.

Fort William, June 3.—26th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. G. H. Johnston to be capt. of a comp. from 28th Jan., in suc. to Trotter transf. to Inv. estab.

Capt. R. Bayldon, 3d N.I., to be a dep. assist. adj. gen.

June 8.—Mr. T. Moore admitted to cav., and prom. to cornet.

Messrs. R. K. Meares, Y. Lamb, C. Wyndham, W. Platt, and A. F. Maginnis, admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensigns.

June 10.—Lieut. C. J. Cornish, 4th L.C., to be a dep. judge adv. gen. on estab., v. M'Naghten ordered to return to his regimental duty.

Lieut. C. T. Thomas, 15th N.I., to be a sub-assist. in H.C.'s stud, in suc. to Hunter prom.

Capt. W. Oliphant, of artil., to be assist. to secretary to military board in ordnance department, v. Wakefield.

Lieut. J. Wakefield, of artil., to do duty with artil. of his highness the Nizam, v. Oliphant.

Assist. surg. W. W. Hewett to perform duties of 2d assist. gar. surg. of Fort William during absence of Assist. surg. Shaw.

Head-Quarters, June 4, 1825.—Capt. Steuart, dep. judge adv. gen. of western division removed to presidency division.

Assist. surg. Wilkie directed to do duty with artil. at Dum Dum.

June 7.—Assist. Surg. Thomson directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. Hewitt relieved from charge of detachment under Lieut. Brown.

Lieut. Jackson to act as adj. to 42d regt., in room of Lieut. Liptrap, app. adj. to Chittagong Prov. Bat.

3d Regt. L.C. Lieut. H. Drummond to be adj., v. Bidin who resigns.

59th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. R. Talbot, doing duty with 2d Gr. Bat., to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. White prom.

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60th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Napleton to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. Gouldhawke who resigns appointment.

2d Gr. Bat. Lieut. I. Cooper, 2d N.I., to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Talbot who joins his own corps.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 29. Lieut. P. O'Hanlon, 1st L.C., for health.—Lieut. Edw. Carte, 63d N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Brooke, 18th N.I., for health.—May 4. Lieut. J. T. Lane, 37th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. G. Wright, 10th Madras N.I., for health.—24. Lieut. W. Reece, 10th N.I., for health.

To China.—June 3. Lieut. J. Donnelly, 18th N.I., for eight months, for health (via Singapore).

To Singapore.—May 13. Capt. W. Hodgson, 26th N.I., for eight months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 29. Maj. H. Hawtrey, for twelve months, for health (via St. Helena).

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—May 9. Capt. Waterman, 13th Lt. Inf., for health.—23. Ens. Furlong, 20th foot, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS RESPECTING THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN AND NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Fort-William, Territorial Department, 19th May, 1825.—The public are hereby informed, that no further subscriptions will be received to the 4 per cent. loan, which was opened on the 13th September, 1824; and the several officers of government, who, by the advertisement published in the *Government Gazette* of the above date, were authorized to receive subscriptions to the loan in question, are hereby prohibited from granting any further acknowledgments for subscriptions tendered under the said advertisement, after the receipt of the present notification by such officers respectively.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Gov.

Fort-William, Territorial Department, 19th May, 1825.—The holders of 4 per cent. promissory-notes of this government are hereby informed, that, until further orders, subscriptions to a 5 per cent. loan will be received from them, half in cash, and half in the said promissory notes: the conditions of the said loan to be the same as those of the 4 per cent. loan of the 13th September last, saving, in respect to the rate of interest; provided also, that the promissory-notes, issued under this advertisement, shall not be paid off before the 30th April, 1832; nor after that date, without a previous notice of three months.

Treasury-notes, now outstanding at this Presidency, will also be received at par, in subscription to the said loan.

The several public officers, who were authorized to receive subscriptions to the

loan of the 13th September last, will also receive the subscriptions to this loan, and will be guided by the advertisements relative to the said loan, in so far as the same may be applicable.

It is also hereby notified, that, until orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the contrary are received and notified in the *Government Gazette* of this Presidency, the proprietors of promissory-notes, issued under this advertisement, shall receive payment of the interest on those securities, at their option, in cash; or (excepting as hereinafter excepted) in bills on the hon. Court, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta sicca rupee, and payable twelve months after date; provided, however, that no bill shall be demandable for a less sum than 250 Calcutta sicca rupees, or twenty-five pounds sterling.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Gov.

Fort-William, Territorial Department, 19th May, 1825.—It is hereby notified, that the agents of absentee-proprietors of the 4 per cent. loan-paper, are permitted to subscribe the notes of their constituents to the 5 per cent. loan this day advertised, on payment of a cash-subscription, equal in amount to the 4 per cent. loan-paper held by them. They will be entitled to receive a new note, of an amount equal to that of the 4 per cent. loan note, transferred, in the name of the absentee-proprietor, and a note, in their own or any other name they choose, for the cash-subscription.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Gov.

NEWSPAPER BROILS.

It is painful to find that the dissensions between the editors of the *Hurkaru* and *John Bull* have produced more unpleasant results than could be anticipated. It appears that Mr. Macnaghten, as editor of the *Hurkaru*, made certain severe remarks upon the conduct of Capt. Husband, in the affair detailed in our last number, which provoked from that officer the following letter:—

Fort-William, April 7.

"SIR: In addressing you on the only occasion which could ever have warranted my having any communication with you, after the view I had taken of your conduct, I have to request that you will desist from making the public press the medium of any remarks upon my character. You ought to be aware, that the character and honour of an officer are public property, and that there is an express article of war before which they may at any time be ar-

raigned: at present you have only dared to stamp it with inconsistency; but this, Sir, is a shade which you must be called upon to remove. My reasons for refusing to take my friend, Mr. Greenlaw, out against you, I acknowledge your right to demand, and will never withhold them, when I consider the occasion justifies their expression. You suffered yourself, as editor of the *Hurkaru* newspaper, as a Lieutenant of the Hon. Company's military service, and Deputy Judge-Advocate on the staff of the army, to be designated a "crest-fallen bully," a "bravo," and a man held forth as capable of breaking the first of human and divine laws, without that notice of them which every just and sensitive mind ought to have taken; and I also say, that if your own private feelings suffered you to pass them over, far other conduct was called for to uphold the character and dignity of your profession: on this ground I stand or fall. Mr. Greenlaw's life, and what was far dearer to him, his honour, was in my keeping; and his family had a right to demand of me that they should be inseparable unto death. You have made some insinuations as to my conduct whilst conferring with Mr. Neave on this affair. I am happy to say, that we were mutual and impartial in all our conferences, but the particular nature of them I cannot make public, consistently with the rules customary on such occasions, in breach of confidence and privacy; but Neave's conduct, on this or any other occasion, needs no expression of admiration from me.

"I think it necessary also to add (and I shall furnish Mr. Greenlaw with a document to the same effect), that his anxiety to meet you was frequently expressed to me, but that I declined, in such case, to accompany him to the field.

I remain, Sir, obediently yours,

"P. B. HUSBAND,

"Capt. of H. M.'s 87th Regt.

"To Lieut. Macnaghten, Dep. Judge-Adv., and Editor of the Bengal *Hurkaru* newspaper."

To this Mr. Macnaghten replied as follows:—

Calcutta, Thursday, April 7, 2 o'clock.

"SIR: I have this moment received your letter, and have but a brief answer to give it. I despise all your threats, and shall publish what I please on my own responsibility. As your conduct is laid before the public in my statement of today, so it shall remain, unless any measures of your own may place it in a more favourable light. As the friend of Mr. Greenlaw, a man long since branded with falsehood, and now with cowardice, you thought proper to throw a most unjustifiable imputation on my character; but I, of course, considered that you were au-

thorized to act as you thought would be most advantageous to him. You compelled me to appeal to the public; and, before I can take any further notice of you, I must learn whether the judgment of that public, on your conduct, will warrant my considering you more worthy of my personal notice, than you were pleased to think me of Mr. Greenlaw's. I have made no allusion to any part of your conference with Mr. Neave, which was not fairly before me; and as for your furnishing Mr. Greenlaw with a certificate of his anxiety to meet me, it is an affair of your own; but his practice must conform a little more with his theory, before I pay any attention to so unusual a document.

"P. S.—You say I have only dared to pronounce you inconsistent. If I have occasion to notice you in a public manner again, you will probably find that, in confining your conduct to inconsistency, I was rather merciful than timorous; and the moment you say (other than in your character of Mr. Greenlaw's second) that my character, as an officer and a gentleman, is in the least degree stained, I shall pronounce that you have uttered an infamous falsehood.

"R. A. McN."

An interview between Capt. Husband and Mr. Macnaghten was the consequence of this correspondence, the occurrences of which occasion are detailed by both parties as follows:—

Statement of Mr. Macnaghten.

"While sitting this morning in the *Hurkaru* Library, I was informed that two officers desired to see me, and in going into another room, I found Captain Husband and Mr. Kennelly. The former had my statements in his hand, and in great agitation asked me if I acknowledged them. I replied that I did. He then looked around, and saying, 'There are witnesses here, I desire to speak to you privately,' he and his friend accompanied me into another room. I expressed a wish to have a gentleman on my own part, but Capt. Husband said, 'I hope you do not think we mean to take any unfair advantage of you.' I, of course, made no further objection on that score, and Capt. H. then said, in a most furious manner, 'Will you meet me, Sir? Do not be in a passion; will you meet me?' I replied that I should send him a written answer, and that it was certainly not I who was in a passion. He said he would have a verbal one, and I then observed that he must clear up his inconsistency in refusing to let Mr. Greenlaw meet me, and yet agreeing to do so himself. He replied, that he now gave me an opportunity of clearing my character: on which I observed, that I never considered it stained; and that I

must farther consider whether I could at present, with propriety, meet him. He was now perfectly furious, and calling me a coward, and several other names, with the quickness of lightning struck me a blow on the head with his fist. I instantly turned to his friend, and bade him witness the foul transaction, so much in accordance with Capt. Husband's whole conduct, who took the greatest care to prevent the presence of any one on my part, though he had a person with him, and though he is a man of twice my bodily power in all respects. I merely make make this statement now to meet any others that may be sent abroad. Of course I cannot degrade myself by taking any other step than reporting the foregoing conduct to the Commander-in-chief, as Capt. Husband has rendered himself totally unworthy of my personal notice. It must be obvious to every one that, coming in the manner he did, and inveigling me into a private room, on the assurance that no unfair advantage should be taken of me, Capt. Husband had premeditated this foul assault—driven to the desperate act by the goadings of self-reproach for the unworthy part which he had previously acted. I leave it to the honour of Mr. Kennelly himself to say whether I could have been prepared to expect such an occurrence (I trust Mr. Kennelly did not himself expect it, when he concurred in my entering a room in such a manner, and heard the assurance given by Capt. Husband), and certainly the Captain acted throughout more with the desperation of a ruined man, than the coolness and gentlemanly manner of a brave and honourable one. I would not for the world have so assailed Mr. Greenlaw, and how much Capt. Husband may have added to his stock of courage by the affair, I leave the officers of his own regiment to determine. The man of true honour never seeks for privacy; but the glaring and distorted countenance of Capt. Husband, and the agitation of his bulky frame, evinced the despair under which his mind was working. I ought to have observed, that Capt. Husband refused to send his name on his arrival, which was another proof of his unworthy intention, because I never should have gone to him alone, and to get me alone was his unmanly object. On hearing him calling me a coward, and wishing to tear the coat off my back, with a great deal of other similar language, Mr. Smith, who, attracted by his violent noise, had just entered the room, told him, in reply to an appeal to him, whether I did not look like a coward, that his own (Capt. Husband's) appearance (Mr. Smith was not then aware of what had happened) more resembled that of a coward; but on seeing two people in the room, the Captain

retired with more discretion than he had at first demonstrated.

"R. A. MACNAGHTEN."
"Calcutta, April 11."

Statement of Capt. Husband.

"The following is the substance of a conversation which took place in the Hurkaru Library, and the room adjoining, in which, I believe, Mr. Macnaghten, and his friend Mr. Smith, usually sit, viz.—On reaching the library, Capt. Kennelly sent in his name to Lieut. Macnaghten. On a person coming out, Capt. Kennelly addressed him—"Mr. Macnaghten, I presume."—Answer: "Yes; I am Mr. Macnaghten."—Capt. Kennelly: "Allow me to introduce Capt. Husband to you."—Capt. Husband: "Are you the author of these statements?"—Lieut. Macnaghten: "I am."—Capt. Husband: "Will you withdraw them from circulation as publicly as you have put them forth."—Answer: "No, not now; I can't at present."—Capt. Husband (looking round): "There are too many witnesses here. Have you no private room?"—Mr. Macnaghten: "I must have a friend."—Capt. Husband: "You cannot suppose there will be any advantage taken."—On entering the room, Capt. Husband again said, "Are you, Sir, the author of these statements?"—Answer: "I am."—Capt. Husband: "Then I insist on your withdrawing them. They contain aspersions on my character, and they must and shall be removed."—Mr. M.: "You have attacked my character as an officer and a gentleman, in not allowing Greenlaw—(correcting himself) Mr. Greenlaw to meet me."—Capt. Husband: "If I have done so, I am ready now to give you an opportunity of wiping off the stain. Will you meet me?"—Mr. Macnaghten: "I'll consider of it."—Capt. Husband: "There is no time for consideration now—will you meet me?"—Answer: "I cannot at present."—Capt. Husband: "You must meet me."—Mr. Macnaghten: "I will send you an answer in writing."—Capt. Husband: "Mr. Macnaghten, I will have no shuffling or evasion here; will you or will you not meet me?"—Mr. Macnaghten: "No—no."—Capt. Husband: "You base coward; you disgrace to manhood; and the coat you wear—take that!"—Mr. Macnaghten (appealing to Capt. Kennelly): "I call upon you to witness that."—Capt. Kennelly: "I'll witness it."—Mr. Macnaghten (appealing to Capt. Husband): "You promised that there should be no unfair advantage taken."—Capt. Husband: "Nor has there, you cowardly scoundrel; it's man to man. You base coward, had you your red coat on, I would tear it from your back, and throw it in shreds on the floor. Capt. Kennelly, look at that man—did you ever see coward more

completely stamped on a man's face than on that fellow's?"—Capt. Kennelly: "Never."—Mr. Smith about this time came into the room, interposed, and said, "I think you look as much like a coward."—Capt. Kennelly immediately replied: "Come along, Husband, you have nothing to say to that fellow."—This is in substance all that happened. I must declare, that Mr. Greenlaw's name was never mentioned by me in this affair; and it was my character which that wasp had dared to assail, and I personally resented it.

"The hint at unfair advantage is false. Mr. Smith was in the room when I entered: it was a room, as every person who saw it can testify, with three or four open doors; Mr. Smith, and all the Hurkaru establishment, were outside, and Capt. Kennelly saw that there was no unfair advantage. "Man to man" was my very expression; and, on a hint from the trembling coward, I desired Capt. Kennelly to leave the room; but Capt. Kennelly interfered, I am happy to say, and prevented my proceeding further. Mr. Macnaghten first saw me in the long-room of the establishment, and I observing many writers there, was struck with the impropriety of a personal altercation with Mr. Macnaghten before them, and therefore asked for another room. I have done with him, and henceforth I have no communication with him unless he molests me; for I never yet saw a man, who, like him, could not lift a finger in defence of every thing that is dear to man.

"P. B. HUSBAND."

"Tuesday morning, April 12."

"I was present during the whole of this conversation, and am ready to swear to the correctness of what is written herein. I never saw a man in my life who appeared so totally devoid of courage.

"JAMES KENNELLY,

"Lieut. H. M. 87th Regt.

and Brevet Captain."

"These transactions have led to two Courts-martial, on Lieut. Macnaghten, and Capt. Husband, the results of which are given in a preceding page.

MR. TROTTER'S AGENCY SCHEME.

On Tuesday morning a numerous meeting of civil and military servants at the Presidency took place, in conformity with the notice published in our last, when the establishment of an agency on the principle proposed by Mr. Trotter was discussed, and pronounced highly expedient. After the particulars of the plan had been formally laid before the meeting, a committee was appointed for the purpose of addressing Government upon some preliminary points of importance.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz. April 28.

We

We understand that the address to Government, relative to the new agency projected by Mr. Trotter, is in a state of great forwardness, and that in the view of the subject taken by the committee, many objections that have been started will be entirely removed.—[Ibid. May 13.

We are happy to be able to inform the public, that three-fourths of the service having already notified their assent to the terms of the Civil Fund, the scheme will be immediately commenced upon. Only five dissents have been received. It is, we understand, confidently anticipated that full seven-eighths of the service will subscribe to the fund.—[India Gaz. June 27.

AFFAIRS OF CABAAL.

Pushawar.—The *Shums-ul Ukbar* newspaper says, that one of the messengers of Yar Mahamood Khaun's, resident of Pushawar, lately informed him, that an army from Cabaal, some days ago, halted at Jallalabad, and after encamping for a short time only, proceeded towards a place four miles from the former, in order to purchase such necessary articles as were required for their camp; but meeting with opposition from the zemindars, they desperately fought for some time, till at last, finding themselves unable to conquer them by arms, they set fire to the city, and thus reduced it to ashes.—[Koonwoody, April 16.

THE LATE RAMDULLOI-DAY.

The melancholy duty of noticing the deaths of individuals who have, in any of the various walks of life, risen to note and eminence in society, is so often relieved by the pleasing task of pointing to the virtues and integrity that distinguished them in life, as to rescue human nature from much of the obloquy and reproach, that the misanthrope and cynic would throw upon it. The pleasure of this latter task is enhanced, when, in noticing the decease of a native Hindoo gentleman like the late Baboo Ramdulloi-Day, we can so conscientiously bear our testimony to the upright and sterling good conduct which distinguished his life, and rewarded his exertions to rise above the fortune to which he was born. On the 1st of April, at the advanced age of seventy-three, this highly-respected member of the Native Society departed this life. He had, by superior intelligence, and assiduity to business for a long course of years, raised himself to very great wealth and opulence; and, during the last twenty-six years of his useful and active life, he filled the situation of banyan to one of the principal houses of agency of Calcutta, in a manner to secure for him the highest respect and approbation of his employers. The integrity and liberality with which he conducted his dealings, secured to him,

at the same time, the esteem of all classes. Besides being personally well known to the mercantile and most of the other European Residents of Calcutta, Ramdulloi-Day's character was understood and duly appreciated in other parts of the world, particularly in the United States of America, where he had many respectable correspondents; and it is, perhaps, not the least important testimony to his unostentatious merits, that he had acquired, in a conspicuous degree, the good-will and regard of his own countrymen; to the juniors of whom, in the same and in every line of life, we cannot give a better advice, than to emulate the example of Ramdulloi-Day. Ramdulloi died, as he had lived, in the profession of the Brahminical faith: but bigotry formed no part of his character; and, although he left two widows behind him, it will be pleasing to the friends of humanity to hear, that they had not been taught by him to believe it a duty to follow him to another world, through the cruel and revolting path of the *Suttee*.—[India Gaz.

AFFAIRS OF BHURTPORE.

Meerut, May 8.—The troops have all returned from Muttra, the Bhurtpore business being amicably settled.

Delhi, May 7.—General Ochterlony arrived here yesterday, having quashed the domestic squabbles at Bhurtpore.—[Cal. John Bull.

SIR D. OCHTERLONY.

It is said that the veteran general, Sir David Ochterlony, has resigned his appointment as political agent and resident at Delhi. The gallant old soldier is spoken of as meditating a visit to England, by the ships of the next season.—[Cal. John Bull, May 16.

HURRICANE AT CHITTAGONG.

Extract of a letter from Chittagong, dated June 4:—

"The gale was at its height about half-past four, when the greatest damage was unquestionably sustained; and the wonder is now, that a single place was left standing, from the weight and velocity of the wind; as it is, no bungalow or house has escaped, and many of the former, so neat but the previous day, are lying shapeless masses on the ground. The greater part of my verandah was lifted completely off, several venetians in the southern room shivered to atoms, and not an out-house left, save the stable, which was under shelter of a hill; my other bungalows have been pretty well served; but the new one, which I had but just finished, stands solitary, with the loss of two verandahs. The rain came so sharp, that the people were literally blinded, and

unable to save any thing when exposed. The barometer stood 29° 18'; thermometer, 80°. At four, A. M., when it cleared up sufficiently to admit of an inspection, it was melancholy to look upon the wretchedness that presented itself; scarcely a native house left in the bazar, and, from the tide being dammed up by the force of the breeze, the whole were inundated. Four brigs in the river were dismantled and ashore, and most of the small craft were sunk. The whole of the Native Field Hospital was unroofed, and the chopper, although it fell inside, most fortunately caused no accident. All around is one sheet of water, and famine, with her train of attendants is, I fear much, not far off. Many of the cattle were drowned, and they are now dying rapidly from want of herbage. On a shoal of the mouth of the river we distinguished the hull of what has been a fine vessel, the masts have been cut away, and she lies on her side, a yielding prey to the ruthless waves. God only knows the extent of the loss; but every ship that was at sea on this coast in the fearful night, must have suffered, as the wind was blowing directly on the land, and there is no friendly port where they could have run for and found a shelter. Large and noble trees, the very pride of the forest, were plucked up by the roots, and laid for ever prostrate. The oldest inhabitant here remembers nothing equal to it, and the natives assert that nothing equal in severity has ever before occurred; in the lower lands about Backergunge the scene must be even more painful to behold, and I trust the reports will awaken the philanthropist of your good city, to the importance and necessity of a subscription, to relieve a state of unexampled misery. The season for bamboos and grass is long past, and most of the natives will be without food or covering; our most excellent magistrate, ever alive to the call of suffering humanity, has been indefatigable in making arrangements for temporary relief; but the ruin is so general, that his means and exertions will but little avail, unless properly and promptly backed. Last night was quiet, but the whole of this morning we have had the weather rainy and blustering. The flood tide is now at its utmost height, and a higher one I never saw; the whole country inundated as far as the eye can reach."

FIRE AT SULKEA.

We endeavoured to ascertain yesterday the particulars of, and the extent of the injury done by the fire at Sulkea. We understood that it first commenced in the house of a washerman, who appears ignorant of the circumstance connected with its origination. From the contiguous situation of the native huts, it soon spread

its ravages; and, after demolishing the whole of the Sulkea Bazaar, the destructive element communicated itself to the Company's salt-golahs, and in a very short time burnt the whole of the large huts which covered the salt, together with the greatest part of the gunny-bags which contained it, giving the whole an appearance afterwards of so many large heaps of sand. It next reached a large puckah-godown, where cotton bales were deposited, and burnt it to the ground. After committing such general devastation, the fire continued its ravages to an alarming extent, burning down several upper-roomed brick buildings which intercepted its progress, and unhousing a great portion of the inhabitants of Howrah; but the injury sustained we believe to be small, in proportion to what might have occurred, had not the active exertions of some meritorious gentlemen been instrumental in extinguishing it: for, when they proffered their assistance, we understand it had caught another large godown, containing cotton, which adjoins others. There are only two fire-engines at Sulkea; but they are, we believe, sufficient to put down any fire at its commencement, if they are employed as they should be. In the present instance, one of those high huts, built purposely to look out for fires, was a few yards distant from the house of the man from whence it originated; and the plea, a want of sufficient water, which is generally urged by the men employed on such occasions, could not possibly be made, as the river was close by. Three or four engines were sent over from Calcutta yesterday, to extinguish the remaining sparks of the fire.—[Hurkaru, April 27.]

SIR CHARLES GREY.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Grey, landed in the forenoon of the 29th June, at Chaudpaul Ghaut; and, in the afternoon, his lordship took his seat on the bench under the usual salutes."

THE LATE MR. G. CRUTTENDEN.

The friends of the late Mr. George Cruttenden will be glad to hear, that the monumental tablet to his memory, to be erected in, and intended for St. John's Cathedral, of Calcutta, has been commenced on by Mr. Westmacott, one of the first artists in England; and the design of it, in the opinion of many good judges, is said to be eminently beautiful and appropriate.

Mr. W. has promised that it shall be ready for transmission to this country by October next, which, as all artists claim a right to put up their works for one season at the royal exhibition, appears to be as early as could be expected.—[Cal. John Bull, April 28.]

CHURRUCK

CHURRUCK POOJAH.

On Monday evening last the abominable festival of Churruck Poojah was celebrated in the usual manner on the Circular Road; and, although the lacerated and mangled state of the bodies of the idolators was revolting to the feelings of humanity, we perceived a great many Christian gentlemen and ladies who had attended to witness the disgusting spectacle. The infatuated Hindoo, as is usual, had four prongs, resembling large fish-hooks, through the flesh of his back, by which his whole frame was suspended; while he was swung round by a lever of about twenty or twenty-five feet high, distributing among the motley crowd pigeons and cocoa-nuts.

This festival, we understand, is not consonant with the Hindoo religion; if so, blame must be attached to those who possess some degree of control over the lower class of natives. Why do not the respectable natives deprecate it, and scout the practice of lacerating and wounding bodies, when no part of their Shastras enjoin such a system? If they are not the first in expressing their hatred of such abominable practices, we positively do not know who ought to be.—[Ben. Hurk. April 13.]

The following curious occurrence is stated in the *Samachar Chandrika* (a native newspaper), to have happened through this festival:—

On Saturday, the 28th of Choitro, at night, a horrible self-murder was performed by the son of Rann Mohun Bose, of Furrushdanga, a boy of about twelve years of age. The deceased intreated his father and family to be allowed to go to Chinsurah to see the *tamasah*, which takes place every year on the three days of the Churruck Poojah feast, but he was not allowed to satisfy his curiosity. This being a source of great sorrow to him, he came out of the house when he found the family had retired to rest, and proceeded to a solitary place, where he suspended himself by the neck, and was found a corpse the following morning. This became a subject of great sorrow to his family, particularly to his father, who now repents not having allowed him to satisfy his curiosity.

CHINSURAH.

We understand that Chinsurah will tomorrow be made over to commissioners, authorised by the British Government to receive it, according to the terms of the late treaty.—[Cal. John Bull, May 3.]

EAST-INDIANS' CLUB.

The first meeting of the East-Indians' Dinner Club was held last Friday evening (April 8), at the Town Hall; a spirit of

friendly feeling and harmony characterised the evening's entertainment. After the work of mastication had been concluded, the following toasts were given, prefaced as follows by the president:

1. Gentlemen,—As we are, I am sure, all faithful subjects of his Majesty King George the IVth, the first toast we must in due loyalty drink, is, "THE KING."

2. Gentlemen,—I will now give you, "The East-India Company and all their Governments. May all inequitable and uncharitable restrictions be speedily removed; and may all British subjects every where be admitted to the attainment of equal privileges."

3. Gentlemen,—The next toast, I will propose, is one to those to whom we owe all the endearments of life:—

"The ladies, of course, and especially including our own country-women."

4. I will now give you one more toast, which, though the last I may have to propose, is of the first importance.

"The East-India Club.—May it flourish in spite of all opposition, and may it minutely be productive of the most beneficial results."

Some of the gentlemen entertained the company with excellent songs, and conviviality continued to be maintained till about one o'clock in the morning, when the members retired."

We unfortunately happen not to be a member of the club, and this circumstance will, we hope, plead in excuse of our being at present so brief. What fine speeches passed on the occasion, or who were the distinguished orators, we cannot tell, nor has any kind mortal supplied us with information on this score. Dr. Paris Dick, said, at a former meeting, "In a society of this kind we might confer and converse openly and fearlessly on every subject which peculiarly influences us." But if these fine sayings are not recorded even in the ephemeral columns of a newspaper, but suffered to be a mere *vox et preterea nihil*, the public, at least the East-Indian part of it, will join us in lamenting the deficiency.

It was remarked by one of the editors of the Calcutta newspapers, that as the society were almost confident that their utmost endeavours would fail in the erection of such a stately edifice as the Town Hall, the utility of imposing a hundred rupees on every member, as entrance money, did not exist. Whether they have abided by this suggestion or not we are not aware, but we would certainly recommend them to take it into consideration at the next meeting, if they have not done so already, unless, indeed, they are determined that some building, even of a Gothic structure, should perpetuate the distinction which has been drawn between East-Indians and Europeans.—[Ben. Hurk.]

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

JUNE 18, 1825.

Twenty-fifth Annual Examination, holden
in June 1825.

PERSIAN.	Date of Admission into College.	Number of Lec- tures attended this Term.	Period of attend- ance on Lectures.
<i>First Class.</i>			
1. Udney*	Nov. 1824	40	5 1
2. Piddcock*	Nov. 1824	36	5 1
3. Edmonstone*	April 1825	13	1 3
4. Robinson*	Nov. 1824	24	5 1
5. Wells	May 1824	21	10 0
6. Beale	Oct. 1824	35	6 1
<i>Second Class.</i>			
7. Alexander	Nov. 1824	29	5 1
8. Taylor	Oct. 1824	41	6 1
9. Torrens	Oct. 1824	28	6 1
10. Tyler	Oct. 1824	27	6 1
11. Ogilvie	Oct. 1824	33	6 1
12. Becher	Oct. 1824	22	6 1
<i>Third Class.</i>			
13. Smith	Dec. 1824	32	5 0
14. Stainforth	Nov. 1824	20	5 1
15. Bury	May 1825	2	0 1
16. Gordon	May 1825	2	0 1
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>			
Plowden, sick	May 1825	—	—
<i>HINDOOSTANEE.</i>			
<i>First Class.</i>			
1. Wells	May 1824	32	10 0
2. Ogilvie	Oct. 1824	39	6 1
3. Tyler	Oct. 1824	32	6 2
<i>Second Class.</i>			
4. Torrens	Oct. 1824	31	6 1
5. Taylor	Oct. 1824	39	6 1
6. Becher	Oct. 1824	29	6 1
<i>BENGALIEE.</i>			
<i>First Class.</i>			
1. Stainforth	Nov. 1824	30	5 3
2. Alexander	Nov. 1824	31	5 2
3. Edmonstone	April 1825	12	1 3
4. Smith	Dec. 1824	32	5 0
<i>Second Class.</i>			
5. Gordon	May 1825	2	0 1
6. Bury	May 1825	2	0 1
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>			
Plowden, sick	May 1825	—	—

By order of the Council of the College.

D. RUDDELL, Secretary C. C.

* Have received medals of merit.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

May 29. Rockingham, Beach, from London.—
June 4. Waterloo, Alsager, from London, and
Grenada, Anderson, from Madras.—5. Asia, Stead,
from London and New South Wales.—6. Sealby
Castle, Newell, and Royal George, Timins, from
London.—11. Pagoda (American), Brewster, from
Boston.—28. Bengal, McLeod, from Liverpool.—
29. Lady Campbell, Irvine, from London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND
DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 31. At Futtchghur, Mrs. Westropp, of
a daughter.
April 10. At Agra, the lady of Capt. G. Godley,
of a son.
14. At Mooradabad, the lady of N. J. Hather,
Esq., judge and magistrate, of a daughter.
18. At Saugor, Mrs. C. Turton, of a son.
19. At Mahraje Gunge, Purneah, the wife of
Mr. David Munro, indigo planter, of a daughter.
23. At Jessore, Mrs. J. M. Thomas, of a son.
24. At Balasore, the lady of W. Hunt, Esq., of
a daughter.
25. At Commercolly, the lady of Chas. Cary,
Esq., civil service, of a son.
26. The lady of E. R. Croser, Esq., of a son.
May 3. At Burdwan, the lady of James Ar-
strong, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
4. At Benares, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq.,
civil service, of a daughter.
5. At Ishapore, the lady of Maj. Gallovey, agent
for gunpowder, of a daughter.
6. Mrs. F. Paschoud, of a daughter.
7. At Soanepore, Kishnaghar, the lady of J.
M. Deverinne, Esq., of a daughter.
9. At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. A. Brown,
1st Europ. regt., of a daughter.
— The lady of W. Anley, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. R. Perkins, of a daughter.
11. Mrs. F. Rodriguez, jun., of a son.
12. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. James
Pearson, 65th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Kodergee, on board the Larkins, the lady
of Major Hawtrey, 4th L.C., of a daughter.
13. The lady of Mr. T. B. Bennet, H.C.'s ma-
rine, of a son.
14. At Barrackpore, the lady of Henry Cooke,
jun., Esq., of a son.
— In Fort William, the lady of G. H. Cox,
Esq., 62d regt., of a daughter.
15. The lady of Maj. Bryant, judge adv. gen., of
a son.
— The lady of R. Saunders, Esq., civil service,
of a daughter.
17. At Dacca, the lady of Brig. Gen. Dunkin,
C.B., of a son.
18. In Rohilkund, the lady of Lieut. Col. P.
Comyn, commanding 53d N.I., of a daughter.
24. At Chuprah, Zillah Sarun, the lady of J. C.
Brown, Esq., civil service, of a son.
27. Mrs. A. Jewell, jun., of a daughter.
28. At Chowringhee, the lady of the Rev. T. N.
Stevens, district chaplain of Dinapore, of a son.
29. Mrs. J. Sinclair, of a daughter.
30. Mrs. A. De Lougerede, of a daughter.
June 1. At Purneah, the lady of W. Wollen,
Esq., civil service, of a son.
4. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Capt. Barnard,
51st N.I., of a son.
7. At Dacca, the lady of John Drew, Esq., C.S.,
of a son.
— At Chandernagore, the lady of M. Pariaet, of
a son.
8. The lady of E. C. Matthias, Esq., of H.M.'s
44th regt., of a still-born son.
10. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Vin-
cent, of a son.
11. The lady of R. Hunter, Esq., civil service,
of a son.
13. The lady of Alex. Colvin, Esq., of a son.
14. At Hallygunge, the lady of C. Paton, Esq.,
of a daughter.
15. Mrs. Forestry, of a daughter.
— At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. Smalpage,
major of brigade, of a daughter.
18. At Kidderpore, Mrs. D. Shearman, of a son.
— On board the ship Heroine, off Culpoe, Mrs.
Capt. Davidson, of a son.
— The lady of Philip Peard, Esq., of a son.
— In Fort William, the lady of Capt. W. R.
Costley, barrack master, of a son.
22. Mrs. R. Kerr, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At Ghazepore, J. G. Gordon, Esq.,
to Miss Don.
26. At Cuttack, Mr. J. Wickens to Miss E.
Underwood.
May 2. At Barrackpore, Lieut. interp. and quart.
mast. F. E. Manning, 16th N.I., to Miss F. M.
Whip.

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Wiggins, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Wiggins,
Bengal establishment.
3. At Muttra, John Lord, Esq., superintending
surgeon Bengal establishment, to Mrs. Caroline
Ferris, widow of the late Major Ferris, Bengal
artillery.
7. Mr. A. Phillips to Miss A. Pereira, niece of
Mr. G. Gill.
17. At Chinsurah, the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, Ne-
therland missionary, to Miss H. Herklots, fifth
daughter of G. Herklots, Esq.
18. At St. John's Cathedral, W. R. Fitzgerald,
Esq., Bengal engineers, to Sarah, eldest daughter
of the late R. Fulcher, Esq.
23. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Samuel Wood,
assistant judicial department, to Miss Jane Hair.
25. Mr. G. Ackland to Miss E. D. Hudson.
— G. Rochfort, Esq., Allipore, to Miss M. A.
Hodges, daughter of the late Capt. Hodges, Ben-
gal cavalry.
28. Mr. J. Luis to Miss B. Hendrick.
June 2. At St. John's Cathedral, W. Rees, Esq.,
surveyor general's office, to Sophia, only daugh-
ter of the late J. B. Plucker, Esq.
A. At Agra, Mr. T. Lyons, of the Agra custom-
house, to Miss E. Hyde.
10. Mr. T. Benson to Miss M. Mathews.
— Mr. W. Hall to Miss A. F. Calcraft.
15. Mr. E. Billon to Miss M. Cumberland.
16. Mr. G. Stone to Miss E. De Courcy.
20. At St. John's Cathedral, John Cox, Esq.,
to Anna Frances, third daughter of the late Col.
C. Briceuske, of the Bengal establishment.
— At the Cathedral, H. Osborn, Esq., to Mrs.
L. Exshaw, relict of the late Lieut. J. Exshaw,
Bengal N.I.
24. At the Cathedral, Mr. John Ellis, an assis-
tant in the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co., to
Miss C. Keys, second daughter of the late M.
Keys, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey.
25. James Handle, Esq., to Isabella Maria,
only daughter of the late S. Blackburn, Esq.

DEATHS.

April 11. At Almorah, Robert Francis, son of
Capt. J. Mearns.
16. At Muttra, Arthur Lysaght, infant son of
Lieut. Pennafather, 3d L.C.
— In Fort William, the infant daughter of Ens.
Hurt, royal regt.
24. At Benharpore, John Hyde, Esq., of Man-
chester.
26. At Dacca, Margaret Ellen, youngest daugh-
ter of Capt. E. Sneyd.
28. At Kidderpore, R. C. Rosco, Esq., aged
65 years, a native of Scotland.
— At Kurnaul, Lieut. Col. R. G. Sterling, 4th
L.C.
28. Mr. Thomas Williams.
May 1. Master M. Bailendreu, aged 16.
2. Mr. J. D. Poirat, indigo planter, aged 59.
3. Drowned while bathing in a tank at Tangrah,
Mr. C. Burlin, aged 22, son of Dr. Burlin.
4. Mrs. C. Sweeting, relict of the late Mr.
Sweeting, branch pilot, aged 38.
— Lieut. J. T. Lane, 37th N.I., aged 29.
7. At Ghazepore, Alice Sophia, infant daughter
of George Webb, Esq., surgeon 1st Europ. regt.
8. Mr. H. Murray, of an apoplectic fit, aged 32.
— Mr. James Wright, aged 35.
— Mrs. Ann Wardlaw, aged 35.
9. At Soanepore, Kishnaghar, the infant
daughter of J. M. Deverinne, Esq.
11. At Proms, Lieut. A. Thomson, Bengal
artillery.
12. Mrs. S. Breton, aged 21.
13. At Muttra, Johanna, infant daughter of
Capt. C. Godby, 36th N.I.
15. E. C. Austin, youngest daughter of Mr. H.
Austin, aged five years.
17. Sophia Henrietta, infant daughter of Mr.
W. Sinclair.
18. Mr. James Ravenscroft, successor to Taver
and Co., aged 27.
21. At Dinapore, of the cholera, Mrs. Broad-
bent, wife of Capt. Broadbent, dep. assist. ad-
gen. Dinapore division.
22. At Meerut, Lieut. W. Beveridge, invalid
captain.
— At Darowley factory, Mr. John Edie, late an
assistant to J. McIntire, Esq.
23. At Dinapore, Robert Harvey, infant son of
Capt. Marshall, Bengal artillery.
— Master J. F. Tulloh, second son of the late
James Tulloh, Esq., aged 15.
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24. At Entally, Mr. H. Fowles, aged 33, late of
Gyah, near Patna.
— At Dacca, Mrs. P. S. D'Rosario, aged 25.
25. Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, the lady of Mr.
John Thomas, aged 32.
June 2. Mr. James Hill, late branch pilot, aged
about 80.
3. The lady of Capt. Alex. Horsburgh, 40th
regt. N.I.
8. In the fort, Laura Louisa, youngest child of
Capt. Tronson, H.M.'s 13th L.I.
— James Edwin, infant son of Mr. P. Pereira.
— At Bauleah Residency, Anne Maria, daugh-
ter of R. B. Berney, Esq., civil service, aged 14
months.
6. At Cooly bazar, Lieut. Col. H. R. Browne,
H.M.'s 87th or Prince's own Irish regiment, aged
24.
7. Mrs. F. Webster, the lady of Capt. James
Webster, aged 34.
— At Dacca, George John, infant son of J.
Mackay, Esq.
8. At Lucknow, Richard Raper, son of Capt.
R. Home.
9. At Kurnaul, Cornet J. Jackson, 4th L.C.
11. At Arracan, Ensign R. E. Blackburn, late
of 42d N.I.
— At Chowringhee, Edward, infant son of
Major Bryant, judge adv. gen.
— At Sulkea, Henry Blundell, Esq., civil ser-
vice, aged 30.
12. At Serampore, Rhoda Emma, infant daugh-
ter of Lieut. Col. A. Richards, commanding in
Assam.
13. H. Webster, Esq., of the firm of Collier
and Webster, attorneys at law, aged 32.
— At Allahabad, Lieut. Col. A. Campbell, 32d
N.I.
— The infant son of Alex. Colvin, Esq.
17. Capt. Wm. Garden, aged 52.
18. At Chitragong, Capt. W. H. Hays, 54th N.I.
22. Catherine, wife of Mr. John Harris, aged 22.
27. Mrs. Ann Perkins, wife of Mr. J. R. Per-
kins, dancing master, aged 27.
28. Lieut. C. S. Marriott, of the invalid estab.,
aged 29.
Late. At sea, on his way to Rangoon, Mr. R.
H. Roberdeau.
— On his passage from Dasso to Sourabaya, C.
P. Grant, Esq., second son of the late L. Grant,
Esq., aged 24.
— On board the Carn Brea Castle, at sea, Lieut.
Col. Com. James Garner, 31st N.I.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1825.—The
hon. the Governor in Council has much
satisfaction in publishing to the army the
following extract of a despatch received
from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated
10th Dec. 1824.

Par. 3. "The zeal and energy with
which you have seconded the efforts of the
Bengal Government to bring the Burmese
war to a speedy and successful issue are en-
titled to our fullest approbation.
4. "We have contemplated, with great
satisfaction, the spirit and alacrity shewn
on this occasion by all the troops assembled
under the orders of your government; but
the ardour with which the native officers
and soldiers have embarked on a distant
and novel service, has afforded us peculiar
gratification.

5. "The devotion exhibited by the na-
tive troops is not more honourable to them
than it is creditable to their European
officers.

officers, to whose judicious conduct and high military feeling, we mainly attribute that professional spirit and exemplary attachment to the service with which the men under them have been inspired.

6. "We desire that the sentiments of approbation, which we have now expressed, may be communicated to all the officers and soldiers who have cheerfully proceeded on foreign service, and our conviction that the spirit and zealous alacrity already exhibited in their embarkation is but a pledge and prelude of their services in the field."

REGULATIONS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, June 17, 1825.—In obedience to the orders of the hon. the Court of Directors, the following regulations in the medical department are published:—

The members of the Medical Board shall hereafter be relieved from that situation at the expiration of four years from the date of their respective nominations. In the case of the present members, this rule is to operate from the 1st of May 1824.

The salary of each member will, in future, be Rs. 2,450 per mensem, to commence from the 1st of May 1824; but this regulation is not to affect the salary of the present first member of the Medical Board.

VACANCIES IN THE SENIOR LIST OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, June 17, 1825.—With reference to G. O. under date the 28th May 1824, and under instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that all vacancies occurring in the senior list, in the first two years after the introduction of the new arrangements, shall be filled up as formerly; so that instead of barring promotions from casualties occurring on that list after the 1st of May 1824, such bar shall not operate until the 1st of May 1826. This indulgence will on no account be allowed to extend beyond that period.

The share of off- reckonings of any officer transferred to the senior list between the 1st of May 1824, and the 1st of May 1826, will be divided from the date of the transfer between the two senior lieut. colonels in that branch of the service to which he belonged, in the same way as has been directed with respect to shares on the occurrence of each vacancy amongst the colonels of regiments.

The lieut. colonels so succeeding will be entitled to compensation for the difference between a half and a full share from the dates at which they would, under the former system, have respectively ceased

to draw the fixed share of £540 per annum, and been admitted to a full share of off- reckonings.

PAY OF OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO EUROPE ON FURLOUGH.

Fort St. George, June 21.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from a general letter in the military department, from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated 10th Nov. 1824.

2. "Several instances have lately occurred of military officers in the Company's service arriving in England upon furlough, producing to our Auditor certificates granted in India, shewing their claim to an arrear of pay for a period anterior to the date of the commencement of their furlough.

3. "It is our desire you immediately adopt such measures as may be necessary for the payment in India, to officers of your establishment coming to Europe, of the full amount of their pay up to the date of their embarkation."

In order to give effect to the above orders from the hon. the Court of Directors, it is directed that the Accountant General shall not issue certificates of last pay to officers proceeding to Europe, unless they shall have drawn their subsistence up to the latest date; but if, in any case, a departure from this rule should be unavoidable, the particular circumstances which may prevent the pay being drawn are to be explained on the face of the certificates, for the information of the hon. Court: these provisions are not, however, to interfere with the advances of pay to which officers are entitled on proceeding to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 12. Mr. Rous Peter, principal collector of Madras.

Mr. N. W. Kinderley, sub-collector of Tinnevely.

Mr. R. H. Clive, sub-collector of Coimbatore.

Mr. F. E. Clementson, head-assistant to principal collector of Coimbatore.

Mr. E. B. Wray, register to provincial court of appeal and circuit for northern division.

July 7. Mr. James Thomas, senior assistant to accountant-general.

14. Mr. W. A. Neave, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

Mr. C. E. Oakes, assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

Mr. A. P. Onslow, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. J. Walker, assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

Mr. A. J. Cherry, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. C. J. Brown, assistant to collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1825.—Lieut. Rowland, 1st N.I., declared qualified for discharge of any

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any duties in which the knowledge of Persian may be necessary.

April 22.—56th Regt. N.I. Capt. W. Kelso to be maj., Lieut. R. Gordon to be capt., and Ens. W. B. Mackinlay to be lieut., v. Yates dec.; date 13th March.

Capt. R. J. Marr, 3d N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

26.—Assist. A. Stevenson appointed to sillah of Combaconum, v. Griffiths.

Capt. B. R. Hitchens, 7th N.I., to be dep. adj. gen. to Madras troops serving in Ava, from 31st March.

Capt. S. W. Steele, 24th N.I., to be dep. quart. mast. gen. with Madras troops serving in Ava.

59.—3d Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. Maxtone to be capt., and Ens. T. J. Adams to be lieut., v. Marr invalided; date 23d Apr.

16th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. Randall to be capt., and Ens. B. Heyne to be lieut., v. French killed in action; date 30th March.

May 3.—Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. W. Sherriff to be a temporary assist. commissary gen. Lieut. J. E. Butcher, 48th N.I., to be a temporary sub-assist. com. gen.

Capt. J. R. Laurie, 9th N.I., to be paymast. to light field div. of Hyderabad subd. force at Jaulnah, v. Kelso prom.

Capt. R. Hunter, 4th N.I., to act as paymaster at presidency, during temporary absence of Capt. Watson.

Mr. C. W. Rolland admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensign.

16.—Assist. Surg. J. Bainbridge permitted to resign service of hon. Company.

Messrs. J. C. N. Pavell and J. T. Brett admitted to cavalry, and promoted to cornet.—Mr. H. Watkins admitted to artillery, and promoted to 2d lieut.—Messrs. R. Affleck, J. B. Hawes, and W. B. Pyper admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensign.

13.—5th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Brev. Capt. F. Fosberry to be capt., and Ens. J. S. Bushby to be lieut., v. Miller dec.; date 9th May.

16th Regt. N.I. Capt. A. Stock to be maj., Lieut. H. T. Van Heythuyzen to be capt., and Ens. C. Thurbury to be lieut., v. Robertson dec.; date 23th April.

Lieut. G. B. Wardell to be capt., and Ens. H. S. Harris to be lieut., v. Webbe dec.; date 6th May. Messrs. R. R. Scott, A. Brady, C. Nutting, W. E. Lockhart, and R. Gill admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. R. E. Milbourne to have charge of office of chief engineer.

Capt. J. Oliphant to act as superintend. engineer with Hyderabad subd. force.

Capt. D. Sim to have charge of office of inspector-general of civil estimates.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. J. Dickinson to be capt., v. Maxwell dec.; date 18th Nov. 1824.

1st Europ. Regt. Maj. T. Smithwaite, from 37th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Knowles dec.; date 2d Nov. 1824.

37th Regt. N.I. Capt. W. Milne to be maj., Lieut. G. Story to be capt., and Ens. R. W. Lang to be lieut., in suc. to Smithwaite prom.; date 2d Nov. 1824.—Maj. J. Wight, from 42d N.I., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Greenhill prom.; date 3d Jan. 1825.

42d Regt. N.I. Capt. J. S. Chauvel to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Scott to be capt., and Ens. C. M'Leod to be lieut., in suc. to Wight prom.; date 3d Jan. 1825.

42nd Regt. N.I. Lieut. H. Bower to take rank from 27th Sept. 1823, v. Strong retired.—Ens. D. Littlejohn to be lieut. from 1st May 1824, to complete estab.

13th Regt. N.I. Lieut. G. Doda to be capt., and Ens. G. W. Watson to be lieut., v. Inverarity retired; date 15th June 1824.

Adjutant-General's Office, May 2.—Ens. G. F. C. Smithwaite removed from 37th to 56th N.I., and will rank next below Ens. S. Bayley.

Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant appointed to 23d N.I.

May 4.—Capt. W. Preston removed from Car-

natic Europ. vet. bat. to 2d nat. vet. bat. Chingleput.

Capt. R. J. Marr posted to 3d nat. vet. bat. Visagapatam.

May 12.—Capt. J. Watson to take charge of details at Cuddapah.

Head-Quarters, May 15.—Removals Orders. Lieut. Col. G. Gillespie from 8th to 4th L.C. Lieut. Col. A. M'Leod from 4th to 2d L.C. Lieut. Col. W. Dickson from 7th to 8th L.C. Lieut. Col. V. Blackson from 2d to 4th L.C. Lieut. Col. R. West from 28th to 7th L.C. Lieut. Col. J. M'Kenzie from 15th to 24th N.I. Lieut. Col. W. C. Fraser from 19th to 36th N.I. Lieut. Col. B. W. Lee from 39th to 19th N.I. Surg. S. Dyer from 22d N.I. to 1st nat. vet. bat. Assist. Surg. W. R. Smyth to lat. nat. vet. bat. to 11th N.I.; Assist. Surg. G. Rose from 11th N.I. placed under orders of superintending surgeon at Bangalore; Assist. Surg. D. Stokes from 21st to 6th N.I.

Cadets appointed to do duty. Cornets J. C. N. Favell, and J. T. Brett, with 1st L.C.—Ensigns A. Brady, R. Affleck, R. Gill, and R. R. Scott, with 33d N.I.; C. Nutting and W. E. Lockhart with 24th N.I.; W. B. Pyper with 36th N.I.; and J. B. Hawes with 37th N.I.

Fort St. George, May 20.—5th Regt. L.C. Cornet E. Galtakill to be lieut., v. Donaldson dec.; date 15th May.

Messrs. W. Browne and D. Munro admitted as assist. surgs.

Assist. Surg. W. Browne permitted to enter on general duties of army, and Assist. Surg. D. Munro appointed to do duty under gar. surg. of Fort St. George.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. J. Prendergast to be lieut. col. com., v. Steele dec. Major C. Brook, from 39th N.I., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Prendergast prom.

39th Regt. N.I. Capt. H. Walpole to be Maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Ward to be Capt., and Ens. C. W. Tollemache to be lieut. in suc. to Brook prom.

May 27.—Surg. T. Trotter to be staff surgeon to field force in Doobah, v. Moore.

Surg. M. S. Moore to act as staff surgeon at Jaulnah during absence of Surg. Halnes.

13th Reg. N.I. Lieut. T. G. E. G. Kenny to be adj., v. Doda prom.

15th Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. A. Browne to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Wardell prom. Lieut. H. L. Harris to act as quart. mast., during absence of Lieut. Browne.

50th Regt. N.I. Lieut. T. L. Green to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Locke resigned.

Capt. T. P. Ball, 37th N.I., to act as adj. quart. mast. gen. to Nagpore subd. force, during absence of Capt. Steele on foreign service.

46th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. Wallace to be capt., and Ens. J. A. Shennan to be lieut., v. Hende dec.; date 19th May.

2d-Lieuts. of Artillery promoted to 1st-Lieuts. G. Hall, v. Bennett invalided; P. Amstruther, v. Briggs dec.; R. C. Moore, v. Rudyard dec.; F. Burgoyne, v. Thomas dec.; J. H. Gunthorpe, v. Freese dec.; C. W. Rolland, v. Dorman, dec.; H. Watkins, v. Nixon invalided; W. H. Brotherton, v. Black killed in action; T. Lavie, v. Dighton killed in action.

Lieut. C. Sinclair, 24th N.I., to be capt. by promo.

May 31.—Horse Brigade of Artill. Lieut. R. Seton to be adj., v. Dickinson prom.

3d Regt. L.I. Lieut. P. L. Harvey to be adj., v. Martine prom.

26th Regt. N.I. Lieut. D. L. Arnott to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Gordon prom.

Cavalry. Maj. S. Martin, from 8th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. M'Leod dec.; date 23d May.

June 3.—Capt. W. James, 30th N.I., and act. paymast. in northern div., to be paymast., v. Stock prom.

Lieut. J. Forrest, 20th N.I., to be paymast. at Visagapatam, v. Chauvel prom.

Capt. G. Doda, 15th N.I., to be cantonment adj. at Palaveram, v. Forrest.

31st Regt. N.I. Lieut. A. Desvile to be capt., and Ens. J. Gordon to be lieut., v. Hobson dec.; date 2d June.

19th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Brev. Capt. R. Cuxton to be capt., and Ens. R. Prettymann to be lieut., v. Flott dec.; date 19th Nov. 1824.

Ens. H. Smith, 24th N.I., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service.

June 7.—42d Regt. L.C. Lieut. J. Taylor to be capt., and Cornet F. Forbes to be lieut., v. Bridges dec.; date 26th May. Lieut. D. MacLeod to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Taylor prom.

Artillery. Lieut. W. S. Carew to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast. to 4th or Golundaz Bat., v. Seton. Lieut. J. Anderson to be adj. to 1st bat., v. Carew.

10th Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. Wahab to be adj., v. Randall prom.

46th Regt. N.I. Lieut. A. Pinson to be adj., v. Wallace prom.

Messrs. H. Newman, T. Lavie, and G. Briggs admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d lieut.—Messrs. C. J. Green and C. K. Fisher admitted to engineers, and prom. to ensign.—Messrs. T. Sharp, D. B. Humphreys, J. Coles, John St. V. M. Cameron, W. Tudor, and H. Green admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, June 4.—Lieut. Col. S. Martin posted to 2d L.C.

Removals in Artillery. 1st Lieuts. W. S. Carew from 1st to 4th bat.; J. Anderson from 2d to 1st bat.; and T. K. Whistler from 2d to 1st brig. horse artil.

June 6.—Cornet E. W. Ravenscroft removed from 7th to 4th L.C., as a sen. cornet.

Adjutant General's Office, June 4.—Removals and postings in Artillery. 1st Lieuts. R. D. Patterson from 1st to 4th bat.; T. Dirman from ditto to ditto; J. W. Croghan from 2d to 1st bat.; G. Hall and P. Anstruther posted to 2d bat.; R. C. Moore and F. Burgoyne to 1st bat.; and J. H. Gunthorpe to 2d bat.

June 6.—Capt. R. Gray to assume command of station of Cuddapah, and Capt. Watson directed to join his corps at Bellary.

Capt. G. Milom, 9th, and Ens. G. P. C. Smithwaite, 26th N.I., directed to join detachment under orders for Rangoon.

Fort St. George, June 21.—Lieut. Col. P. Vana Agnew, of inf., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service from 1st July, in compliance with his request.

Fort St. George, June 10.—Infantry. Maj. J. Walker, from 3d or P.L.I., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Greenhill prom.; date 14th Oct.

June 14.—1st Regt. L.C. Cornet T. W. T. Prescott to be lieut., v. Chespe dec.; date 8th June.

Artillery. Capt. T. S. Watson to be maj., and 1st Lieut. G. F. Symes to be capt., v. Palmer dec.; date 9th June.

Lieut. T. Locke, 50th N.I., to be brev. capt. from 8th June.

Mr. G. T. Rishworth admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.

Messrs. E. Baker, H. F. Jackson, S. C. Briggs, T. Medley, R. N. Faunce, C. Clayhill, H. Gordon, W. A. Moore, and D. R. J. Brett, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

June 17.—Capt. T. Walker, 4th N.I., to be paymast. in centre div. of array, v. Watson prom.

Artillery. 1st Lieut. C. Hosmer to be capt., v. Best dec.; date 10th June.

Asst. surg. J. Morton to have medical charge of collectorate of Colimatoor.

June 21.—Capt. G. F. Symes, of artil., to be commissary of stores at Masulipatam, v. Best dec.

Capt. C. Hosmer, of artil., to be deputy com. of stores at Vellore, v. Symes.

Mr. W. H. Brotherton admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d lieut. Mr. W. G. Nugent admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign. Lieut. J. Hobins, 13th N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

June 24.—13th Regt. N.I. Ens. J. Everest to be lieut., v. Robins resigned; date 23d June.

27th Regt. N.I. Ens. R. A. Joy to be lieut., v. Cranston dec.; date 15th June.

Mr. W. S. Ommay admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. R. Donaldson, J. Radtray, and W. C. Onslow admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, June 21.—Capt. J. Dickinson (late prom.) posted to 2d bat. artil.

Lieut. N. H. Flah removed from 2d bat. artil. to horse brigade.

Asst. surg. Stokes removed from 6th N.I. to 2d bat. artil.

Asst. surg. W. A. Hughes appointed to 6th regt. N.I.

June 23.—Cornets and Ensigns posted. Cornets J. C. N. Favell to 8th L.C. T. J. Brett 4th do. G. T. Rishworth 5th do. C. C. Cottrell 8th do. J. Grant 4th do.—Ensigns J. B. Hawes 3d N.I. R. Affleck 16th do. W. B. Piper 19th do. W. E. Lockhart 13th do. R. Gill 44th do. A. Brady 4th do. C. Nutting 41st do. R. H. Scutt 1st Europ. regt. W. A. Moore 57th N.I. S. C. Briggs 42d do. E. Baker 39th do. C. Clayhill 15th do. T. Medley 5th do. R. N. Faunce 2d do. H. F. Jackson 9th do. De Renzie J. Brett 31st do. H. Gordon 7th do. C. W. Hoßon 16th do. J. Radtray 4th do. R. Donaldson 27th do. C. T. Kymanston 19th do. C. Taylor 48th do. G. Forster 44th do. G. D. Blaquiere 8th do. T. G. Silver 24th do. J. F. Kellet 22d do. J. J. G. Comgoud 13th do.

June 26.—Lieut. Col. B. Swayne removed from 2d to 45th N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. Macleod from latter to former.

June 27.—Cornet W. S. Ommay to do duty with 2d L.C., and Ens. W. C. Onslow, with 31st or Trichinopoly L.I.

June 30.—Ens. E. Baker removed from 39th to 32d N.I., and will rank next below Ens. C. M. West.

Fort St. George, June 23.—Lieut. H. F. De Montmorency, 3d L.C., to be a surveyor of 1st class in survey branch of quart. mast. general's depart. with Madras troops in Ava.

Lieut. E. J. Harris, 8th L.C., to be assist. in quart. mast. general's depart., v. De Montmorency.

5th Regt. L.C. Cornet G. Elliott to be lieut., v. Irvine dec.; date 22d June.

Asst. surg. A. E. Best appointed to medical charge of public cattle depot in Mysore, v. Wright resigned.

July 1.—Lieut. W. T. Drewry, superintend. engineer at Jaulnah, to officiate as superintend. eng. with Nagpoor subaid. force.

Lieut. A. Macarthur, 41st, and Lieut. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., promoted to rank of brev. capt. from 25th June.

Mr. P. Miller admitted as an assist. surg. and appointed to do duty under garr. surg. of Poona-mallee.

Lieut. J. Briggs, 17th N.I., to be dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. to Mysore div. of army, v. Osborn resigned.

Capt. the Baron Kutsleben, 44th N.I., to act as dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. to Mysore div. during absence of Lieut. Briggs on foreign service.

8th Regt. L.C. Lieut. N. M. Hart to be quart. mast. interp., and paymast., v. Harris. Lieut. F. Haddon to be adj., v. Burt.

13th Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. Fladgate to be quart. mast. interp., and paymast., v. Briggs.

19th Regt. N.I. Lieut. H. T. Hitchens to be quart. mast. interp., and paymast., v. Cuxton prom. Lieut. G. Nott to be adj., v. Hitchens.

27th Regt. N.I. Lieut. G. Weymouth to be adj., v. Cranston dec.

July 5.—Infantry. Maj. J. Nixon, from 1st N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Agnew retired; date 2d July.

1st Regt. N.I. Capt. J. Ewing to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Taylor to be capt., and Ens. M. W. Perreux to be lieut., in suc. to Nixon prom.; date 2d July.

14th Regt. N.I. Ens. C. F. Liardet to be lieut., v. Newton dec.; date 27th June.

Lieut. R. Drummore, 12th N.I., to be brev. capt. from 27th June.

Capt.

Capt. R. Murrett, 36th N.I., to be dep. judge adv. gen., v. Nixon prom.

Lieut. W. S. Hele, of artil., to be adj. to 4th or Golundaz bat. of artil., v. Hosmer prom.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 22. Lieut. C. Butler, 1st Europ. regt., for health.—Lieut. T. D. Whitcombe, of artil., for health.—Ens. G. A. Smith, 26th N.I., for health.—2d Asst. surg. Griffiths, for one year, on furl.—2d Lieut. J. Laing, 3d L.C., for health.—May 31. Lieut. G. Sprye, 11th N.I., for health.—June 10. Capt. F. E. Smith, 47th N.I., for health.—Capt. G. Gill, 1st N.I., for health.—2d Lieut. R. Bradford, 33d N.I., for health.—Asst. surg. S. Stokes, for health.—24. Lieut. A. Taylor, 4th L.C., for health.—July 1. Lieut. H. K. C. O'Connor, 32d N.I., for health.

To Bombay.—June 28. Lieut. F. Welland, 22d N.I., for six months, from Feb., for health.

To Sea.—April 22. Capt. G. Ogilvie, 17th N.I., for six months, from 6th Jan., for health.—June 24. Surg. J. Smart, for six months, for health.—July 8. Surg. W. Mackenzie, for three months, for health.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

Sir Ralph Palmer, the new chief justice, in lieu of Sir Edmund Stanley, resigned, took his seat on the bench, at a special court held June 7. The usual oaths were administered to him by the late chief justice, in the presence of Sir Chas. Grey, late puisne justice, now chief justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Upon the occasion of both these judges retiring from the Madras bench, the Advocate-General, in the name of the members of the bar, addressed the court in a speech of which the following is an outline:—

My Lords: I am requested by some of my brethren to express their sentiments, together with my own, before your lordships leave the bench. There are some seasons, my Lords, when we cannot express our feelings, and in the present instance I am totally unprepared to do so. I cannot convey to your lordships the esteem and respect with which the long and honourable service of your lordships upon this bench has filled every individual connected with the Supreme Court; one of your lordships will shortly return home to the bosom of your family, and the other is, I understand, going to fill an important situation elsewhere; but whatever situation you may hold, or wherever your lordships may go, you will carry with you the respect of this bar. With regard to myself, my Lords, I may sometimes have appeared in a manner I wished not to have done, and if any thing has ever fallen from me in the heat of argument, or otherwise, which appeared in any way disrespectful, I have always been sorry for it, and I ask your lordships' forgiveness. Regretting I had not time to collect my thoughts on the present occasion, I must conclude by wishing your lordships every happiness in the world.

Sir Edmund Stanley returned thanks in

a very affectionate manner, observing that he quitted the court and the profession with considerable regret, after eighteen years active service on the bench of India. The effect of his address, though couched in general terms, is described as producing a strong impression upon the hearers.*

Sir Charles Grey, in his reply to the Advocate General's speech, observed as follows:—

The anxiety which was especially expressed by the Advocate General upon one point he may entirely dismiss from his mind: I know of no differences which have arisen in the court, that are deserving of remembrance. It is hardly to be expected that, without collision or disturbance, matters should always go on as smoothly and as regularly here as at home: if so desirable a state of things can be brought about by the influence of any one man's personal character, it will be effected by him who is now entering upon his office; but, if I was now heard by all England, I should have no fear of its being deemed a vain boast, when I say, that both we and you have many difficulties to contend with, from which those are exempt who hold corresponding situations at home. The members of the court are brought together without that long previous acquaintance which would tend so much to a good understanding amongst them; they are launched suddenly amongst new elements; they have laws, usages, and circumstances to deal with, of which their knowledge or apprehension must, of necessity, be imperfect. Under all circumstances, and in all difficulties, it is the duty and the character of the English bar to speak boldly and distinctly for their clients; and I should be sorry if any influence of mine had a tendency to deaden their energies in this particular. If I have ever given offence, I have seldom taken any; and I certainly feel some satisfaction that it will be believed by you all, that I have never indulged a resentment of any thing which has arisen here, that has lasted beyond the going down of the sun.

After their lordships had retired, R. O. Bridgman, Esq., was admitted an advocate of the Supreme Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* The Madras Gov. Gaz. observes of Sir Edmund, "Although his lordship's resignation of his high office is regretted by every one connected with Madras, those who have the honour of his friendship cannot but rejoice at the measure. He will now return to his native land, where he will enjoy, in the bosom of his family, surrounded by his friends and relations, the pleasures of retirement, and the rewards of a long, useful, and active life in India; and we are sure the retrospection of the past will at all times afford him a source of happiness and satisfaction unalloyed, and most sincerely do we wish him health and long life to enjoy and appreciate them."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES GREY.

On Thursday the 16th June, the Madras Literary Society entertained at dinner their president, the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, in testimony of their sincere respect and regard for his virtues and talents, and of their regret at the loss they were about to sustain by his departure for Calcutta. The dinner was given at the garden of the late Mr. White, and was attended by almost all the members of the Society at the presidency, to whom, with one or two exceptions, the invitations were confined. The president, who was accompanied by Sir Ralph Palmer, was conducted to the hall, where he was welcomed by the vice presidents, the Hon. Mr. Græme and Archdeacon Vaughan, and the other members of the Society. Dinner was almost immediately announced, and was such as to evince the desire of the stewards to do justice to the honourable charge committed to them of welcoming their president, and promoting hilarity and happiness among all present. After "The King" had been drank with the usual honours, the vice president, the Hon. Mr. Græme, rose, and with much feeling and energy, addressed the meeting as nearly as possible in the following words:—

"It gives me sincere pleasure to be the organ of conveying to a respected individual the friendly and affectionate feelings towards him of a highly respectable society. On their part, I have to offer to their president, Sir Charles Grey, the tribute of unfeigned acknowledgment and thanks for the essential benefits which they have derived from the ardent but judicious application, under many discouragements, of strong talents, and a chaste classical taste, to the purposes of this institution. It is impossible not to perceive how much beauty, consistency, and force, these qualifications have received from a conciliatory unassuming manner, and from the exercise of all those private virtues which diffuse respectability and sappiness over society. As a gentleman, therefore, equally as a literary character, we cannot but regret the loss of our president. It is to be hoped, however, that the influence of his example will not be entirely lost upon us, and it would be selfish in us, not to rejoice at the more elevated sphere of utility to which his merits have raised him. I propose the health and happiness of our friend and president, Sir Charles Grey."

The toast was drank with the greatest enthusiasm; immediately after which the on. the president rose, and returned thanks in a neat speech.

Sir Charles then proposed the health of Mr. Græme, and also of Sir Thomas Munro, the patron of the society.

The healths of Lady Grey, Lady Munro, Sir Ralph Palmer, &c. were afterwards drank: the party did not break up till a late hour.

TEMPER OF THE DEPOSITS.

A private letter from Madras, dated 16th July, states that "within the last two months there were embarked for Rangoon 1,300 volunteers and recruits, without a man being absent or late, or a complaint, however trivial, unadjusted. There are now 2,600 men ready to complete all our regiments on foreign service, and upwards of 4000 men at the dépôt. Any number of recruits may be obtained."

MADRAS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Among the societies lately formed at this Presidency, is one under the designation of the *Madras Medical Society*. The meeting for establishing this society took place on the 5th of March last, when the requisite propositions were passed, officers elected, and a committee appointed.

Government has been pleased to grant the use of the College hall for the meetings of the society. The Medical Board having been requested to become patrons to the society, most readily agreed to the proposition. A circular letter has been forwarded to the medical officers, including those of his Majesty's service, belonging to and doing duty under this Presidency; and we have no doubt the *Madras Medical Society* will present a long list of members, capable of furnishing highly interesting and valuable information.

THE WEATHER.

The weather at the Presidency, since our last report, has been seasonable, and hotter latterly than in the first part of the interval—the land wind having prevailed without intermission—the thermometer, however, to the 20th, had not risen higher than 95°—on that day it was 97½°—on Tuesday nearly 99°; and yesterday about 98° with an extraordinary degree of dryness in the atmosphere.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* June 29.

The weather at the Presidency, since our last notice, has been cooler than before, latterly much more so; the thermometer on Monday was at 86, on Tuesday at 85—and yesterday about three degrees higher.—[*Ibid.* June 30.

PIRACY.

The English brig *Marianne*, belonging to the Mauritius, had been two days in the port of Barbara, on the North Coast of

*In ten years out of twenty-one, the thermometer at Madras rose above 100. One year it was 104; and three years 103—the average of these extremes for the ten years having been about 102.

of Africa, when the captain and his brother, the chief mate, were seized by the natives while on shore, and placed in confinement. Afterwards forty or fifty natives went on board, took the crew by surprise, killed two, and wounded two others, when the rest jumped overboard and escaped to the dows anchored near them. The captain and the chief mate were afterwards rescued by the crews of the native dows trading to the port, and were carried to Mocha, from which place they were conveyed to Madras, where they arrived on the 9th of June, in the American brig *Ann*, Captain Millet. The *Marianne* was completely stripped and plundered.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 6. *Bayne*, Lawson, and *Palmyra*, Lamb, from London.—9. *Rochingham*, Beach, from London.—June 3. *Alma*, Hine, from London.—7. *Lady Campbell*, Irvine, from London.—18. H.M. *London*, Commodore Sir J. Brisbane, from London.—20. *Coromandel*, Boyce, and *Herfordshire*, Hope, from London.—22. *Lord Suffield*, Delpual, from London.—23. *Ninus* (American), Faye, from Boston.—July 1. *Sophia*, Barclay, from Calcutta.—3. *General Palmer*, Truscott, from London.—4. *Hope*, Flint, from London.—15. *Madras*, Fayer, from London.

Departures.

May 11. *Palmyra*, Lamb, for Calcutta.—22. *Rochingham*, Beach, for Calcutta.—June 22. *Lady Campbell*, Irvine, for Calcutta.—26. *Coromandel*, Boyce, for Calcutta.—July 13. *Hope*, Flint, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Cannanore, the lady of Maj. G. Jackson, 19th N.I., of a daughter.
30. At Manantoddy, Mrs. Pinto, of a son.
May 4. On board the *Coromandel* (off the Cape), the lady of Lieut. J. F. G. McLean, 3d regt., of P. L.I., of a son.
5. At St. George's Mount, the lady of Major Wilkinson, artillery, of a daughter.
7. Mrs. MacDona, of a daughter.
10. At Trichinopoly, the lady of W. Mason, Esq., M. C. S., of a son.
— At Vepery, the wife of Mr. P. Rieley, of a son.
11. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. E. Osborn, 2d N.I., dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. in Mysore, of a daughter.
17. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. C. A. Elderton, military paymaster, southern division, of a son.
18. At Masulipatan, the lady of C. Roberts, Esq., civil service, of a son.
20. At Salem, the lady of G. Drury, Esq., of a daughter.
22. At Secunderabad, the lady of J. Morton, Esq., assist. surg., of a son.
23. The lady of T. Alchor, Esq., of a daughter.
28. At Tranquebar, Mrs. M. C. Penman, of a daughter.
30. At the Mount, the lady of Lieut. H. S. Ford, acting assist. adj. gen. of artillery, of a son.
— At Pondicherry, the lady of John Benjamin, Esq., of a daughter.
June 2. At Salazcotta, the lady of H. Menardiere, Esq., 99th regt., of a son.
3. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Bentley, acting paymaster to Nagpore subd. force, of a daughter.
4. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Impey, post-master to Nagpore subd. force, of a son.
11. The lady of J. Bainbridge, Esq., of a son.
17. At Secunderabad, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. Campbell, H.M.'s 20th regt., of a daughter.

18. The lady of G. Tod, Esq., of a son.
22. The lady of Lieut. Col. Torrens, of a daughter.
25. At Nellore, the lady of E. Smalley, Esq., of a daughter.
26. Mrs. Barker, of a daughter.
28. The lady of Major Napier, of a daughter.
July 1. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. C. Maxtone, 6th regt. N.I., of a son.
2. The lady of the Rev. Alex. Webster, senior minister of St. Andrew's Church, of a son.
7. The lady of P. Vana Agnew, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At the Black Town, Mrs. George Taylor, of a daughter.
Late. At Purneaum, the wife of Mr. G. G. Warwick, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 11. At Pulicat, Sarah Leonora, the only daughter of the late G. W. Cantersvasser, Esq., assist. resident, to the Rev. A. L. Irion, Dutch missionary at that station.
21. At St. George's Church, Mr. Peter Carstairs, to Miss C. McLeod.
May 2. At Poonamallee, Mr. Quart. Mast. A. Gow, of the horse brigade, to E. Byrns, widow.
4. At the Capuchin Church of Black Town, M. L. S. Le Fevre, to Miss A. Lamoury, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Lamoury.
17. At St. George's Church, J. R. Cuppage, Esq., Penang civil service, third son of Gen. W. Cuppage, Royal Artillery, to Anne Belenden, third daughter of John Underwood, Esq., gar. surg., Vinnagapatam.
21. Mr. J. De Vax, to Miss O. Camus.
30. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. A. J. McKertich, to Miss H. M' Rae, only daughter of the late Mr. John M' Rae, an assist. revenue surveyor.
June 6. At the Black Town Church, Mr. F. Lamoury, to Thomasia Virgini, third daughter of the late Mr. F. Aubry.
7. At St. George's Church, Lieut. and Adj. C. Hosmer, Madras Artillery, to Miss Eliza Scott, second daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq., member of the Medical Board.
14. Mr. Sub-Assist. Surg. G. T. Webb, to Miss Eliza Gorman.
22. At St. George's Church, Sen. Chaplain, Mr. Eben. Bell, to Miss E. Carty.
— Mr. F. Thompson, to Eudalia Cornado.
23. At the Armenian Church, Mr. S. Arrathoon, to Mrs. Anna Kennedy, relict of the late Mr. J. Kennedy.
27. Mr. Wm. Richardson, to Miss Isabella Favier.
Late. At Cochin, Lieut. F. Halesman, 15th N.I., to Miss Emilia Rodgers, daughter of Joseph Rodgers, Esq., residing at Cochin.
July 1. At St. Thomas's Mount, John Walker, Esq., civil service, eldest son of James Walker, Esq., of Blackheath, to M. Somerville, second daughter of W. Allan, Esq., of Leith.
4. At St. George's Church, Lieut. D. Macleod, of the 4th L.C., to Emily, second daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Durand, of this establishment.
5. At Bangalore, Mr. John Roggie, to Anna Maria, third daughter of Mr. F. Deas, sub-assist. surg. of that station.

DEATHS.

April 6. At Nacrekul, on route to Sholapore, Ena. W. A. Saxon, late 44th N.I., of spasmodic cholera, aged 21.
15. At Rangoon, Lieut. Williamson, H. M.'s Royal Regt.
21. At Belgaum, Lieut. Col. Alex. McLeod, 4th regt. L.C., commanding a light field detachment of the Doonah field force.
24. At Secunderabad, aged 24, Mary, wife of the Rev. James Boys, chaplain with H. S. F.
25. At Nellore, Maj. W. M. Robertson, 15th N.I.
May 3. At Allepey, Travancore, Eliza, the lady of Capt. J. W. Falconer, Bombay army.
— Mr. Adam Balfour.
4. At Inmully, near Chittledroog, Ena. Hurrell, 6th regt. N.I.
5. At Trivandrum, Capt. J. J. Webb, 15th N.I.
8. At Cuddapah, Capt. H. Miller, 8th regt. N.I.
12. At Cuddalore, 11. W. Kensington, Esq., civil service.

13. At Cuttack, Mrs. E. Cooper, aged 30.
 14. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. A. G. Donakson, 5th L.C.
 15. At Bangalore, Fanny, infant daughter of Capt. R. C. Cuxton, paymaster, 10th regt. N.I.
 16. Mrs. Mary Richardson, aged 24.
 18. At Berhampoor, Mrs. E. Adam, aged 38, wife of Mr. S. Adam, writer in the collector's cutcherry.
 20. At Trichinopoly, Abraham Fenton, Esq., assist. surg. H.M.'s 48th regt.
 22. At Black Town, Mr. Lewis De Sena, undertaker, aged 40.
 25. In camp near Belgaum, of the spasmodic cholera, Capt. R. Bridges, 4th regt. L.C.
 28. At Belgaum, Rosa Eliza, wife of Lieut. G. Perks, 23d regt. or W. L.I.
 — At Nagpore, James Macfarland, aged 6 years.
 June 1. At Nagpore, Mr. Conductor J. M'Gibbon, ordnance department.
 — In Ghoultry Plain, Capt. F. Robson, 31st regt. N.I. or T. L.I.
 2. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Charlotte Sparkes, infant daughter of Capt. W. N. Pace, 25th regt. N.I.
 5. At Mangalore, Mr. J. H. A. Craig, head clerk and accountant in the Hoosoor Cutcherry of the principal collector in Kanara, aged 45.
 6. Of cholera, at Wallajahbad, Ens. H. Dixon, 10th regt. N.I.
 7. At the presidency, Col. J. Erskine, C.B., H.M.'s 48th foot.
 — At Arcot, Lieut. G. Cheape, 1st regt. L.C.
 14. Dr. Lewis De Rozario, aged 56, of spasmodic cholera.
 — At Gourtallum, Lieut. and Adj. Wm. Cranstoun, 27th regt. M. N. I., of dysentery.
 15. At Bolaram, near Secunderabad, Ann, wife of David Henderson, Esq., cantonment surgeon, Secunderabad, and third daughter of C. Hay, Esq., of Balendoch, Perthshire, Scotland.
 — At Woon, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Capt. Isacke, assistant resident at Nagpore.
 — At Rannad, the infant son of Major Campbell.
 16. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. J. Taylor, 4th regt. L.C.
 19. At Royapooram, Caroline, aged 29, daughter of Mr. P. De Monte.
 21. At Negapatam, Lieut. Irwin, 5th L.C.
 22. At Pondicherry, W. G. Harvey, son of the late Maj. H. C. Harvey, H.C.'s service, aged three years.
 — At the Black Town, Miss M. G. Harrison, daughter of Mr. Alex. Harrison, aged 16.
 24. At Arcot, of the cholera, Mr. Anthony Corbett, aged 37.
 25. At St. Thome, Mr. T. Barrett, eldest son of Col. Barrett, formerly in the service of H. H. the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.
 27. At the Luz, Mrs. Hippolita D'Silva, relict of the late Mr. Fras. D'Silva.
 30. At Masulipatam, J. H. Jones, Esq., superintending surgeon of the northern division of the army.
 July 1. At the Mount, Mr. William Stapleton, in his 28th year.
 2. At Quilon, the infant son of Capt. C. Maxtone.
 9. At the Black Town, Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. G. R. Mayers.
 10. At Royapooram, Mrs. Ann Childs, relict of the late Mr. George Childs.
 Late. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Ens. T. White, 41st regt. N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING TO EUROPE.

Bombay Castle, June 7, 1825.

The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract of a letter from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated 31st Dec. 1824.

Par. 18. "With this view we have adopted the following regulations, viz.

19. "That after an actual residence in India in the civil service for ten years or upwards, a covenanted civil servant of the Company, upon either of the establishments of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, shall be entitled, whether on account of ill health or from any other cause, and without reference to his private fortune, to come once to Europe on leave for three years, and to receive for that period, from the Company's cash an allowance of £500 per annum; provided that in no case shall a greater number of servants come home under this regulation annually, than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras, and six from Bombay, nor shall a larger number of servants who may have come home under this regulation be absent in the whole at one time, than fifty-one from Bengal, twenty-seven from Madras, and eighteen from Bombay; that the preference shall be given, first, to servants producing medical certificates upon oath, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health; and then to servants in their order of seniority, according to rank assigned to them by the Court of Directors in the gradation list of the service.

20. "That in cases of civil servants compelled by illness, certified upon oath, to come to Europe previous to their completion of an actual residence in the civil service of ten years, such covenanted servants shall each be presented with the sum of 2,000 Sicca rupees as passage money, and shall be entitled, for a period not exceeding three years, to an allowance from the Company's cash of £260 per annum; but that servants having received this indulgence, shall not, in the event of their again coming to Europe, after having completed a residence of ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance under the first regulation, except their return be again occasioned by illness, to be in like manner certified upon oath, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn in the shape of absentee allowance, exclusive of passage money, and that of £500 per annum for three years.

21. "That servants coming in the first instance to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of their health, and being compelled from the same cause to come from thence to Europe, without previously returning to India, shall be considered as entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations.

22. "That in all cases, as well in those of servants coming in the first instance to the Cape, as well as of those coming direct from India, the said allowances be considered as commencing from the date of leaving India, and terminating at the expiration of three years from that date, or at the

the time of arrival in India, whichever may first happen.

23. "That the same be paid half-yearly in Europe.

24. "That on no account or plea whatever the allowances in question be extended beyond the period of three years, and

25. "That any servant being in the receipt of absentee allowance from a civil fund, shall not be entitled to receive, during the same period of absence, the allowances prescribed by these regulations beyond such amount as may bring the total of his annual receipts from both sources to the sum hereby limited.

26. "We desire that upon the receipt of this dispatch, you promulgate these regulations for the information of civil servants upon your establishments.

27. "In carrying the regulations into effect you will proceed as follows, viz.

28. "To such servants as may produce the requisite medical certificates, you will as the cases arise grant the benefit of the regulations from the date of their promulgation, always taking care, as to servants of above ten years standing, that the indulgence be not granted in any one year (that is to say, from the date of the promulgation of the regulations of the 31st of December 1825 in the first year, and from January to December inclusive in all succeeding years), nor in the aggregate, to a greater number than the limit specified in the regulation. You will issue a notice requiring such servants of above ten years standing, not afflicted with sickness, as may wish to avail themselves of the regulations, to apprise you thereof in writing on or before the 31st December in each year, commencing with 1825, and to such as may give you that intimation, you will grant the indulgence in order of rank, to such extent, as that no more than six of the applicants of each year, who have served ten years (or eighteen at one time in the whole), shall be permitted to come, whether on sick certificate or otherwise.

29. "You will observe that the number of those of less than ten years service who may avail themselves of our regulations is not limited.

30. "We rely upon your vigilant attention to guard against any abuse of the indulgence now communicated.

31. "We desire that in every case of a civil servant upon your establishment being permitted to come to Europe, under the regulations now communicated to you, he be furnished with a certificate from the proper officer, specifying the grant of the permission, and whether granted upon sick certificate or for private affairs; also specifying as nearly as possible the date of embarkation for Europe; and that he also be furnished with a certificate from the managers of the Civil Fund, if proceeding under sick certificate, notifying either that

he will receive no allowance from the fund during his absence in Europe, or, if he is to receive any, the nature and extent of such relief. You will instruct the servants obtaining such certificates, to produce them upon their arrival in London, to our auditor of India accounts. Duplicates of the certificates are to be forwarded to us once in every three months."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

- April — Mr. A. Elphinstone, register to Court of Adawlut at Kaira.
 Mr. G. H. Burnett, assistant register to Court of Sudder Adawlut.
 Mr. G. Grant, second register to Court of Adawlut at Surat.
 16. Mr. G. C. Houlton, acting register at Dharwar.
 20. Mr. W. P. Le Geyt, acting register at Poona.
 Mr. H. Young, acting second register at Poona.
 25. Mr. C. Montgomerie, register to Court of Adawlut at Broach.
 30. Mr. W. Stubbs, acting judge and criminal judge at Broach.
 Mr. H. H. Glass, acting second register to Court of Sudder Adawlut.
 May 4. Mr. W. Richardson, acting register to Court of Adawlut in Northern Conkan.
 27. Mr. Gregor Grant, acting register and first assist. criminal judge in court of Adawlut in Northern Conkan.
 Mr. Charles Sims, acting second register and assist. criminal judge in Court of Adawlut at Surat.

General Department.

- April 21. Mr. G. L. Elliot, acting sub-treasurer and general pay master.
 25. Mr. H. G. Oakes, sub-accountant general and civil auditor, and deputy commercial and military accountant, and deputy revenue and judicial accountant, and assistant sub-treasurer and general pay master.
 May 27. Mr. Frederick Bouchier, acting assistant to chief secretary to Government.

Territorial Department.

- April 2. Mr. Alex. Bell, jun., second assistant to collector at Sholapore.
 Mr. J. H. Farquharson, first assistant to collector at Broach.
 Mr. N. Kirkland, second assistant to ditto.
 19. Mr. W. C. Bruce, sub-treasurer and general paymaster.
 May 17. Mr. H. G. Oakes, assistant to sub-treasurer and general pay master.
 29. Mr. J. A. Shaw, assistant collector of customs and town-duties at presidency.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

- Bombay Castle, June 17, 1825.—Lieut. Gen. C. Boyle placed on Senior List, in suc. to Lieut. Gen. T. Marshall dec.: date 21st May 1824.
 Maj. Gen. W. H. Blachford placed on Senior List, in suc. to Lieut. Gen. A. Anderson dec.: date 17th Sept. 1824.
 Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. W. Hall, to be Lieut. col. com., v. D. Prother dec.: date 19th March 1825.
 13th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. R. Stamper (dec.) to be Maj., v. Morse prom.: date 19th March 1825.—Sen. Capt. Pottinger, to be maj.: Lieut. A. Troward to be capt., and Ens. P. J. Vaillant to be Lieut., in suc. to Stamper dec.: date 1st May 1825.
 Engineers. Sen. Lieut. Col. T. A. Cowper to be Lieut. col. com., v. Blachford placed on Senior List: date 17th Sept. 1824.—Sen. Major E. H. Bellis to be Lieut. col., v. Cowper prom., ditto.—Capt. J. S. R. Drummond to be maj., and 1st Lieut. W. Tate to be capt. in suc. to Bellis prom., ditto.

June 20.—Lieut. R. Mignan, 1st Europ. Regt., to command escort of Political Agent at Bussorah.

Sen. Assist. Surg. J. Bird to be surg. in suc. to Warner dec.; date 8th June 1825.

Capt. J. W. Watson, second dep. commissary of stores at presidency, to be commissary at Broach. v. Foster dec.; Capt. F. P. Lester, of artil., to succeed Capt. Watson at presidency.

June 23.—Ena. R. Stark, 1st Grenadiers, to act as an assist. of 2d class in dep. of revenue surveyor in Guzerat, during absence of Lieut. Reynolds acting as an assist. of 1st class.

June 27.—Lieut. Bordwin, to be assist. to Executive Engineer in Poona div., and to conduct engineer's duties at Sattarah.

Assist. Surg. H. Gibb to be assist. gar. surg. at Surat, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Magee removed to 4th Extra Bat.

June 30.—Lieut. G. Caudy, interp. and quart. mast. 3d N.I., to officiate as interp. in Hindoo-stanee and Mahratta languages to H. M.'s 6th Foot, until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 23. Lieut. W. Noton, 22d N.I., for health.—59. Lieut. Col. Com. B. W. D. Sealy, 3d N.I., agreeably to regulations.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 30. Capt. A. Campbell, of artil., for twelve months, for health.—Lieut. J. Laing, adj. Pioneer bat., for nine months, for health.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

June 16.—1st Lieut. J. Betham to be a junior captain, v. Hall retired; date 21st June 1824.

2d-Lieut. William Denton to be a 1st-lieut., v. Betham prom.; do. do.

Sen. Midsh. T. E. Rogers to be a 2d-lieut., v. Denton prom. do. do.

2d-Lieut. E. Pratt, to be a 1st-lieut., v. Middleton dec.; 24th do. do.

Sen. Midsh. G. Laughton to be a 2d-lieut., v. Pratt prom.; do. do.

Sen. Midsh. E. B. Squire to be a 2d-lieut., v. Goreham dec.; 17th July do.

2d-Lieut. M. Houghton to be a 1st-lieut., v. Hutley dec.; 18th Aug. do.

Sen. Midsh. Curtis Clarke to be a 2d-lieut., v. Houghton prom.; do. do.

Jun. Capt. W. Bruce to be a sen. capt., v. Barnes dec.; 10th Dec. do.

1st-Lieut. D. Anderson to be a jun. capt., v. Bruce prom.; do. do.

2d-Lieut. J. M'Dowal to be a 1st-lieut., v. Bruce prom.; do. do.

Sen. Midsh. T. Clendon to be a 2d-lieut., v. M'Dowal prom.; do. do.

June 21.—2d-Lieut. R. Moresby to be 1st-lieut., v. Searight dec.; date 27th May, 1825.

Sen. Midsh. G. Pilcher to be 2d-lieut., v. Moresby prom.; do. do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On Wednesday last, the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held at St. Thomas's Church. The hon. the Governor presided, attended by Sir E. West, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Sir C. Colville, Mr. Warden, Lady West, Mrs. Heber, and many other highly respectable individuals, friends of the institution. The children of the two central schools were present, and the higher classes were examined in reading, accounts, &c. in the presence of the Bishop, who expressed his satisfaction at their proficiency. The examination having been concluded, the report for the last year was

read, from which it appeared that on the 31st of December last, there were 236 scholars in the boys' school, of whom 107 were whole boarders, and the rest day scholars: during the last year, twenty-two boys have been admitted as whole boarders, and six apprenticed in the public service of government. In the girls' school, which is greatly indebted to the kind and zealous attention of the lady patroness and directresses, there were sixty-five girls, of whom seventeen had been admitted during the year. The receipts for the year 1824, amount to Rs. 37,049. 1. 16., and the payments to Rs. 34,508. 1. 54.; of these receipts Rs. 14,494 were the benefactions and subscriptions of private individuals, being an increase upon the subscriptions of the former year of Rs. 2179.

In order to enable the society to erect new buildings for the accommodation of the two schools, the Government, besides the grant of a piece of ground at Byculla, have transferred from the old church and school fund the sum of Rs. 46,115. 0. 56. The total account of the society's funds from every source, as available for the purpose of building the schools, was on Dec. 31st last Rs. 1,28,973. 3. 46. It is proposed that the new building shall accommodate 350 boarders, 200 boys and 150 girls.—[*Bom. Cour. May 7.*]

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

On Thursday last the society of Bombay were assembled to witness the laying the foundation stones of the new Central Schools of the Education Society, at Byculla.

By a little after seven o'clock the chief patrons and friends of the institution had arrived, comprising the hon. the Governor, the hon. the Chief Justice, and Lady West, the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Heber, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Sir C. and Lady Chambers, Sir Ralph Rice, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Meriton, Major General Wilson, Archdeacon Barnes, and almost the whole society of the Presidency. Very judicious preparations had been made on the ground, under the direction of Capt. Jervis, the engineer of the undertaking, for the accommodation of the company, by the erection of the flies of two large and elegant tents, which reached nearly from the site of the foundation stone of one school to that of the other.—[*Ibid.*]

TRANSACTIONS IN THE INTERIOR.

During the last week, a report was in circulation of our troops, at or near Decsa, having sustained a considerable loss; which appears to have originated in a slight affair between an escort of fifteen or twenty men, with some baggage be-

longing to a party of three hundred sepoys (at that time considerably in advance), and a gang of Bheels, who, being very superior in numbers, overpowered the guard, but not till after a gallant resistance, in which three or four of our people were killed, and some wounded. The main body being at too great a distance to assist in defence of the baggage, it was carried off in triumph by the marauders to their secret retreats in the jungles.

The transports employed in conveying the 16th Regt. N.I. to Mandavie, returned at the close of last week, having left that place on the 7th and 8th; two days after which the troops were to march for Booj. It affords us pleasure to state, that reports have been brought by them of a more satisfactory nature, in regard to the disturbances in that quarter. All apprehensions of an attack at Booj had subsided; the lawless gang had been dispersed over the country, and only assembled in small parties, which, however, gave rise to much distress among the villagers, whom they plundered without mercy; but the considerable addition now made to their protecting-force will most probably oblige the banditti to be more cautious, and before the rains set in, there is little doubt of their again taking refuge in their fastnesses beyond the Runn.—[*Bom. Gaz., May 18.*]

The predatory gangs, which for so many years have been in the habit of committing depredations in Candeish, are at last, we are gratified to hear, brought to a sense of their true interest; and by conciliating measures, which have been adopted by the local authorities, induced to turn their attention to habits of industry for their support; and thus, by following the employments of their more peaceful neighbours, ensure them security, while the country in general must be greatly benefited by such an increase of cultivators.—[*Ibid., June 29.*]

NAWAB OF KANDANPOOR.

The government of Kahdanpoor having become vacant by the death of the late Nawab, attempts were made by some of his ministers to place an illegitimate child on the musnud; but a discovery having been made as to the defect of title, some persons, whose claims are supported by the nearest ties of consanguinity, are warmly contending for the rights of possession.—[*Ibid.*]

SURVEY OF THE GULF.

The H. C. surveying-ship, *Discovery*, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf. The survey of the Arabian side has been completed,

from Cape Moosendem to the mouth of the Euphrates.—[*Bom. Gaz., May 25.*]

THE WEATHER.

The monsoon has now fairly set in, and during the whole of Thursday the rain poured down in torrents, as may be supposed, when we mention that on the esplanade sixteen inches fell in twenty-four hours. At Byculla the fall was rather less; the tankometer (a new instrument, by-the-bye) indicates fourteen feet of water in the Bahoola tank; in the bottom of which, only three days ago, people were employed blowing rock. There is already as much water in the fort-ditch, as there was at the termination of the last monsoon; and indeed the quantity of rain which has fallen, we may say, in one day, is equal to what fell during the months of June and July of last year. The Bengal dawk arrived in the usual time; so that much rain could not have fallen to the eastward.—[*Bomb. Cour. June 11.*]

By accounts received from various parts of the country, it appears the periodical rains have commenced with a more plentiful supply than usual. In Guzerat, the effect it has produced in the grain-market is already wonderful, which has probably contributed, in no trifling degree, to the tranquillity which now prevails in those districts lately in a state of alarm from the depredations of refractory coolies.

At Elichpore a violent hurricane was experienced the end of last month, from which many of the bungalows suffered very severely.—[*Bom. Gaz., June 15.*]

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta left Bombay on Monday, under the usual salute, for Poonah, where he is to consecrate the church. It is understood he intends leaving this part of India, finally, in the beginning of next month.—[*Bom. Gaz., June 29.*]

CHOLERA AT SURAT.

Surat, we regret to hear, is again afflicted with the cholera morbus; to which virulent disease the natives are falling victims in great numbers daily.—[*Ibid.*]

IMAUM'S MARINE.

Last week the *Mustapha*, a new sloop of war, mounting twenty-eight guns, belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, and built by him on the beach at Muttra, left the harbour for Arabia: she is the first vessel of war constructed on that coast of any considerable size, and is entirely formed of Asiatic materials, the timber being procured from the Malabar forests, and iron-work from Bombay. Her model

is such as, among nautical men, would be condemned, owing to the sharpness of her bows; a fault arising from the incapability of the Arabian shipwrights in giving a sufficient bend to the planks: she would, in consequence, be very unsafe in a high sea. The timbers are slight, and her planks badly bolted; and although much strengthened in the dock-yard here, is still a weak vessel. From a desire of the Imaum's that she should mount as many guns as possible, so little space has been left between the ports, it would be difficult to work them; but, notwithstanding these defects, as a first effort, she exhibits no despicable specimens of skill in naval architecture.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, May 18.

PIRACY.

From Mocha we have been informed of a dreadful piratical transaction on the coast of Barbara, Abyssinia. A brig under English colours, named Mary Anne, on a voyage of speculation to ascertain with what success trade might be pursued in that quarter, was attacked while at anchor by a tribe of savages called Soomab; who, after murdering every soul on board, ran the vessel on shore, where she was plundered and then destroyed. It is some consolation, that the commander and chief officer, who were fortunately not on board at the moment, escaped the fate of their shipmates, and had arrived safe at Mocha. It is not known to what port the brig belonged, but supposed she was from Calcutta.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, June 15.

[See *Madras Intelligence.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 23. *Abberton*, Percival, from London.—26. *Cornwall*, Morrison, from Liverpool.—30. *Windsor*, Haviside, from London.—31. *Fansittart*, Dalrymple, from London.—June 5. *India*, Serle, from London.—6. *Kellie Castle*, Adams, from London.—8. *Royal George*, Ellerby, from London.—10. *Amity*, Johnson, from London.—16. *Lord Castle-rough*, Durant, from China.—30. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from London.

Departures.

June 28. *Ogle Castle*, Weynton, for London.—July 15. *Abberton*, Percival, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 22. At Rutnagerry, the lady of Capt. Holland, 15th N.I., of a son.
—24. At Bankole, the lady of the Rev. J. Mitchell, of a daughter.
May 9. At Surat, the lady of G. Grant, Esq., of a son.
—The lady of John Wedderburn, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
13. In Rampart Row, the lady of R. Baxter, Esq., of a daughter.
15. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Rybot, 2d L.C., of a son.
June 12. At Hurnee, the lady of the Rev. John Cooper, of a son.
22. At Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. Stack, 3d regt. L.C., of a son.

July 1. At Byculla, the lady of D. Malcolm, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 7. At St. George's Church, Mr. J. Evers, a draftsman at the Quarter Master General's office, to Miss Anne Adams.

17. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. B. Seton, Aide-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, and son of the late Sir Alex. Seton, Bart., to Miss Jane Elphinstone, daughter of John Elphinstone, Esq., of the Civil Service.

DEATHS.

April 10. At Bhooj, Ens. T. W. Gardiner, 21st regt. N.I.

May 1. At Colaba, William W. O'Donoghue, infant son of Lieut. Col. J. W. O'Donoghue.

At Gualior, Josiah, infant son of Capt. Stewart, resident there.

3. At Alleppey, Eliza, the lady of Capt. J. Falconer, sub-assist. com. gen.

12. Mr. Alex. Robinson, clerk in the secretary's office, aged 25.

25. At Mahidpore, Frederick John, infant son of Capt. Dangerfield, deputy opium agent.

June 3. At the Gaol, Lucy, infant daughter of Mr. F. Legget.

5. Gertrude Elizabeth, infant daughter of Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, assist. com. gen.

7. At Indore, of cholera, John Warner, Esq., surgeon 13th regt. N.I.

14. At Surat, of cholera, H. W. Clerk, fourth son of James Taylor, Esq., Civil Service, aged two years.

20. At Hurnee, William Ferrie, son of the Rev. J. Stevenson, aged 11 months.

Lately. On board the *Marquis of Hastings*, at sea, Mrs. Carr, wife of the Rev. T. Carr, chaplain on this establishment.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

May 18. James Stewart, Esq., to be master attendant of Colombo, in room of James Christ, Esq., who resigns; date 1st June 1825.

EXTORTION OF PROCTORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Sir Edward Barnes, the governor, has issued a proclamation, dated March 17, prohibiting persons from acting as proctors or attorneys, in any court in the Kandyan provinces, unless licensed by the government; and the fees of such licensed persons are to be regulated by authority.

BIRTHS.

May 18. At Kandy, the lady of Capt. Ward, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

20. At Colombo, the hon. Mrs. Rodney, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 27. At Colombo, Maria, eldest daughter of George Luaignan, Esq., aged 13.

May 1. At Kandy, of remittent fever, Alex. Moon, Esq., superintendent of the royal botanic garden, Ceylon.

June 8. At Colombo, of fever, John Hastings, fourth son of Major Smith, aged 10.

Penang.

We have heard some rather unfavourable accounts of an invasion of Penang, by the people of Quedah, and understand that the 65th Regt. at Barrackpore, has received

received orders to prepare for immediate embarkation in consequence.—[*Cal. Mes.* June 20.

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.

Several individuals are exerting themselves very strenuously in the cultivation of coffee, but hitherto without success; it is generally supposed, owing to some destructive worm.

UNION OF PENANG, MALACCA, AND SINGAPORE.

Letters from Prince of Wales' Island, of May 16th, mentions the probability of Singapore and Malacca being made dependencies on the government of Penang; a measure which certainly appears *prima facie* very desirable, as the union of these settlements under one government and general superintendence must obviously be attended with many good effects in every point of view, both commercial, judicial, and financial. The advantages, it is contended, would be reciprocal, were this assimilation of the three settlements to take place; and the bickering between them at present so natural and unavoidable, would be obviated. It is scarcely, however, to be expected that the arrangement, which must necessarily disturb the freedom of trade now established at Singapore, will be very much relished at that settlement. Penang, whose trade has been falling off of late, would undoubtedly be greatly benefited by the proposed measure.

Malacca.

REFORMS IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

The town and fort were taken possession of in the name of the East-India Company, April 9. Mr. Cracroft, the commissioner, is proceeding with spirit to reform the administration of Malacca. The farms of the public revenue are arranged upon a more liberal footing than heretofore, without detriment to the government. The exportation of hogs, poultry, and black cattle to Singapore, contraband under the Dutch government, is declared to be free. The tax on weights and measures—on cargo boats, and on fresh fish, have all been abolished; and, besides these great improvements, the currency has been reformed, and the Spanish dollar divided into centiens, assumed with justice as the most fit and proper standard.—[*Sing. Chron.*, May 12.

TIN MINE.

We learn that an individual was proceeding from Penang to Malacca, to attempt the revival of a tin mine, which used some years since to be worked, but had

been entirely neglected on the recent occupation of the place by the Dutch.—[*Cal. John Bull*, May 3.

Singapore.

SIAM.

An expedition is fitting out by the Rajah of Siak against the chief of Bookit Batoo, situated a little to the south of the entrance of the Siak river, who commands about 500 persons, engaged in collecting fish-roses. His name is Tonko Long; he is a robber and pirate, and seizes the children of the country, &c.—[*Sing. Chron.* June 10.

COCHIN CHINA.

Several junks have come in from this quarter, and two square-rigged vessels belonging to the King. One of the latter is a ship, mounting thirty-two guns, with a crew of 135 men; and the other a brig of twenty-four guns, with a crew of ninety men. The commanders gave out that trade is not their object, and that they had been sent by the government to gain nautical and geographical experience, and a knowledge of naval tactics. They have, notwithstanding, each a cargo of Tonquin lead and sugar. We understand that they propose to visit Malacca and P. W. Island.—[*Sing. Chron.*, May 12.

Two junks arrived here on the 5th of April, from Saigon, having on board Messrs. Vannier and Chaigneau, the two French gentlemen who have so long held the rank of mandarines at the court of Cochin China. These gentlemen, who had their families along with them, have since embarked for France. Their departure may be looked upon as the final extinction of the French party in Cochin China, which at one period excited no small degree of uneasiness in our Indian councils.—[*Ibid.*

Netherlands India.

A project of law at the Hague, for a loan of twenty millions of florins for the relief of the Dutch East-India colonial finances, has produced a statement from authority of the distresses and embarrassments of the governments in Netherlands India. These are imputed to the excessive paper-currency, the payments to the British, the loss of ships (including one from Japan); but especially the disturbances in the Moluccas, Celebes, &c. An attempt, it is stated; was made to negotiate a loan in Bengal, which the home-government rejected on account of the high interest (eight per cent.); and consequently

sequently relief must be afforded by the mother-country. Till 1819, it is alleged, the revenues exceeded the expenditure; at which time the troubles in Palembang, the *cholera morbus*, and the great expenses of the various establishments, produced an annual defalcation. From 1817 to 1824 the revenues amounted to about 152 millions, and the expenditure to about 151 millions. The Board of Works cost annually about 900,000 florins; the interest of the public currency was 400,000, paper having been issued to support the paper-currency, bearing nine per cent. interest.

It is intended to call in the paper, to suspend public works, to reform and simplify the administration, and to produce a quinquennial budget for India at home.

JAYA.

Intelligence from Batavia, to Aug. 3, mentions that great confusion prevails there; the Sultan of Sooloo had declared war against the Dutch, and had nearly approached Samarang. The Bugis at Macassar had revolted; and the Chinese at Pontiana and Banjerassin had also rebelled, and massacred the residents. A more serious occurrence is a disturbance in the residency of Djokakarta. One of the tutors of the soosoooonang, or sultan, who is a minor, being suspected of some intrigues, the Resident took measures to arrest him; but he opposed the armed force sent against him, and being joined by another pangerang, or chief, engaged a detachment of Dutch troops without any decisive result. The insurgents are said to have spread themselves over the province of Kadoe. The government paper states that tranquillity has been restored at Djokakarta; but there is reason to believe that the insurrection has been more extensive than is admitted, and that the insurgents will join the Sultan of Sooloo.

Free Ports.—A proclamation was issued at Batavia on the 21st July, declaring the ports of Anjeer and Rion, in the Straits of Sunda, free to all nations, allowing them to bond and warehouse all descriptions of goods, not less in amount than 1,000 guilders, on payment of one per cent.

BIRTH.

May 3. At Batavia, the lady of J. R. Turing, Esq., of a son.

SUMATRA.

Bencoolen.—Port Marlborough was given over to the Dutch on the 5th April.

The Dutch have brought but a poor

establishment to Bencoolen; a sloop of war and a small schooner brought the whole of them. It is said they intend keeping Padang, their presidency, on the coast. The Resident's name is Varplough: a Colonel Dutoar came along with him to receive charge of the settlement. The natives are thought to be very dissatisfied with the change.—[Hurk. June 20.

Palembang.—By a native vessel lately arrived from Palembang, we learn that the fugitive Sultan, who was in a state of insurrection against the Netherland authorities, had been thrice defeated, but still continued to hold out. The quarter belonging to himself and his followers, in the town of Palembang, has been destroyed and razed to the ground. It is probable that the possession of Bencoolen will not only give the Dutch facilities for suppressing the present insurrection, but add considerably to their means of establishing a permanent dominion over the kingdom of Palembang—certainly the portion of Sumatra the most improved, and possessing the greatest natural advantages.—[Sing. Chron., May 12.

CELEBES.

Despatches from Macassar bring an account of the success of the expedition under General Van Green, in Boni. His Majesty's troops entered the capital of Boni on the 30th of March, after taking possession of the works which the enemy had erected, defended by sixty pieces of cannon. General Van Green, after remaining some days in the capital, and being convinced that the princes had all fled to the mountains, returned to Rotterdam the 20th April. A column under Major Le Bron has marched directly across the kingdom of Boni, and reached Muros in eleven days, without having heard of any enemy. 250 troops, ordered for this expedition from Amboyna, had lately arrived at Macassar. The General was preparing an expedition to Soepa, which is still besieged by the King of Sidenzing. The loss of men in this expedition was small, but there was a great deal of sickness among the troops.—[Dutch paper.

Siam.

By some of the last arrivals from Siam, says the *Singapore Chronicle*, we learn that the Siamese are intent upon the conquest of the Malayan principalities of Perak and Salangore. The Rajah of Ligore had also assembled a fleet of 300 boats, to co-operate at Trang: this may explain the alarm felt at Penang.

CHINA.

China.

The following extract of a letter from the frontiers of China, appears in the *Asiatic Courier* of St. Petersburg.

"Darc Gouan (Taou-kwang), the reigning bogdo-khan (emperor) of China, is good towards his people. His prime minister is the person who, in 1794, received the embassy of Lord Macartney at Jek-ke, and was intended to receive that of Lord Amherst in 1816. General Agouy, his grandson, is next in rank to him. There are no persons at court so powerful as under the reign of Tzia-zing (Kia-king). The Mandchoo language has almost fallen into neglect; military discipline is relaxed.

"The Russian mission enjoys the favour of the Chinese government. It consists of eight individuals, including the Archimandrite. The monastery of the Assumption has been increased by several buildings; and the Archimandrite intends to erect a chapel to receive the ancient images. He commends the zeal which the traders at Kiakhta, and especially the director Galiakhouski, have displayed to adorn the holy temples at Pekin.

"It is intended in future to employ the Chinese language for celebrating divine worship; and the hieromonach Daniel is engaged in translating the principles of the Christian faith into this tongue. The students of the mission make progress in the study of the Mandchoo and Chinese languages. Fifty of Aesop's Fables have been translated into Chinese.

"Only three Portuguese missionaries remain at Pekin; the Bishop Pia, and fathers Ribeira and Haon. Their congregation consists of Chinese monks. Although the Catholic religion is tolerated in China, they are not disposed to receive new missionaries there.

"The heat during the summer of 1824 was very great at Pekin: in July the thermometer of Reaumur rose to thirty degrees in the shade. The inundations and bad crops which have occurred for three

successive years have occasioned in this capital a great dearth and increased mortality."

Letters from Canton, of May 22, mention that the Company's treasury was full, and that 100,000 chests of tea were ready to be shipped.

Cape of Good Hope.

May 7, 1825.—The members of council, appointed by his Majesty, having been summoned to attend at the Government House, on Wednesday last, were there severally sworn in by his Excellency the Governor, under a royal salute. His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, and many other persons of distinction, were present.

Australia.

Although the colony yet labours under many serious disadvantages, the progress of civilization and improvement is perhaps more rapid than has ever been experienced in any infant society of equal age. The settlement at Van Diemen's Land is also in a state of no less rapid progress and prosperity. The establishment of banks both at Sydney and Hobart's Town, has facilitated commercial operations in a manner that will be beneficially felt by all who are interested in the commercial intercourse between points so remote as Britain and Australia. Captain Mitchell, of H. M. S. *Staney*, has been tried for the seizure of the *Almorah*, and acquitted.

The silk cotton plant, which has hitherto been considered one of the most common and troublesome weeds in the colony (New South Wales), and incapable of being appropriated to any particular purpose whatever, is now, it is said, becoming a very profitable article to the grower, and a source of wealth to the colony.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 13, 1825.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 28 0	Remittable Loan 6 per. ct. 27 0	Prem.
Disc. 1 8 5	Five per cent. Loan ... 2 8	Disc.
At Par 0 12 4	Four per cent. Loan ... 1 8	ditto.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Disc. of approved Private Bills	Sa. Rs. 6 0
Disc. of Gov. ditto	5 0
Ditto of Salary ditto	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit of Comp.'s Pa-	
per for 2 months fixed	6 0

Madras, July 13, 1825.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable	30 per cent. premium.
Non-remittable	par ditto.

Bombay, July 2, 1825.

Company's Paper.

Remittable	133 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non-remittable	106 to 116 ditto per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, 94 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE following despatches relating to the capture of Ramree are given in the Calcutta papers:

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, &c. Calcutta.—Dated Ramree, May 16.

Sir: Commodore Hayes having determined upon sending the brig Meriton to Calcutta, and as it is but lately I have had the opportunity of making my report to Brig. Gen. Morrison upon the proceedings of the expedition under my command, I have thought it would be advisable to transmit to you copies of the same, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.
(Signed.) WM. MACBEAN, Brig. Gen.

To Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., commanding south-eastern division, &c.—Dated Ramree, April 23.

Sir: I have the honour to inform you, that the flotilla weighed early on the morning of the 17th inst. at the mouth of the Arracan river, and having fine weather, with moderate breezes, the whole were anchored on the night of the 18th within three miles of Cheduba road. It being necessary to take in a supply of water, the ships and boats proceeded to Sow Island, situated to the southward of Ramree. Several of the Mug inhabitants from Ramree having joined us in the night of the 20th, gave information that the island had two days previously been evacuated by the enemy: to this no very implicit faith was given. The artillery and detachment 40th Bengal N.I. having joined, the fleet was anchored on the night of the 21st at the entrance to Ramree creek; and dispositions being made for landing the troops, the same was carried into effect the following morning. The numerous rows of stakes the enemy had driven across the creek presented so formidable and effectual an obstacle, that, with every exertion on the part of the seamen and lascars, it was nearly two hours before a passage could be cleared for the small boats. So soon, however, as the advance under Capt. Shelton, H.M.'s 40th regt. could be disembarked, I proceeded with Commodore Hayes to the town of Ramree. The road, to appearance, had lately been made, and was commanded in many parts by fortified heights and well-constructed entrenchments. The creek is practicable for boats to the town at high water—distance from its entrance about seven miles by land; from the great entrenchment considerably less. No opposition whatever was made, and the island was taken quiet possession of in the name of the British.

The enemy, to protect him against a landing by the creek, had thrown up a long line of entrenchments upon the right bank, constructed with great judgment, and made particularly strong by the numerous traverses placed in all directions.

The defences of the town consist in a stockade of considerable extent, and some strength, situated about the centre of it, this being protected by several forts upon hills, and one of them completely commanding the road by which you approach. The inhabitants are in quiet occupation of their houses, and Napal Nunn, at their solicitation, has been continued in his office of jemadar, charged with the maintenance of peace and good order upon the island.

I have directed that eight companies of the 40th Bengal N.I., with the detachment of artillery from Cheduba, under the command of Major Murray, should constitute the garrison of Ramree, and consider they will be quite equal to all the duties that may be required of them at present.

To Commodore Hayes I am most indebted for his hearty co-operation upon all occasions, and feel the fullest confidence from his able assistance. I have every reason to be satisfied with the officers and soldiers under my command, and am happy to inform you they have continued to be healthy. Herewith is transmitted a return of captured ordnance.

I have, &c.
(Signed.) WM. MACBEAN, Brig. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at Ramree by the Force under Brig. Gen. Macbean, C.B., April 22.

Brass gun, one 2-pounder; iron guns, one 6-pounder, one 2-pounder, three 1-pounders; 13 flintals; 50 muskets; 264 dows; 150 spears; 1,200 flints, Europe; six 24 lb. shot, Europe; four 12-lb. ditto; three 9-lb. ditto; two 6-lb. ditto; 140 grape shot, Europe; 20 cwt. of leaden balls; five cwt. of iron ditto; four cwt. of spare lead; a quantity of gunpowder destroyed.

(Signed.) GEO. DYKE,
Lieut. Comm. Artill. Dept.

To Brig. Gen. Morrison, C.B., commanding South-Eastern Division, &c.—Dated Ramree, May 3.

Sir: Part of the force under my command having arrived at the entrance of the Sandoway river the 28th of last month, it was determined by Commodore Hayes and myself, that the troops should be put into boats, and proceed up the following day.

The Macnaghten transport having grounded in the passage from Ramree, Capt. Anderson, with 450 of the 16th Madras N.I., on board, never joined us.

A stockade at the mouth of the river was evidently evacuated, and information was at this time given by inhabitants (Mugs) that the enemy had left the stockades at Sandoway.

The boats having moved eight miles up the river, Commodore Hayes leading, about dusk came upon a stockade entrenchment; the enemy had also constructed breastworks in different commanding points, and had staked the river below the entrenchments; a space, however, had been left, sufficiently wide for the boats to pass. The troops had been landed for the night; and being re-embarked early the next morning, the whole were in progress up the river at four o'clock.

No opposition was made to our passage, and having reached Sandoway soon after seven o'clock, the stockades were taken possession of. There are two, neither of any strength, though the ground upon which one is constructed has been well chosen. Many acts of cruelty are reported to have been committed by the Burmese previous to their departure, and four bodies were found, said to be executions that had taken place for refusal to accompany them in their retreat.

It did not appear to me there was any object to be gained by remaining at Sandoway; I therefore determined upon embarking the troops, and that they should join the division. I have to repeat how much I owe to Commodore Hayes, and my admiration in him of the good effects of a serious and animated example for enterprise. The officers and men under my command have given me much cause to speak well of them, for although the enemy has not given us the opportunity of a meeting, they have suffered much from continued exposure to extreme heat, and in a variety of ways have undergone much fatigue, and which they have borne with becoming spirit and cheerfulness.

Capt. Hall, artillery, was obliged to proceed sick to Cheduba, without furnishing me with any return of the captured ordnance.

I am happy to acquaint you the troops have continued remarkably healthy, there being at present only two Europeans sick.

I have, &c.
(Signed.) WM. MACBEAN, Brig. Gen.

No authentic intelligence from the seat of war leads us to expect any decisive indication of the immediate termination of hostilities. A demonstration of pacific sentiments has been made by the Burmese Court, but it produced nothing, and is now esteemed to have been a ruse. Sir A. Campbell has not advanced from Prome. The king is understood to have fled from his capital. The intelligence we

we receive is overwhelming in quantity, but diffuse and contradictory. The following is a digest of various communications:

RANGOON.—The country is perfectly tranquil, and the market well supplied. The troops in Rangoon are preparing quarters for the rainy season.

There is no doubt of the death of Bundoola; he appears to have exercised a powerful control over the public mind, as well as at court. Though a severe disciplinarian, he seems to have attached the soldiery to him. When he was summoned at Donabew by Gen. Cotton, he sent a civil but manly reply: "We are each fighting for his country! you will find me as steady in defending the liberties of mine, as you in asserting yours. If you wish to see Donabew, come as friends, and I will shew it to you. If you come as enemies, land! You will find us ready, and we will see which are the better men!" During the siege, when Bundoola ordered out his elephants to attack our line, he accompanied them to the gate of the fort; and seeing some demur on the part of the head-man, he drew his sword, and asked him, whether he preferred to die, by his hand, the death of a dastardly coward, or to go forward, and do his duty! The elephants came out, and not one of their riders ever returned.

His death took place on the 1st April. He lay on his couch, when he was struck by a shell, and expired in a few hours. He was of low extraction, and first distinguished himself in Assam, some years back, which he subdued. It was he who cut up the force at Ramoo. He was the steady advocate of war with the British.

Prome is described as prettily situated on the banks of the Irrawaddy; but dirty beyond description, and composed chiefly of paltry huts. The inhabitants, by the last accounts, were returning from the jungles in vast numbers, and it was expected that a plentiful bazar would be established. The country abounds in a fine herd of bullocks. The governors of the surrounding districts had tendered their submission, and were profuse of offers of service. The troops were provided with cover against the rains. Letters dated at Prome 7th June, state that the army was in the best possible health, perfectly efficient, and enjoying abundance of necessities. The heat was great, but the nights were cool. It was reported that the Burmese had stockaded themselves above Prome. Capt. Snodgrass, Sir Archibald's secretary, had been despatched to Calcutta on important business.

A detachment had been advanced, under Lieut. Col. Goodwin, on the great road from Prome to Tongho, the frontier town of the kingdom of Pegu to the eastward. They fell in with a convoy of the Prince Asiatic Journ. Vol. XX. No. 120.

of Surrawaddy's army, and Capt. Sneyd, who was sent in pursuit, is reported to have captured it.

Above Prome, and after fairly getting among the hills of Ava proper, the climate is represented to be good at all seasons, and free from periodical rains.

A respectable Armenian, who had escaped from the Burmese, gave the following statement of their affairs to the British at Prome:—

"I am a merchant, and lived at Sarawah, where I grew indigo. I was carried up the river by the Burmese, and have been for some time past in the suite of Prince Surrawaddy. When the English advance from Sarawah was known, the Prince crossed the river, and retired two miles to the village of Ziamia. I know that no orders have lately come from Ava, and none to sue for peace ever were received. At Ziamia the Prince heard of a reinforcement being on its way from Ava; and he, in council with Attawoon, wrote the British general, on their own responsibility.

"When it was known the British commander would not halt, the Prince became alarmed, and crossed the river to Serai, thirty miles from Prome, where he was joined by 6,000 men from Ava every man was armed with a musket. The reinforcement originally consisted of 10,000 men; and they left the capital loaded with kindnesses and honours heretofore unknown in Ava. The King himself had deigned to urge them to their duty, and one hundred tickals per man were issued from the royal treasury, with a pious exhortation from his Majesty's mystic sages, to die or save their country; 4,000, however, absconded on the road, only 6,000 joining the Prince. At Serai, the Prince received information that the English boats were coming up the river, and he, with all the force, retreated to Meeday, where he declared there was no use in contending longer with the English; that he had often written to the King to that effect, but he knew the letters had been intercepted by Thynzagee; and that now he would go in person, and tell his brother that the war must conclude by treating, and not by fighting. That, in consequence, he and the principal chiefs who commanded at Prome, left Meeday for Ava, taking with them a body of troops, and leaving orders with those who remained to continue scouring the country, that the inhabitants might not join the English, which they are all much disposed to do, and the troops are breaking into bands for the purpose of systematic marauding. In the Burmese camp, the capture of four provinces of Arracan by the British was publicly talked of, and it was said the English army there had been

twice repulsed with loss, but that they were victorious in their third attack, and might be daily expected at Sembengewin. The English force in Arracan is estimated by the Burmese at 6,000 men, with 16,000 auxiliaries from Cassay and Arracan. Sykia Woongee is still near Pegue, without any force of consequence, or means of raising one.

"It is expected that the prince's influence with the king will soon bring on negotiations; but it is feared that the formidable faction adhering to the queen and her brother will cause much disturbance."

A communication has taken place, it is said, between Gen. Campbell at Prome, and Gen. Morrison at Arracan; and when the season permits, both armies will advance upon the capital.

ARRACAN.—All is described to be quiet and prosperous in this quarter. Some little sickness had appeared amongst the troops, which was attributed to the extreme heat of the season. Barracks of the most commodious kind had been provided against the rainy season. Surveys of the country had been made, and the discovery of great geographical errors was the result. It is said that a country believed to be rugged and inaccessible, proves to be a delta, open, rich and easy of access. An exploring party, under Capt. Ferguson, of the 2d Lt. Inf., had discovered a road between Ramoo and Arracan, made by the Burmese, so excellent as to rival the roads in England. It goes directly over the mountains, ascending to an elevation of from 4,500 to 6,000 feet, and turns all the large rivers. The extreme distance between Arracan and Ramoo is 100 miles six furlongs. The hill people are extremely obliging, and make excellent dawk-run-

ners: so that it is expected that intelligence may be communicated from one place to another in thirty-six hours. This discovery is extremely important.

ASSAM.—An alliance has been formed between the Gha'ee, a chief of the Singfohs of Luttagong, and the British, whereby the former agreed to co-operate offensively and defensively with the British against the Burmese, or any others who shall invade or plunder the territories of Assam, or any countries in British alliance. Other chiefs are following this example, and it is hoped that the whole tract will be engaged in an amicable alliance with us.

Various surveying and reconnoitring parties had been employed. Lieut. Burlton had completed his survey of the Assam river (the Burrampooter); Mr. Mathews had been despatched to explore the road to Bour Haut, on the banks of the Deesung, a hill-stream from the south, which joins the Burrampooter: it is about 100 miles from Rungpore.

CACHAR.—The force in this quarter were preparing for the rains, which were expected with some anxiety as a relief from the excessive heat. Capt. Pemberton, and Gumber Sing, had succeeded in reaching and entering Munnipore, the Burmese making no resistance, but flying as if panic-struck.

SYLHET.—The troops on this frontier have taken up their positions for the rains, which have set in with great fury. The country is already inundated. Gen. Shuldham is at Doodpattee.

We understand that the infantry belonging to the Cachar and Sylhet forces are to remain embarked on board vessels during the rainy season, in compliance with medical recommendations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Pandurang Hari, or Memoirs of a Hindoo. 3 vols. 12mo. 24s.

Chinese Courtship, with the Chinese Text. Translated by P. P. Thoms. 8vo. 12s.

The Magic Ring, a Romance from the German of Baron de la Motte Fouqué. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

An Autumn in Greece. By H. L. Bulwer, Esq., 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Saviour, a Poem, founded on Wesley's Life of Christ. By a Clergyman. 12mo. 7s.

Anderson's London Commercial Dictionary and General Sea-Port Gazetteer, brought down to the present time. One large vol. 8vo. 21s.

Forget-me-not: a present for Christmas and the New-Year 1826. 12s.

Friendship's Offering: a Literary Album. 12s.

In the Press.

The Naval Sketch-Book: or, the Service Afloat and Ashore, with Characteristic Reminiscences.

Fragments, and Opinions on Professional, Colonial, and Political Subjects; on the North-West Passage, &c. &c., with Copious Notes. By an Officer of Rank.

The History of the Assassins, from Oriental Authorities. Translated from the German of Jos. Von Hammer.

The Geography of the Globe, adapted for senior Pupils in Schools, and for the use of Private Families. By J. O. Butler.

Moral Hebrew Tales, translated from Ancient Hebrew Works. By Hymen Hurwitz.

A Parting Memorial, consisting of Discourses written and preached at Singapore: on board ship at sea, in the Indian Ocean; at the Cape of Good Hope; and in England. By the Rev. Dr. Morrison.

Greece in 1825, being the Journals of J. Emerson, Esq., Count Pecchio, and W. H. Humphreys, Esq. 8vo.

Mathematical Tables, containing Improved Tables of Logarithms of Numbers, Logarithmic Sines,

Sines, &c. By W. Galbraith, A.M., Edinburgh. 8vo.

The Annual Miscellanist of Literature for 1826.

La Socchia Rapita, or the Rape of the Bucket, an Herol-Comical Poem, in Twelve Cantos, translated from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni, with Notes. By James Atkinson, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo.

Christmas Tales for 1825: to be continued annually.

Etymons of English Words. By J. Thomson, M.R.S., &c., late private Secretary to the Marquess of Hastings. 4to.

Preparing for Publication.

The Narrative of a Tour round Hawaii, or Owhyhee, in 1823. By the Rev. W. Ellis, a Missionary of the London Missionary Society.

PARIS.

Exposé de quelques-uns des principaux Articles de la Théogonie des Brahmes, contenant la description détaillée du Grand Sacrifice du Cheval, appelé Asava-Meda: de l'origine et des grandeurs du Gange; du temple célèbre de Gaya; des principaux Avatars ou incarnations de Vishnu, &c. Par M. l'Abbé Dubois. 8vo.

Mélanges Asiatiques, ou choix de Morceaux Critiques et de Mémoires relatifs aux Religions, aux Sciences, aux Coutumes, à l'Histoire et à la Gé-

graphie des nations Orientales. Par M. Abel Rémusat. Tome 1er. 8vo.

In the Press.

Voyage d'Orenbourg à Boukhara, fait en 1820, rédigé par M. le Baron Georges de Meyendorff, et revu par M. Amédée Jaubert. 8vo.

Voyages à Peking à travers la Mongolie, en 1820 et 1821. Par M. Timkoeski; traduit du Russe, par M. N—; revu par M. Eyrlés; publié, avec des corrections et des notes, par M. J. Klaproth. 2 vols. 8vo.

Choix de Fables Arméniennes du Docteur Vartan, accompagné d'une Traduction Littéraire en Française. Par M. J. St. Martin. 8vo.

Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie. Par M. Klaproth. Vol. 2.

The First Number of M. Klaproth's French *Asiatic Magazine* was published at Paris on the 1st of October, and will be continued quarterly.—Its contents are, a Voyage to Khokand, in Independent Tartary, by Philip Nazaros in 1813 and 1814.—Historical and Geographical notices of Khokand, &c., translated from the Ta Tsing elh tung che, i. e. Geography of China and the adjacent countries—and Pesterer's remarks on the people who inhabit the Chinese frontier—on the Tartars tributary to Russia, and on the Solutes and Mongols subject to China.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOSS OF THE OGLE CASTLE.

On the morning of the 3d November, the Ogle Castle, private trader, Capt. Weynton, from Bombay, with a cargo chiefly of cotton, was lost on the western extremity of the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished. Great efforts were made by the boatmen from the shore to save the people, but the violence of the gale, and the tremendous surge, prevented their approach nearer than 100 yards of the wreck. The north sea was strewn with the cargo; many bales of silk and cotton have been picked up. The crew were thirty-two in number; it is not known how many, or if any, passengers were on board. Capt. Weynton was reckoned an excellent seaman. A spectator on board a Jamaica ship in the Downs could perceive through a good glass the consternation on deck, when the vessel fell on her beam-ends. The persons on board who clung to the stumps of the masts and poop, were washed off by degrees, and the boatmen were at length obliged to quit the scene.

WILD INDIAN.

A native of Sumatra applied to the magistrate of Union Hall, on the 17th November, to obtain some money due to him by a person named Moon, owner of a

caravan, who had agreed to pay him 20s. per week, for exhibiting himself as a "Wild Indian;" but after making as much as he could of him, he turned him off at the conclusion of Bartholomew fair. The magistrate referred him to the Court of Requests.

CHINESE TRADER.

A Chinese vessel, manned by Chinese, is said to have arrived at Antwerp.

MRS. BELZONI.

The claims which this lady has upon the British public seem about to be acknowledged: the subscription for her relief amounts to £700.

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

The rehearing of the claimants to the Deccan prize-money is to come on before the Lords of the Treasury on Tuesday, 6th December next.

NEW EAST-INDIAMEN.

On the 29th October, the Lord Lowther, measuring 1,350 tons, was launched from Messrs. Barnard's dock-yard, Deptford. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Lady Tullaghmore.—On the 9th November, the Edinburgh, a

from the yard of Messrs. Wigram and Green, at Blackwall; Miss Bonham, daughter of Gen. Bonham, gave the name to the vessel.—On the 12th, from the same yard, was launched the Abercrombie Robinson (named after the Hon. Director), a fine vessel of 1,300 tons. The name was given to it by Miss Innes, daughter of the captain of the vessel.—On the 26th, the George the Fourth, largest class, built for the East-India Company's service, was launched from the dock-yard of Messrs. Pitchers, Northfleet. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., chairman of the Hon. Company.

BURMESE STATE CARRIAGE.

This rich and gorgeous vehicle is now exhibited to British curiosity in London. It is gilt and studded with a multitude of precious stones. The body is an oblong-square, supported by dragons exquisitely carved; the wheels are light; and the roof is in stages like a rich pagoda. The length of the carriage is 13 feet 7 inches; the pole 15 feet. The width is 6 feet 9, and the extreme height 19 feet 2. The body is nearly square, composed of three pannels on each side, subdivided into small squares of transparent rhinoceros horn, with convex glass mirrors at the corners. The bottom is of cane work; the springs are of iron gilt. There are glass sashes, like our own carriages; the glass is nearly equal to European. The human figures which decorate the vehicle are the worst executed part of it. The seat is extremely rich, and ornamented with diamonds. The *tout ensemble* is highly striking and magnificent. This Rath was captured at Tavoy, and is supposed to be worth about £10,000.

VACANCY IN THE DIRECTION.

Mr. Daniel has disqualified, by sale of his stock, which leaves a vacancy in the direction. Mr. Farquhar and Mr. Henry Alexander are mentioned as candidates. Mr. Daniel was out by rotation in April.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

A society under this title has recently been established in London, with a view of obviating difficulties of authors in publishing their works, by purchasing copyrights at such liberal prices as may secure to the writers nearly the whole of the profits accruing from their labours. It was at first intended that the funds should be raised on the plan of a joint stock company, and a considerable sum was subscribed; but it has since been deemed advisable to raise the capital in the form of donations and of loans payable by instalments, bearing legal interest only, which divests sub-

scribers of responsibility beyond the amount of their subscriptions. The profits, after defraying the interest and expenses, will, in the first instance, constitute a sinking fund for repayment of the borrowed part of the capital.

All pecuniary engagements of the society will be confined to payments in cash; hence considerable savings will accrue from discounts.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex is the patron of the society, which ranks amongst its presidents and directors, several persons connected with India. Col. Nugent (who is probably well known to most of our readers) is the chairman; and we are authorized by this gentleman to state, that this society is totally different from the plans now afloat for the employment of capital; that it is meant by the aid of loan and donation, to execute the object detailed in the prospectus (from whence the foregoing account is taken); and that no person, except a clerk, belonging to the establishment, derives from it any pecuniary emolument.

SCOTTISH MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Noble has been appointed teacher of Oriental languages, and Mr. Lees teacher of mathematics, to the above new institution, lately opened at Edinburgh.

LOSS OF THE MULGRAVE CASTLE.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 7.

"On Saturday evening, soon after nine o'clock, the ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Ralph, 450 tons, from London, bound to Madras and Bengal, unfortunately got on shore near the Moulin Battery, at Green Point. Early on Sunday morning she bulged, and was completely filled with water. Owing to the assistance received from the shore, and the weather continuing fine, the greater part of the cargo will be saved; but it is feared the hull must become a total wreck: the night was calm and starlight. The loss of the vessel is attributed to the strong in-setting of the current, and a sudden business coming on, which caused a deceptive appearance in the distance of the light-house. A few minutes before the ship struck she was in fourteen fathoms water, the captain at the gangway attending to the leadmen, and all the hands on board looking out.—The crew and passengers were all saved.

THE JULIANA STEAM-VESSEL.

The *Juliana*, free-trader, of 600 tons, expressly fitted for passengers, is advertised to sail for India about the end of December. Through the use of steam power occasionally, a confident expectation is held out that she will reach her destination within 80 days.

PROMOTIONS

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

11th Light Dragoons. Cornet F. R. H. Lawrie to be lieut. by purch., v. Bishop prom. (13 Oct.)—To be Cornet by purch. T. H. Pearson, gent., v. Astley, who retires (14 March); C. A. Lewes, gent., v. Lawrie (13 Oct.).

13th Light Dragoons. Cornet D. T. Cunyngame to be lieut., v. M'Kenzie dec. (5 June 24); Serj. Maj. B. MacMahon, Rid. Mast. to Cav. Dépôt at Maldstone, to be cornet, v. Cunyngame (10 Nov. 25).

16th Light Dragoons. Lieut. C. R. Cureton to be capt. by purch., v. Ellis prom. (12 Nov.)

1st Foot. Capt. A. Macdougall, from 1st Royal Vet. Bat. to be capt., and Lieut. S. Sargent, from ditto to be lieut. (both 11th April); Ens. E. Macpherson to be lieut. by purch., v. Dixon prom., and G. H. Dalrymple, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Macpherson (both 5th Nov.); Ens. and Adj. J. Richardson to have rank of lieut. (3 Nov.); Ens. B. Kerr to be lieut. by purch., v. Matthias prom., and C. Ford, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Kerr (both 19 Nov.).

6th Foot. Lieut. Hon. G. A. Browne, from h. p., to be lieut., v. B. W. Yelverton who exch., reg. dif. (24 Oct.); Ens. W. Eyre to be lieut. by purch., v. Stuart prom., and W. Curteis, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Eyre (both 4 Nov.)—To be Lieuts. Lieut. C. D. Allen, from h. p. 96th F., v. P. D. Hohnie, who exch.; Lieut. W. Dunne, from h. p. 25th F., v. W. Stott who exch. (both 17 Nov.).

14th Foot. Hosp. Assist. N. W. Giffney to be assist. surg., v. Evers app. to 86th F. (Nov. 16.)

16th Foot. Lieut. J. N. McGarth, from 2d Roy. Vet. Bat., to be lieut. (8 Apr.); Ens. E. Croker, from ditto, to be ens. (7 Apr.) and Hosp. Assist. J. L. Tighe to be assist. surg. (20 Oct.); Hosp. Assist. J. M. Drysdale to be assist. surg., v. Alexander, who resigns (10 Nov.).

30th Foot.—Wright, gent., to be ens., v. Bartley dec. (17 Nov.)

41st Foot. Lieut. J. Webb, from h. p. 86th F., to be lieut., v. Spencer app. to 18th F.; and Hosp. Assist. G. R. Dartnell to be assist. surg., v. Moyle prom. in 81st F. (both 30 Oct.); Ens. W. Childers to be lieut. by purch., v. Gossip prom., and Ens. C. W. Magra, from 77th F., to be ens., v. Childers (both 5 Nov.).

45th Foot. Lieut. D. O'Meara, from h. p. Roy. Afr. Corps, to be paym., v. J. H. Webb, who retires upon h. p. (28th Oct.); Hosp. Assist. G. Tower to be assist. surg., v. Maclean prom. (10 Nov.).

46th Foot. Ens. F. Legh, from h. p. 61st F., to be ens., v. F. W. Martin who exch. (17 Nov.).

49th Foot. Lieut. T. Weston to be capt. by purch., v. Brooke who retires (20 Oct.); and Lieut. C. P. Sweeney, from 3d Roy. Vet. Bat., to be lieut., v. Hay app. to 51st F. (9 Apr.).

83d Foot. Capt. J. Burgess, from 2d Roy. Vet. Bat., to be capt. (8 Apr.).

87th Foot. Ens. N. M. Doyle to be lieut. by purch., v. Ship who retires (3 Nov.); Ens. W. Smyth to be lieut., v. Irvine dec., and C. F. Parkinson, gent., to be ens., v. Smyth (both 10 Nov.).

88th Foot. Lieut. W. Butler, from 1st Roy. Vet. Bat. to be lieut., v. Blayney app. to Rifle Brig. (20 Oct.)—To be Capt. Lieut. A. Stuart, v. Cannon killed in action (8 Mar.); Lieut. A. S. H. Applin, v. Rose ditto (9 Mar.)—To be Lieuts. Ens. W. Olipherts, v. Stuart (8 Mar.); Ens. C. Arrow, v. Olipherts (10 Nov.); E. S. Miles, gent., v. Arrow (11 Nov.).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. R. Phelan, from h. p. 44th F., to be lieut., v. Whittaker, whose app. has not taken place (20 Oct.); Lieut. D. Keogh, from h. p. 44th F. to be lieut. without purch. (3 Nov.).

The undermentioned officer has been allowed to dispose of his half-pay:—

Capt. W. Clarke, h. p. 1st Foot (19th Nov.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 1. *Minerva*, Bell, from Singapore and Batavia; off Portsmouth.—2. *Princess Charlotte*, Blyth, from Bengal, and *Ann and Amelia*, Askew, from Singapore and Penang; at Deal.—3. *Tinian-dra*, Wray, from Bengal 2d May, and *Liberal*, Matzen, from Batavia 14th May; off Dover.—4. *Alexander*, Rabe, from Batavia 18th June, and *Devenon*, Billett, from N. S. Wales 26th May; off Portsmouth.—5. *Abberton*, Percival, from Bombay 15th July; at Deal.—6. *Harriet*, Fulcher, from Singapore 30th May; at Gravesend.—8. *Pioneer*, Ward, from Batavia; off Dover.—10. *Sophia*, Barclay, from Bengal 30th June, and Madras 19th July; at Deal.—21. *Houghtley*, Reeves, from Batavia 15th Aug.; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

Nov. 4. H. M. *Fly*, for Cape, Ceylon, and Madras; from Portsmouth.—10. *Ganges*, Boulthée, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—11. *George*, Clark, for Bengal, and *Pyramus*, Brodie, for Tenerife and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—12. *Falcon*, Moore, for Batavia; from Deal.—12. *Gracian*, Steele, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—13. *William Young*, Morrison, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. *Susanna*, Drake, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—14. *Thames*, Fraser, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—15. *Edmouth*, Owen, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—23. *Albion*, Proctor, and *Doncaster*, Brown, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—25. H. M. *Rainbow*, Rous, for Ceylon and Madras; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Adrian, from Bengal: Lieut. Emley, Bengal Artill.; Lieut. Dormer, Bengal Inf., Mr. W. Barlow.

Per Abberton, from Bombay: Lieut. Col. Sealy, 3d regt. N.I.; Mrs. and two Masters Sealy; Mrs. and Miss Forster; Miss Furlong; Lieut. Furlong, H. M.'s 21st regt.; Lieut. Hawkins, H. C.'s Marine; Lieut. Stalkers, pioneers; Cornet Hamilton; Capt. Connor, H. M.'s 20th regt., in charge of invalids; two Europ. servants; 43 invalids, H. M.'s 20th regt.; four women, and seven children.

Per Tamandra, from Calcutta: Lieut. R. W. Halhed; Mr. H. H. Court, and three invalids from the Mauritius.

Per Deveron, from N. S. Wales: Capt. J. L. Maingy; Mrs. Socket; two Mr. Fergusons; Dr. Cooke; Capt. White, late of the Phoenix; Mr. Flora, from St. Helena.

Per Sophia, from Bengal, Madras, and Mauritius:—Mrs. Barclay; Mr. Wright; Capt. Jones, H. M.'s 60th regt., and Mrs. Jones; Capt. Pernam, H. M.'s 45th regt.; Mr. Caruthers and Mrs. Caruthers and child; two Misses Clay; two Masters Dixon; Capt. Eyre, of the Royals; Lieut. Reece, Madras N.I., from the Mauritius; Mrs. Miller and three children; Dr. Dick, from Bengal; Lieut. Bradford, 33d regt. N.I.; Mr. Dixon, from the Mauritius; Mr. Cunningham, free mariner; Master J. Jeremiah; Master Caruthers; and Miss Acres.

Per General Palmer (expected), from Madras: Sir E. Stanley, chief justice; Col. and Mrs. Cemetrine; Col. Andrews; Capt. Rymer, R.N.; Mrs. Kennington; Mrs. Phillips; Capt. Murray; Dr. Griffith; Capt. Gill; Dr. Stoke; Capt. Smith; Mr. Forbes; Lieuts. Spry, Gray, and Codd; Mrs. Gray, and seven children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Catherine (lately sailed) for Bengal: Col. Fagan; Mr. and Mrs. Roberts; eleven young ladies; Messrs. Godday, Reid, Osley, Chinn, Wilson, Munro, Salter, and Cotton, cadets; Mr. Bourdillon, writer; Messrs. Wilkie, Duncan, two Fitzgeralds, Tait, Sessmore, Campbell, Hutton, and Messrs. cadets.

Per Columbus (lately sailed) for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Shephard; Miss Porteous; Mr. Fmden, assist. surg.; Messrs. Carstairs, Bryant, Nuttal

and Reed, cadets; Capt. and Miss Newton; 34
lancers.

Per Clyde (lately sailed) for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Dundas; Messrs. J. R. Colvin, Inner, C. Garnet, Mecke, J. Hickey, Maxwell, Kirby, Bell, Fullerton, and Younger; two Engineers; two native women.

For Esmond for Bombay: Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B., and Lady; Col. Rainey; Mrs. Barber; Misses Ainsley, Welch, and Dolly; Dr. Strachan; Capt. and Mrs. Seely; Mr. Malet; Dr. Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Slater; Messrs. Fuljames, Harris, Valliant, Cartwright, Shutt, Frederick, and Ramsay; Lieuts. Rae and Mc Caffrey; Mr. Leanne; Mr. Fullerton; three servants, native and British.

Per Castle Forbes, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Sandysen; Capt. Taylor; Messrs. Lynch, Frith, Bayles, Walsh, Middleton, Haydon, Innes, Fullerton, Middleson, and Cardoza.

Per George, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Rogers; Miss Renfrew; Mrs. Twisden and child; Capt. Franklin; Messrs. Meiklejohn, Larkins, Willis, Mayne, Richardson, Murray, Downs, and Cameron; Master Jones; seven servants, native and British.

Per Ganges, for Madras and Bengal: Major Davis; Capt. and Mrs. Cumberlege; Capt. and Mrs. Thomas; Miss Trueman; Miss Wight; Lieut. Cameron; Capt. Stokol; Messrs. Mills, Collin, Mackenzie, Scott, Waring, Johnson, Brooks, Church, Quinn, Pellowe, Trueman, Talbot, Broadford, Toulminan, Ellis, Coddington, Wight, M'Donald, M'Leod, P. M'Leod, Robertson, Russell, Black, Eld, M'Donald, Norgate, Walker, Penny, Fisher, and Ekins, cadets.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Margaret, Simpson, Batavia to Singapore, 2d June, in Straits of Banca. — Royal Charlotte, London to Madras, 9th July, all well. — Malcolm, Eyles, London to Madras and Bengal, off Trimadras, 11th July. — Guldiford, Johnson, London to Madras and Bengal, 10th July. — Marquis Wellington, Blanshard, London to Bengal, 21st July. — Claudine, Chrylie, from London, and Roscoe, Hargrave, from Liverpool, for Bengal, 3d Oct., lat. 35. 04. N., long. 111. 17. W. — Elizabeth, Morrah Merchant, Stewart, London to Bengal, 3d Aug., lat. 33. 12. N., long. 108. 12. E. — Resource, Tomlin, London to Bengal, 18th Oct., lat. 38. long. 12. — Catherine Steuart Forbes, Chapman, London to N. S. Wales, 10th Sept., lat. 10. 12. S., long. 31. 04. W. — H. C. Thomas Grenville, 20th July, lat. 00. 32. N., long. 16. 53. W. — Joseph, Christopherson, London to Bengal, 29th Oct., lat. 40. long. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Timandra*, Wray, lately arrived, lost two suits of sails in the Bay of Bengal, and sustained so much damage in the hull and rigging as to be obliged to put into the Mauritius to refit. She was nine weeks clearing the Bay, had very severe squalls the whole of the time, and the ship was continually under water.

The Ann and Amelia, Ascough, from Singapore, lost an anchor and chain, and was forced to cut away her mainmast in the Nob Channel, in order to ride out the heavy gale of the 3d November.

The Cornwall, Morrison, bound to Liverpool, returned to Bombay on the 3d July, in a leaky state. It is supposed she must go into dock.

The Theodosia, Kidson, from Bengal to London, put back to Saugor on the 9th June, being leaky.

The Hibernia, Gillies, and the Vittoria, Southampton, from Bengal to Rangoon, got on shore in the Hooghly the end of May, and put back to be docked.

The Larkins, Williamson, bound to London, put back to Bengal 18th June, leaky, and it was supposed would be obliged to go into dock.

The Nerbuddah, from Madras to Rangoon, was driven into Chedubah (during a gale) in a shattered

condition; she had 400 native troops on board at the time.

The Hon. Company's ships General Kyd and Hythe, were to sail from Bengal (with the two native regiments for Penang) the 8th of July, on their passage to China.

The Windsor, Havside, was to be despatched from Bombay 15th July to Madras, in order to convey the Company's cotton to China.

Commodore Hayes, with sundry transports, Company's cruisers, &c., arrived at the Sand Heads the 10th June, from Rangoon.

The undermentioned Company's ships arrived at Anjeer on their outward voyage to China, as follows:—The Bombay, 8th Aug.; the Lowther Castle, 19th Aug.; the Buckinghamshire, and the Warren Hastings, 13th Aug.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

Nov. 7. At his house, in Montague Square, the lady of Thomas Perry, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Spithead, on board the Exmouth, the lady of Capt. J. B. Seely, of the Bombay army, of a daughter, her 8th child.

— At Chelsea, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fearon, C.B., of the 51st regt., of a son.

15. At his house, in Montague Square, the lady of James Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. At Versailles, in France, the lady of Capt. Riddell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's ser-

Capt. Riddell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, the Marquess Wellesley, to Mrs. Patterson.

Nov. 8. At Marylebone Church, Sir John T. Clarridge, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, to Miss M. P. Scott, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Scott.

10. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. T. Schreiber, A.M., Rector of Bradwell, in Essex, to Sarah, third daughter of Rear-Admiral Bingham, Commander-in-chief of H. M. ships in the East-Indies.

— At Dumfries, J. C. Peddie, Esq., H.M.'s 41st regt., to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Baillie, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

21. Thomas Lupton, Esq., of Blackheath Hill,
to Anna, third daughter of William Simons, Esq.,
of New Grove, Mile End.

22. At Llanfaes Church, Anglesey, Alex. Anderson, Esq., of Kingsal, in the county of Flife, Capt. in the Hon. E. I. Company's corps of Madras Engineers, to Miss Hampton, eldest daughter of J. H. Hampton, Esq., of Henllys, in the county of Anglesey.

Lately. At Lambeth Church, Henry Lloyd, third son of G. F. Lloyd, Esq., of Clapham Common, to Elizabeth Stracey, youngest daughter of Mrs. Richardson, of Clapham-Rise, Stockwell.

DEATHS

Sept. 13. At the East-India Road, Eleanor Maria, eldest daughter of William Henry Nuttall, Esq.

16. At Newington, Edinburgh, aged 76, Capt. C. Greig, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

19. At Woolwich, Mrs. Bonnycastle, widow of Professor Bonnycastle, of the Royal Military Academy.

Nov. 1. At Clifton, Harriette, youngest daughter of the late Charles Ranken, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

16. At Paris, W. F. F. Rumbold, eldest son of Sir Wm. Rumbold, Bart., in his 14th year.

16. Mr. W. Cary, mathematical instrument maker, Strand.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Home Intelligence:

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At Cheltenham, Mrs. MacLeod, relict of the late Capt. MacLeod, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.
Late, On his passage from Calcutta to England, aged 26, S. N. Legh, eldest son of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.
At sea, on board the ship Abberton, Capt. Sealy, of H.M.'s marine.
At sea, Dr. Talnich, surgeon of the ship Hooghly.
At Sea, in the Bay of Bengal, on board the

ship Providence, on her passage from the East Indies, Mrs. Smith, aged 27, wife of John Smith, Esq., of Dronago, Ayrshire, North Britain, and of the firm of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., Calcutta.
At Iconium, in Asia Minor, aged 33, T. A. Bromhead, M. D., formerly of Christ College, only son of the Rev. E. Bromhead, of Repham, near Lincoln.
At Ratavia, Mr. H. Byrne, chief officer of the ship Mary.

Destination.	Approved, by sell.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1885.	General Palmer	530	George Truscott.	George Truscott.	—	Jerusalem Coffee House.
	Jan. 15	Cypriade	982	Anstie and Co.	Hector Rose.	City Canal.	Anstie and Thornhill, Old S.S. House
	Dec.	Circassian	496	Edward Rule	G. R. Douthwaite	City Canal.	Edw. Rule, Lime-street.
	2	Georgiana	417	Conley & Co.	William Haylett	City Canal.	Isbister and Horsley, Billiter-square.
	7	Georgiana	417	Conley & Co.	Richard Lloyd	City Canal.	Isbister and Horsley, Billiter-square.
	15	Georgiana	417	Conley & Co.	Richard Lloyd	City Canal.	Isbister and Horsley, Billiter-square.
	22	Georgiana	417	Conley & Co.	Richard Lloyd	City Canal.	Isbister and Horsley, Billiter-square.
	29	Georgiana	417	Conley & Co.	Richard Lloyd	City Canal.	Isbister and Horsley, Billiter-square.
	36	Georgiana	417	Conley & Co.	Richard Lloyd	City Canal.	Isbister and Horsley, Billiter-square.
	43	Georgiana	417	Conley & Co.	Richard Lloyd	City Canal.	Isbister and Horsley, Billiter-square.
Madras & Bengal	1885.	Duke of Bedford	894	Thomas Stephenson	George Simpson	City Canal.	William Abercrombie, Birchur-lane.
	Jan. 1	Providence	678	Henry Read	John M. Ardell	City Canal.	Isbister & Horsley, & W. Redhead, jun.
	15	Lady Holland	454	Plummer & Co.	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	John Lynny, jun.
	30	Pioretta	434	Henry J. Moore	John Wimble	W. I. Docks	Joseph Lachlan, Alle-street.
	Feb. 30	Lady Raglan	648	Innes, Beveridge, & Co.	James Corwell	W. I. Docks	J. and T. Dawson, Billiter-square.
	April 10	Adbert	452	William Rawtree	Lucas Percival	W. I. Docks	Capt. P. T. Jerusalem, Coffee-house.
	1885.	Ruymynede	350	James Greig	Chas. Kemp	W. I. Docks	Gledstanes, Drysdale, & Co. White.
	Nov. 23	Perserance	430	Watts and Heath	Wm. R. Best	City Canal.	Watts and Heath, Fenchurch-street.
	Dec.	Paris	380	George Mickle	Thomas Bowen	City Canal.	Edmund Read, & W. Redhead, jun.
	30	Charmine	370	James Mickle	James Ruit	W. I. Docks	John Lynny, jun.
Bengal	1885.	Dudman	310	George Mickle	W. Bowell	City Canal.	Edmund Read.
	3	Royal Charlotte	390	Robert Dudman	Robert Dudman	W. I. Docks	Barber and Neate, Birchur-lane.
	1	Orymbia	300	W. D. Dowson	Henry Holton	W. I. Docks	John Marshall, East-India Chambers.
	15	Scarborough	300	John Bentley	Francis Davison	City Canal.	John Lynny, jun.
	30	Morning Star	300	William Tindell	William Buckham	City Canal.	John Lynny, jun.
	30	Alexander	447	George Joad	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	John Lynny, jun.
	Nov. 25	Resolution	430	Curling and Domett	William Parker	Lon. Docks	John Lynny, jun.
	Dec. 1	Hedley	271	Daniel Wilkinson	Thos. S. Crockley	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Nov. 28	Woodman	435	Michael Bousfield	Daniel Leary	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	Dec.	Providence	435	William Bousfield	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
Bengal	1885.	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	25	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	30	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	35	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	40	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	45	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	50	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	55	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	60	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	65	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
Bengal	1885.	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	20	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	25	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	30	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	35	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	40	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	45	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	50	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	55	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.
	60	Lady Providence	822	Edman & Co.	Thos. Waudhope	Sheshmas	Joseph Lachlan.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, November 25, 1825.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Cochineal	lb	0	3	6	to	0	4	0	Turmeric, Bengal	cwt.	1	10	0	to	1	15	0
Coffee, Java	cwt.	2	15	0	—	3	4	0	— China	cwt.	3	0	0	—	4	0	0
— Cheribon	cwt.	2	15	0	—	3	4	0	Zedoary	cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0
— Sumatra	cwt.	2	14	0	—	2	17	0	Galls, in Sorts	cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0
— Bourbon	cwt.	4	5	0	—	6	10	0	— Blue	cwt.	6	10	0	—	7	0	0
— Mocha	cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8	Indigo, Fine Blue	lb	0	15	8	—	0	15	9
Cotton, Surat	lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	8	— Fine Blue and Violet	lb	0	14	9	—	0	15	3
— Madras	lb	0	0	5	—	0	0	7	— Fine Purple and Violet	lb	0	14	0	—	0	14	6
— Bengal	lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	— Fine Violet	lb	0	13	6	—	0	13	0
— Bourbon	lb	0	0	10	—	0	1	3	— Middling Ditto	lb	0	11	6	—	0	12	6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.									— Good Violet & Copper	lb	0	12	0	—	0	13	6
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	15	0	0	—	20	0	0	— Fine and Good Copper	lb	0	12	0	—	0	12	6
Aniseeds, Star	cwt.	4	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Good ord. & brok. ship	lb	0	11	0	—	0	12	6
Borax, Refined	cwt.	2	15	0	—	3	0	0	— Fine Oude squares	lb	0	6	0	—	0	9	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	cwt.	2	15	0	—	3	5	0	— Good mid. and mid. do.	lb	0	5	3	—	0	6	3
Camphire, unrefined	lb	8	10	0	—	9	0	0	— Low and Bad	lb	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0	4	0	—	0	5	0	— Consuming Qualities	lb	0	9	0	—	0	12	6
— Ceylon	lb	0	1	0	—	0	1	3	— Madras Good	lb	0	10	6	—	0	11	2
Cassia Buds	cwt.	11	0	0	—	13	0	0	— Do. Mid. & Ordinary	lb	0	9	6	—	0	10	0
— Ligna	cwt.	6	6	0	—	7	0	0	— Middling ord. & bad	lb	0	5	6	—	0	8	6
Castor Oil	lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	3	Rice, White	cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
China Root	cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	10	0	Safflower	cwt.	2	0	0	—	10	0	0
Coculus Indicus	cwt.	4	10	0	—	5	0	0	Sago	cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
Columbo Root	cwt.	8	0	0	—	31	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined	lb	1	3	0	—	1	8	6
Dragon's Blood	cwt.	8	0	0	—	31	0	0	Silk, Bengal skein	lb	0	11	6	—	0	14	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump	cwt.	3	0	0	—	6	0	0	— Novi	lb	0	14	1	—	0	1	9
— Arabic	cwt.	2	10	0	—	5	0	0	— Ditto White	lb	0	13	1	—	0	19	0
— Assafetida	cwt.	2	0	0	—	8	0	0	— China	lb	0	17	2	—	1	4	5
— Benjamin	cwt.	3	10	0	—	55	0	0	— Orgazine	lb	1	7	0	—	1	11	0
— Animi	cwt.	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon	lb	0	4	6	—	0	8	0
— Galbanum	cwt.	16	0	0	—	16	10	0	— Cloves	lb	0	2	3	—	0	3	9
— Gambogium	cwt.	4	0	0	—	17	0	0	— Mace	lb	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
— Myrrh	cwt.	3	0	0	—	4	10	0	— Nutmegs	lb	0	4	6	—	0	4	7
— Oilbanum	cwt.	0	0	3	—	0	2	0	— Ginger	cwt.	1	8	0	—	3	10	0
Lac Lake	lb	0	0	3	—	0	2	0	— Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	6	—	0	4	3
— Dye	cwt.	0	5	2	—	0	6	0	— White	lb	0	4	0	—	0	4	3
— Shell, Block	cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	10	0	Sugar, Yellow	cwt.	1	15	0	—	1	17	0
— Shivered	cwt.	3	5	0	—	6	8	0	— White	cwt.	1	18	0	—	2	2	0
— Stick	cwt.	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Brown	cwt.	1	16	0	—	2	2	0
Musk, China	cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	16	0	— Siam and China	lb	0	2	0	—	0	2	4
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	13	0	Tea, Bohea	lb	0	2	0	—	0	2	4
Oil, Cassia	cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	— Congou	lb	0	2	7	—	0	2	8
— Cinnamon	cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	10	0	— Souchong	lb	0	3	9	—	0	4	10
— Cloves	lb	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Campoi	lb	0	3	9	—	0	3	11
— Nutmegs	cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	4	— Twankay	lb	0	3	7	—	0	3	8
Opium	cwt.	0	1	9	—	0	6	0	— Pekoe	lb	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
Rhubarb	cwt.	3	15	0	—	4	0	0	— Hyson Skin	lb	0	3	7	—	0	3	10
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	2	6	— Hyson	lb	0	4	4	—	0	5	9
Senna	lb	0	0	6	—	0	2	6	— Gunpowder	lb	0	5	0	—	0	6	4
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	6	0	Tortoiseshell	lb	1	4	0	—	2	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE
AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

For Sale 6 December—Prompt 3 March.

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,700,000 lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lb; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 14 December—Prompt 10 March.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

Private-Trade. — Long Cloths — Sailampores — Blue Sailampores — Blue Succatoons — Punjum Cloths — Callico Wrappers — Nankeens — Baftaes — Bandannoes — Choppahs — Cuttannees — Gurrals — Sannoes — Cotton Sashes — Madras Flandkerchiefs — Ventapollam Handkerchiefs — Shawl Handkerchiefs — Shawls — Cashmere Shawls — Crape Shawls

Scarfs—Crapes—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Hand Screens—Towels—Carpets.

CARGO OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Adrian*, *Tunandra*, and *Sophia*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Indigo—Sugar.

The Court of Directors have given notice, That at their Sale of TEA which will be held in March 1826, the several species will be put up at the following Prices respectively:—Bohea, at 1s. 5d. per lb.;—Congou, at 1s. 9d. and 2s. 1d.; Campoi, at 2s. 4d.; Souchong, at 2s. 8d.; Pekoe, at 3s.; Twankay, at 2s. 2d.; Hyson Skin, at 2s. 3d.; and Hyson at 3s. and 4s.

1825.	Bank Stock.	Reduced 3 per Cent.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3 p. Cent.	Assented 3 p. Cent.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Bonds.	South Sea.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New ditto.	14 p. Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1825.
Oct. 26	225	86 187	87 187	94 194	94 194	103 103	20 103	266	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	2p	87 187 1/2	19	0
27	224 1/2	86 187	87 187	94 194	94 194	103 103	20 103	266 1/2	—	—	—	10 12p	—	—	—	4p	87 187 1/2	19	0
29	225	86 186 1/2	87 187 1/2	—	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	266 1/2	—	—	—	13 14p	—	—	—	2. 4p	87 187 1/2	19	0
31	—	86 87	87 87 1/2	—	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	266 1/2	—	—	—	12 13p	—	—	—	1. 4p	87 187 1/2	19	0
Nov. 2	224 1/2	86 186 1/2	87 187 1/2	94 194 1/2	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	266	—	—	—	11 14p	—	—	—	1. 5p	87 187 1/2	19	0
3	224 1/2	86 186 1/2	87 187 1/2	94 194 1/2	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	266 1/2	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	1. 5p	87 187 1/2	19	0
7	—	86 186 1/2	87 187 1/2	94 194 1/2	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	265 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. 5p	87 187 1/2	19	0
8	224 1/2	86 186 1/2	87 187 1/2	94 194 1/2	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	265 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. 6p	87 187 1/2	19	0
10	223 1/2	86 186 1/2	87 187 1/2	94 194 1/2	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	265	—	—	—	11 13p	—	—	—	1. 4p	87 187 1/2	19	0
11	—	86 186 1/2	87 187 1/2	94 194 1/2	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. 4p	87 187 1/2	19	0
12	223 1/2	86 186 1/2	87 187 1/2	94 194 1/2	94 194 1/2	103 103 1/2	20 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. 6p	87 187 1/2	19	0
14	223	86 185 1/2	86 186 1/2	93 193 1/2	93 193 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	10p	—	—	—	1. 6p	87 187 1/2	19	0
15	222	86 185 1/2	86 186 1/2	93 193 1/2	93 193 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	263 1/2	—	—	—	8 10p	—	—	—	6p	87 187 1/2	19	0
16	221 1/2	84 185	85 186	93 193 1/2	93 193 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	7 9p	—	—	—	4p	87 187 1/2	19	0
17	220	84 184 1/2	85 185 1/2	92 192 1/2	92 192 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	8 9p	—	—	—	4p	87 187 1/2	19	0
18	—	84 185	85 186	92 192 1/2	92 192 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	7p	—	—	—	4p	87 187 1/2	19	0
19	220 1/2	84 185 1/2	85 186 1/2	92 192 1/2	92 192 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	5 7p	—	—	—	1d. 3p	87 187 1/2	19	0
20	222	84 185	85 186	92 192 1/2	92 192 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	5 6p	—	—	—	1d.	87 187 1/2	19	0
21	221 1/2	84 184 1/2	85 185 1/2	92 192 1/2	92 192 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	4 6p	—	—	—	2d.	87 187 1/2	19	0
22	221	84 184 1/2	85 185 1/2	92 192 1/2	92 192 1/2	102 102 1/2	20 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 d.p.	—	—	—	1. 4d	87 187 1/2	19	0
23	220 1/2	83 183 1/2	84 184 1/2	91 191 1/2	91 191 1/2	101 101 1/2	20 101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. 4d	87 187 1/2	19	0
24	—	83 183 1/2	84 184 1/2	91 191 1/2	91 191 1/2	101 101 1/2	20 101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p.	87 187 1/2	19	0
25	—	83 183 1/2	84 184 1/2	91 191 1/2	91 191 1/2	101 101 1/2	20 101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 187 1/2	19	0

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

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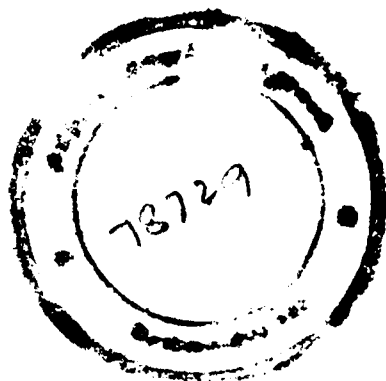
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