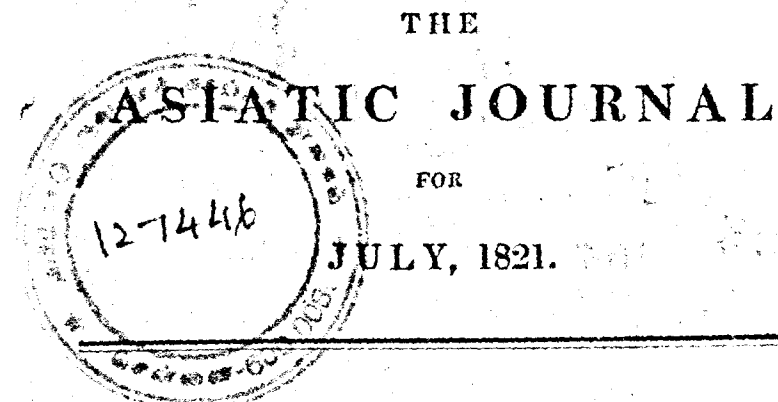




ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

ON THE STATE OF FEMALES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I feel sorry that, after admitting the fact, that there may be seventy-five millions of females in India who can neither read nor write, any person on earth could be found capable of writing a letter like that inserted in your Journal for February last, signed "A BENGALLEE," the evident intention of which was, to weaken the sympathies of British females towards these miserable beings.

I am sure, Sir, an Englishman could not thus feel and thus write about the sex. An Englishman would not have said, in reply to my letter, that because the Hindoo women are employed in pounding brick-ends, they have food, and must be happy. Delicacy forbids me to draw a picture of the situation of the Hindoo female in the public street, engaged in this employment. But I was not soliciting the British public to subscribe for the purchase of rice to feed these females; and I am sorry that it should be necessary to tell this correspondent *that women have souls*, and that these souls are to live for ever, and that the soul becomes not a whit wiser by making brick-dust; *Asiatic Journ.—No. 67.*

and that, according to a book which we Christians venerate, even a Jew might "perish for lack of knowledge."

It may square well enough with the Shastru, that "ignorance of the alphabet does not necessarily imply wretchedness in the social state;" but an Englishman would not like such a wife: he thinks that a cultivated mind is of such importance in a wife, and a mother, that nothing else can compensate for the want of it. Nor do Englishmen think, that the happiness of women is to be measured merely principally by the quantity of boiled rice that is measured out to the animal daily; they think that the mind is given to be cultivated, as well as body to be fed; and as the future state of the deathless mind depends upon culture it here receives, they think state of seventy-five millions of males, who do not know a letter of alphabet, forms a case of charity, pecially to British females,—such a case as was never yet brought before the public.

I put this case again, Sir, in the shortest possible form. Hindoostan supposed to contain a population of 100 millions. B

one hundred and fifty millions. If this be correct, then seventy-five millions of these are females. All these, except a very few indeed recently educated by the Missionaries, are destitute of all knowledge of the very symbols of writing, of sewing, knitting, mending, washing, and of all that belongs to the education and domestic occupations of females in a civilized country. In consequence, intellect in them is in a state of entire stagnation: instinct would answer all the ends of their present mode of existence; and the soul has been given to them in vain. They are utterly incapable of becoming the companions of their husbands: for all intellectual purposes, a cow would be as good an associate; and they are utterly incapable of bestowing any moral or intellectual culture on their offspring: so that the whole design of the Creator in the establishment of social and domestic felicity, as far as woman is concerned, is subverted.

It is not necessary that I should enlarge again on the dreadful consequences of permitting these females to remain in this state of brutal ignorance. This correspondent does not deny the facts I stated in the address to the Ladies of Liverpool: he merely calls in question the assertion, "that millions are found throwing the children of their vows into the sea." But here he is merely attacking an error of the press. If he will apply to Samuel Hope, Esq., of Liverpool, he will find, that in my copy of that letter, the word *mothers* is plainly written, and not *millions*, in this sentence.

It remains uncontradicted, then, that there are seventy-five millions of females in India as ignorant of letters as the dogs and cats around them, and that on account of this want of culture, great multitudes of mothers on the western side of India, and at and around Benares (the Athens of India), put every female child to death as soon as born; that others drown their offspring in the sacred rivers, in fulfilment of a vow; that many drown themselves

at Allahabad, and other places; and that between eight and nine hundred women were burnt or buried alive in the Presidency of Bengal alone, in the year 1818, according to the returns of the English magistrates. I may add, further, that owing to this state of ignorance, the Hindoo women are most awfully addicted to quarrelling, to intrigues, and are, to a most dreadful extent, unfaithful to the marriage covenant.

Now, Sir, did it become any man, if these facts be true, to attempt to throw obstacles in the way, when a proposal was made to improve the condition of these seventy-five millions of women? Is it not desirable that they should become intelligent wives, and good mothers, and that the sex in British India should not present so fearful a contrast to the sex in Britain? Is it not desirable that these infants should be saved, these fires put out, these graves closed, and that the cries of these orphans (losing father and mother on the same day!) should move us to compassion? Do not all the miseries of the sex in England, to meet which so many splendid charities exist, absolutely amount to nothing, compared with these unparalleled scenes! If these eight hundred widows were filling the air with their shrieks in one funeral pile before his own door, this correspondent, I suppose, would tell us, that "a knowledge of the alphabet is not absolutely necessary to social happiness."

I do most seriously hope, Sir, that a universal sympathy will be excited among the sex in Britain in favour of these females, and that associations will be formed in every town of the United Empire. This is a charity so entirely devolving on the British fair, so properly their own, that it now remains with them, whether these millions, these numerous millions of their own sex, committed to their special care by the Father of Mercies, shall continue thus degraded, enslaved, brutalized, and butchered, or shall share in the illumination, the dignities, and the

power of blessing others, to which Christianity has raised them.

I am happy to add, that I expect the privilege of sailing in the same vessel to Bengal with a young lady who is going to commence the work of female education in India, under the auspices of the British and Foreign School Society. But such a female herald of mercy will

be wanted for the Presidency of Bombay, and another for that of Madras; and large funds will be wanted from England to support female schools, or the interesting mission of this devoted lady will be of little avail, and Hindoo schoolmistresses will have been formed in vain. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

London, May 23, 1821. W. WARD.

FRAGMENTS ON CEYLON.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 361.)

THE Portuguese, and above all the Dutch, formerly conceded and sold with too little circumspection the freehold ownership of lands which the natives solicited; and in spite of the clauses inserted in these titles of concession, it happened, for the most part, that these lands were either not cultivated at all, or only in a small degree, owing to the negligence of avaricious individuals: a considerable portion also of the best lands in the interior of the country were cultivated without any concession of Government, and possessed for several generations before the matter was discovered: one-third of the conceded lands, when rendered valuable, was the property of Government, as was one-half of those cultivated without any concession, according to a fixed regulation; but the possessors, for the greater part, found means of keeping possession of the whole. Governor Schreuder, after having made the necessary inquiries into the subject, thought that the realization in money of the Company's right in these estates, according to the terms of the regulation, would produce a very considerable sum; he insisted, in consequence, upon the payment of the money, and where this was not complied with, put up the estates for sale to the best bidder. A general opposition taking place, he sent armed persons to cut and knock down the cocoa-nut and other fruit trees, in the gardens in litigation, wherever the

proprietors were refractory. This was the origin of the troubles which led to the war of 1761, in Candy. The clause attending the grant of estates, by which Government becomes entitled to one-third or to one-half after they are rendered valuable, appears to be neither equitable nor politic; and we think it would have been infinitely better to have exacted only one-tenth of the produce, of whatever nature it might be, and whether in gardens or fields.

This tenth upon the produce of gardens, to which it will be necessary to have recourse in the west of Ceylon, and to give up the ancient feeble revenue (Thüyn geregtigheyd), if it be intended to make the territorial impost equitable, would be attended with great difficulty in its collection; because the trees, and especially those bearing the cocoa-nut (which in this part of the island make a forest from Negombo to Dondera), yield fruit during the whole of the year. It is one of those rare cases in which it becomes expedient to farm the revenue on land, and it ought not to be expected that in the two first years this tax will fetch an amount of much consequence, because the person who farms it, or rather a number of under farmers, must receive in kind the tenth of the fruits, if the owners of the gardens will not agree to pay money; this however should be no reason for giving up the point, but for persevering in taking it in kind. However little this farming may produce a Go-

vernment in the first years, the proprietors will finally consent to pay those who farm this tenth in money, which will be easily effected, since the natives, by merely inspecting the number and quality of the trees in a garden, can estimate very nearly the quantity of nuts they will produce annually.* Nothing will then be necessary but to give emulation, or rather the love of gain, an opportunity of producing competition, and the tax will come to its just value, that is, will produce considerable sums in the west and the north of the island. As to the other districts of Ceylon, in which plantations of fruit-trees are, on account of the climate, at once so necessary and difficult of production, it would be proper to lay no tax on them for a long time, but to encourage them as much as possible.

We shall here speak of those productions of which it is essential in every point of view to improve the cultivation to the utmost. Coffee, next to rice, is undoubtedly the first. It succeeds very well in the western parts of the island, in soils even which are not congenial to other kinds of produce. It is superior in quality to the coffees of Java and Bourbon, and approaches nearer to that of Arabia, from whence the first plants were taken. The Cingalese trouble themselves very little about the

* Supposing that from the river Kaymello to the Bay of Tengale the gardens of the natives in the interior of the country contain only two million coconut trees, and that each tree produces only ten nuts (though a good tree will produce from fifty to eighty, and even a hundred, according to the soil), they would yield the owners one hundred million nuts, each being equivalent to three ounces of rice at least: the tenth in kind of ten millions would be worth at least two hundred and eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three and one-third rix-dollars, because ten nuts give a medite of oil, which we will value but at ten sols. After this moderate estimate, it must be still farther remarked, that a tree from whence caloe is drawn will be twice as productive as one yielding fruit.

cultivation of the plant, and merely gather up the fruit falling from the tree in its wild state, which produces only half the quantity that the cultivated plant does in the West-Indies. It is computed that Ceylon produces not more than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds weight of coffee, but it is incontestible that the produce might be increased to ten times the quantity, and even more: it is only to be wished that it were placed under the direction of enlightened persons.

Pepper follows next. It is of the same quality as that of the coast of Malabar, and the pepper-grounds would have greatly increased if the orders of Mr. Van de Graaff had remained in force. Cardamum-seed; of a quality inferior, indeed, to that of the coast of Malabar, but for which there is a demand in Europe, where it bears a high profit, since the brewers make use of it in their composition. Cotton, the cultivation of which, in consideration of its real utility to the inhabitants of Ceylon, ought perhaps to have been mentioned first, is grown with success in the eastern and northern parts. It is of very good quality; but as the inhabitants are ignorant how to spin it, it is commonly manufactured into coarse cloths only, but if it were encouraged it would establish a considerable capital in the country. The plantations of Sapan, and above all, of Tek-wood, which thrive very well in this country, are likewise deserving of encouragement. It will be necessary that the Government, in order to improve the culture of these articles, should not cramp their encouragement by exacting the tenth, in the first instance, or they will destroy with one hand what they foster with the other.

For a due understanding of what has been previously said, and will hereafter occur in this work, it will be necessary to declare explicitly what is to be understood by taxes or impositions, by explaining their different kinds. Taxes are, generally speaking, whatever

imposts those who are entrusted with the power of the sovereign levy upon the people, and which the latter consequently pay.

The taxes in Ceylon consist of *Personal Servitudes*, or money in commutation, at the arbitrary will of the Government. There are also *direct taxes* and *indirect taxes*. The first is subdivided into the tax on land, which comprehends every production of the earth; and personal imposition, which bears upon the inhabitant, and may be traced to his ancient servitude to the prince of the country, or to a subsequent commutation into money, which commutations are various, that is to say, the capitation for life, consented to by entire castes collectively, and the redemption of the Corvée (Oéliam), to which properly the consent ought to be obtained of every man from sixteen years of age to sixty, belonging to those castes reputed foreign, at the annual formation of the Rolls, or Head Thombos.

The *indirect taxes* upon articles of consumption, or the products of industry: these are levied as duties upon exports and imports, and upon conveyance from one part of the island to another, by means of stamps; duties are also imposed on fish, arrack, tobacco, betel, chankossen, pearls, bazaards, &c.

It may be inferred from what has been already said on the subject of the taxes of Ceylon, that the territorial tax is assessed and collected in a mode that is disadvantageous both to the Government and the general welfare; and that the personal taxes, whether consisting of actual services or of services commuted into money, are still less equitably levied, and that the *indirect*, which ought to remedy these defects, do not answer this end, but bear upon a portion of the people only. Consequently, that it is necessary that the first should bear upon the productions of all the lands, according to their value, that it should be collected as uniformly as possible, and after the

mode most advantageous both to the Government and the cultivator.

That the second should be levied equally upon the inhabitants, according to their ancient servitudes; and that this measure, at once favorable to the mass of the people and profitable to the revenue, should be managed with such dexterity as to induce the castes liable to service to offer the redemption money of their own accord.

That, finally, the third should be so directed as to equalize as much as possible the two preceding ones.

To arrive at the two former ends, it will be necessary, first, that the tenth of the products of the gardens planted with fruit-trees should be exactly levied in the western part of Ceylon, from the river Caymello to Dondera in the south of the island; and that the tenth of the paddy crops should be gathered by collectors, instead of being farmed: these two changes will cause a revival of agriculture, and in the end produce a considerable revenue.

In the second place, the servitudes should be carefully looked into, and as both equity and policy demand, exactly enforced, in order to procure their commutation in money.

As an example of the benefits with which such an inquiry and such redemptions might be attended, without speaking of what was effected in a district in the east of the island some years ago, we will take in the west the servitudes of the caste, or castes employed in elephant hunting in the Desavonies of Colombo and Maturé; which hunts are at present burdensome to Government, ruinous to the people, and profitable solely to the native chiefs of those castes. The elephant trade was in ancient times advantageous to the Dutch Company, and so late as 1700 yielded them a net profit of 63,345 pagodas; but since that epoch it has been continually on the decline, and has at length terminated in a loss. If then an exact census of the individuals of those castes in these two Des-

savonies, (who are said to be from three to four thousand), were now to be taken, it would not be difficult to induce them to pay the ransom for their servitude, by confining them rigidly to the duty of clearing the country of these animals. From the product of this ransom a slight reward might be granted of some Rds. and of a pound of powder to any one who killed an elephant: by these means the country might be freed from them, and Government would obtain a good revenue as well as an increase of cultivators; this being likewise an object worth attending to.

The changes proposed to be made in the two branches or sources of the revenue should act in concert, and mutually assist each other, the one concurring with the other for joint success. The introduction of the tenth upon the products of fruit gardens is of as great importance to the plan in contemplation of restoring the revenue, as the measure of looking into the servitudes. If not in point of revenue, it would certainly be desirable in point of justice, to lay under contribution those landowners in the west of Ceylon, who have hitherto paid nothing for their gardens or persons, because they belonged to castes which have become privileged by abuse, or rather by the weakness of Government. It must be admitted, however, that they have been opulent for these fifty years past, and especially since 1780, when the Arrack distilleries began to multiply. These same inhabitants, standing in need of nothing from without, excepting some coarse cloths from Tutucoryn, contribute scarcely any thing to the indirect taxes, and are therefore free from the three imposts. Moreover, in addition to this source of advantage, they likewise possess that of daily supplying with provisions the two principal places, which, being the most populous, contribute in the greatest degree to the indirect taxes. This last channel occasions money incessantly to pass into the country, which never returns from

it, but concentrates in its last resort in the pockets of the native chiefs, or in those of their families who are the chief proprietors of gardens. This is likewise the case in the five provinces of Jaffna, where nevertheless the gardens pay the land rent, which, well examined, will not be found equal to the tenth.

It must not be here concealed, that greater impediments exist, than are now apparent, against a general plan of reform in the internal administration of the country, from the very small share of local knowledge of the country possessed by the Civil officers of Government; and it is incontestible, that the continual changes which are taking place among those officers is very much against their acquiring this necessary information.

The Dutch regime, with all its imperfections, and the defects of the primitive constitution of the country, had at least the advantages of being stable in its projects and exact in their execution; the officers remained a long time in the same place, had time to become acquainted with every thing, and, from the knowledge they had acquired, to follow up the plans of amelioration which they had formed with the sanction of Government. The editor of this treatise was for six years, as a Junior Merchant, a member of the of Landraad (or Provincial) Court at Colombo, and after this long schooling has at last obtained an employment in which he has remained eleven years. It is not to be presumed that in the course of six or twelve months a profound knowledge can be acquired by any one, much less the tact necessary to govern a country of considerable extent which stands in need of improvement, because every change ought to be for the better. If any officer of the existing Government manifests a disposition to acquire information in his appointment at Malabar, he is transplanted at the end of a year, or at furthest of two years, into the Cingalese country, in which the knowledge he has gained is

in a great measure useless to him, and where he ought immediately to commence acquiring a new stock. This continual mutation of chiefs causes the people to respect them very little; and there has been no example of an individual being kept for a length of time in the same station, excepting that of Colonel Barbut, who had acquired a considerable knowledge of the country he governed.

It is not sufficient, in matters of this nature, that Government should simply order changes to be made; it is further necessary that its agents should carry them into execution with the skill requisite to ensure success, without exciting commotion, or producing discontent among the people: this requires a perfect knowledge of every circumstance which may enable the possessor to foresee what is likely to happen.

It is further conceived, that the establishment of the four following points are essential to the success of a permanent project to ameliorate the condition of the country, and for the maintenance of good order in its internal administration.

1st. The establishment of sitting Magistrates in such corles, provinces and subdivisions of the country as the population may seem to require; not, as at present, for the sole purpose of administering justice, but likewise to control all the revenues of the district over which he presides, for the annual inspection of the Collector. This said Collector shall fix the time of year proper for comparing these accounts with the notes of the Vibades Kannekapuls, Cangans, and Lascoryns, to whom the collection of the revenue is entrusted, as well as with such observations as the chief or native chiefs of the district shall be obliged to make, according to a form prescribed, as to what relates to the said revenues.

2d. The establishment of eight or nine Landraads, agreeable to the ancient institution, within the circumference of the island, for the purposes, and according to the form hereinafter mentioned.

3d. A General Register, which we shall call *Land Thombo*, of all valuable lands in the island of Ceylon, which every Collector shall be obliged to make, and to send an authenticated duplicate of it to Colombo; so that it may hereafter be said, these registers are descriptive of the name of the owner of the estate, of its situation, of the nature of the soil, the extent of it, and in what manner it is held by the possessor, that is to say, whether as property acquired or not acquired, as Parvenie, Accomodecens, &c. &c.

4th. Lastly, a Register, or general enlistment of all the inhabitants in the interior of the island, which we shall call *Head Thombo*, and which every Collector shall cause to be executed throughout every province, village and hamlet: these registers, made upon a given model, shall be descriptive of the males of each caste, of their personal servitudes, ancient and modern, and as far as possible of their age; of these duplicates shall be sent to Colombo, for such purposes as will be hereafter pointed out.

It may be said, perhaps, that all these establishments will be attended with great expense: to this it may be replied, that if these expenses are not immediately repaid by the suppression of such systems as are not only useless but hurtful, still there can be no doubt that the improvement of the revenue, that will result from them, will more than indemnify the Government, which moreover will always have it in its power to introduce these alterations gradually, and as prudence may require.

(To be continued.)

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE

FROM

OCHOTSK TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE following journal, though written loosely, will be read with great interest. Many of the countries described have scarcely been visited by Europeans. Capt. Gordon is a most enterprising individual, and is entitled to all possible encouragement.

The First Part of Capt. Peter Gordon's Journal of his Progress, overland, from Ochotsk to the Persian Gulph, containing his Travels through Siberia.

My chief inducement in writing these pages has been to contribute my share towards exposing the actual state of the Russian empire, regarding which there are so few sources of correct information. Ochotsk was my first task, but as I proceeded the state of the country reflected such disgrace on the system according to which it was governed, that I could not refrain from exhibiting its features plainly to the view of my countrymen, in order that the picture might induce some of them more highly to appreciate the happiness of living under the protection of our own free constitution.

I ought to make some apology for exhibiting the faults of my friends, and for repeating conversations which have taken place in private society. I feel it to be a delicate task, and if I thought it would injure or hurt the feelings of any one individual amongst them, I would refrain; but those who are most nearly concerned are well assured of the sentiments I entertain for them and for their countrymen at large: they know the truth of my remarks, and that they agree in every point with the sentiments I always expressed when present with them.

Sept. 19, 1819 (*Old Style*). Left Ochotsk, the weather very rainy. The road lay across several islands; crossed the Oorak at Mater, passed the mountains to Udomsky, and thence over a chain of high lands to Aleaxanah, which part of the country is inhabited by Jakuts, who derive their chief

subsistence from cattle; they are rich compared with the Ochotskers; much of the land is enclosed.

Oct. 10. Arrived at Jakutsk, and obliged to take up my residence with Governor Menitzky until the river freezes.

11. In the evening went to a wedding: the bride's portion consisted of several large trunks of clothes, between each article of which was placed a piece of money, a state bed, a toilet table, several idols, &c. &c. The company consisted of her relations, who bewailed her loss in plaintive strains. Weather frosty and foggy.

12. The marriage took place this day, when the bridegroom came to demand the lady. After kissing all her friends she came out crying, a carpet was spread, on which she kneeled and prostrated herself, kissing the feet of her father, mother and husband, who successively presented to her an image of the Virgin Mary.

13. A fine clear day: in three or four days I hope to continue my journey. The trade to the Kolyma is much greater than that to Ochotsk; the factors are now about to set out on their actual expedition to the Aldan to return in August: tobacco and large knives are exchanged for foxes, sables and teeth. The Russians are continually making expeditions to the Frozen Ocean about February, and leaving parties on the islands to collect teeth which are thrown up by the sea in summer; they take two months' store with them, and guide their course by the ridges of snow; as but two winds blow in those parts; the North and South. The current always runs to the Eastward; the ice is not fixed, but breaks up in summer, and Governor M— is confident that the passage may be made round the Coast in August; in fact, there are many persons now living here who have made as much of it as they had any inducement for. The error of Billings was building on the Kolyma instead of the Lena, and going out too early in the season; the Governor advises to build as near Jakutsk as possible, leaving it early in May; a vessel may be here on the 20th, drop down with the ice, and wait some time at the mouth

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Route from Ochotsk to the Persian Gulf.

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of the river until the sea is clear; the natives of those parts he considered more fit to compose the crew than Russian sailors. Dined this day with the new married couple, where above a hundred persons were present, ladies and gentlemen, seated separately as usual; the dinner consisted of soups, cold meats, pastry, with beer, wine and spirits, and lasted five hours. In the evening a ball: about seventy ladies present, dressed very well in silks, muslins, &c. At Jakut weddings the greatest eaters are always particularly invited.

17. About noon took leave of my kind friend Menitzky, highly gratified at having found such a man governing in Siberia; beloved as he is both by Ochotzkers and Jakuts, he must be seen in his own family to be duly esteemed. The regard and affection I entertain for this worthy man, so far from palliating the defects of the Government, induce me to expose them more fully. The salary of his predecessor was £50 per annum, which has been increased to him, yet is not adequate to a fifth, perhaps not a tenth part of his expenditure; this wretched system can only be maintained by presents and extortion.

Although on quitting Ochotsk I thought I had as little baggage as it was possible to travel with, I now made a considerable reduction. The articles indispensable to a traveller in Siberia are a warm fur blanket, pillow, tea equipage and urn, and when in a sledge or cart, a down bed must be added. From Jakutsk I was accompanied by a young Cossack subaltern named Popoff; we set out in a three-horse sledge, but at day light on the 11th were obliged to take horse, there being no sledge road. We pursued our journey almost incessantly on horseback for two days and nights before we succeeded in procuring two small sledges. My chief sustenance was tea, morning and evening, as it is difficult to digest solid food in the constant violent shaking we endured; travellers usually provide themselves with small frozen patties, which, on arriving at the post-house, they have only to boil in order to make a good soup. The post-house supplies travellers gratis, but black bread is all that you can depend on finding; sometimes you may get milk or quass, and occasionally meat and eggs.

Our little sledges frequently upset. At
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one place, the horses continuing to run down a hill: Popoff's was so much injured that we were obliged to get another from the commissary of the district, to whom we had a letter. We pursued our journey with the greatest expedition, having now gained five days on the post from Jakutsk; we seldom stopped longer than the few minutes required in changing horses, and never to sleep.

Nov. 4. Arrived at Irkutsk, having been eighteen days on the journey; in the course of which a slight degree of fever obliged me to rest one night and part of another; the distance is 2,500 versts, about 1,600 miles.

Having secured a lodging, I waited on the late Governor, Treskin, who continues to live in the Governor's house, and is allowed the customary guard of Cossacks; his reception was free and friendly, and his questions numerous, particularly relating to Ochotsk. He sent me to the Governor General, and requested me to return and dine with the family. Being introduced under the general appellation of an Englishman from Ochotsk, the Governor General, after a few common-place questions, mentioned my own name; saying that I was the person he inquired after: he then alluded to the scarcity that had prevailed at Ochotsk, and the benefit derived from the stock of provisions I had on hand at that time, and said that as soon as informed of it he had brought the circumstance to the notice of the Emperor. He appeared to feel much for the situation of the miserable inhabitants of that part of the country. Speranski, the Governor General, was Secretary of State at the period of Buonaparte's invasion of Russia; but being a man of humble origin, though of the most splendid talents, the nobles took that opportunity of effecting his ruin: he was banished to Siberia; but having lately been appointed Governor General of that province, he may be considered as restored to favour.

Being desirous of visiting the Rev. Mr. Stallybrass, a missionary from the London Society, then at Selingsinsk, as well as to ascertain the possibility of opening any trade with China through Kiachta, I considered myself fortunate in arriving at Irkutsk just in time for the last vessel of the season. General Treskin procured a

passport and arranged every thing for my
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departure that evening, but supposing I must be fatigued after my journey, obtained a respite from the master of the vessel until morning. Popoff, fatigued as he was, had no desire to accompany me across the sea of Baikal. His services had been invaluable to me, and his conduct in every respect so correct, that it raised the Cossacks considerably in my opinion.

Our passage was tedious in the extreme; we were six days on board, though the distance across is not more than fifty miles. This lake, or, as the flattering voyagers will call it, the *Holy Sea*, is of fresh water, and unfathomable; its shores, being steep rugged rocks, expose it to hard squalls, which produce occasionally a short chopping sea; the want of harbours renders its navigation unpleasant, and the flat-bottomed vessels they use render it unsafe; these vessels have scarcely any iron about them. Those employed on the Lena and other large rivers of Siberia are similar, and calculated only for tracking; they are also used on the coasts of the Frozen Ocean. The number of private vessels that navigate the Baikal is about sixty, of from thirty to one hundred tons burthen each, and of boats about one hundred.

We landed at Parelskar, whence I pursued my journey in company with Ivan Fomaska, a Civilian of Verkni Undinsk, which place lay in my route. He could not proceed without calling on the archimandrite of the monastery. I had no doubt of his having made a vow, but was surprised at the unusual circumstance of his being about to perform it. As soon as the building appeared in sight his crossings and exclamations were innumerable, and on reaching the porch he went down on his knees and face, and worshipped. The Abbot was a fine portly figure, whose silver beard and cheerful aspect pleased me so much that I saluted him by kissing his hand. Hospitality could not have sent a better representative; we were regaled with tea of the finest flavour, sturgeon and other delicious fish in great variety, and the glass moved briskly. It was midnight before we were allowed to move, by which time my veneration for our host had somewhat subsided. The kind Abbot obliged us with the loan of his own chaise, which was larger than those of the post.

Thursday. My companion being now in the district subject to his own authority,

we had every attention and facility at the post-houses; and though paying for two horses only, we had always three in excellent condition, and drove about 15 versts an hour. Every where we heard proclaimed the praises of the new Governor General. He is not a man but an angel, was the general character we had of him. Treskin, the late Governor, knew no bounds to his rapacity; but we may trace the evil to Pestel, the late Governor General, who it is said received 50,000 rubles per annum from each of his three Governors; and we may trace it yet further, to the Emperor and his ministers, who appoint Governors to provinces but do not pay them, who omit to inquire into the state of the different Governments, and debar the subjects from making known their grievances, either by petition to the throne or by a free press. The voice of the people is stifled because the Emperor cannot be troubled.

At sunset we arrived at the residence of Ivan Fomaska. We had some little difference on the subject of my making some stay with him, but I would not hear of delay for a moment, though almost persuaded that he would find me quarters for the winter. We compromised the affair by spending the evening with a family party assembled by his return: two or three fine unaffected young girls convinced me more than all the gentleman's argument, that a winter at Verkni might be passed very agreeably.

Friday morning. Arrived at Mr. Stallybrass's, who was not a little surprised at so unexpected a visit, though my last letter from Ochotsk had hinted at its possibility. I had found a hearty welcome, and immediately got rid of my Ochotsk sensations, my Siberian misanthropy. Mrs. S— soon convinced me that the ideas which I retained of my fair countrywomen were correct and true; my general admiration was not lowered by meeting with one eminently qualified for the delicate and arduous situation she fills, to the admiration of all who know her.

It had been my intention merely to pass the Sunday with them and proceed, but they endeavoured to persuade me to remain the winter, and would not hear of my departure before Messrs. Swan and Yuhil arrived from Petersburg. I remained there the whole of the succeeding week, after which Mr. Stallybrass agreed to accompany

me to Kiachta, where he had previously been.

Tuesday. Set out with Mr. S. and arrived at night at Kiachta. The guard knew the English pastor, and a Cossack ran on with the post-cart to provide us quarters; he knocked at the first large house we came to, but the husband being from home and the guest chamber open, in order to freeze out the cockroaches, we proceeded on to the next large house, where we were instantly admitted and welcomed by the master, who dressed himself, made tea for us, and wished to prepare supper, though it was then near midnight! he then gave us his best apartment, which was handsome and well furnished. He was really happy to entertain and make us comfortable.

In the morning we paid our respects to the Director of Commerce; we afterwards dined with him, when, mentioning our desire to visit the Chinese village, we were accommodated with his sledge in the morning, and returning again partook of his hospitality.

On the passage across the Baikal I made many inquiries of the traders regarding the possibility of proceeding through China, and although they were all assured that no Chinese would engage in such an attempt, I still thought it might be accomplished. On the first mention of this subject to the Director, he expressed his conviction that I could not succeed, but at the same time offered all facilities in his power. Finding there was no probability whatever of success, I gave up the idea, and was about to return to Irkutsk across the mountains, when I was informed that it could not be done in a sledge, and as the frost of Kiachta was then 30 of Reaumur, I was afraid of losing my feet by venturing on horseback, as my nose was frequently frozen even on a slight exposure. I had thus no alternative but to return with my friend and wait the freezing of the Baikal, which might be expected to take place in another month.

Kiachta, properly so called, is a village on the very chevaux de frise which marks the Russian Chinese boundary; it contains a church, a bazar or set of warehouses, a public office and guard-house, and a dozen merchants' houses. No other person is allowed to reside there, and it can be visited only by permission of the Director. The

other part of Kiachta, or Trinity, is five versts distant from the trading port, and may contain 500 souls: officers, military and bourgeois, both Boriats and Russian. The Chinese village is just across the barrier; its gate is not a mile from that of Kiachta; it contains 300 men, not a single female: the garrison consists of Mongols, but the Governor is a Mandarin, changed every three years.

The Director, having been in England, Portugal, &c. attached to an embassy, is better informed than most of the Siberian gentry; his wife, a Polish lady, does credit to his choice, and the house and family shew the taste and propriety of both; yet I cannot pass him without making the same complaint of his conduct as I have done with my friend Menitzky and his father-in-law, in order to expose the abuses of a government which I heartily abhor. His appointment is direct from the minister, whose secretary he has been, and is independent of the Siberian Government. Tea and other presents he receives are forwarded direct to the capital, not for sale, but it is supposed to his patron. His predecessor's pay was 800 rubles; he receives about 2,000, and he lives at an expense of six or 8,000, and may make 12 or 20,000 more. When the Boriats and others apply for passes to take their cattle to the Chinese market, it is usual to delay until they are glad to sell to the first bidder, who afterwards pays the sum required for a douceur.

The commerce of Kiachta is in the hands of about forty-five Copets of the first guild, most of whom reside at Moscow, and send a clerk with an annual adventure, sea otters, foxes, sables, squirrels and other furs; English, German and coarse Russian woollens; metals, cattle and corn are their staples; bullion and gunpowder are smuggled. Some years a million arsheens of woollens have been disposed of.

On the other side, the whole of the trade is in the hands of nine merchants, who employ about 3,000 Chinese and Mongols, many of whom speak Russ, which is the only medium of intercourse. The supply of tea is 66,000 chests of 66 to 80 lbs. each, about one-tenth part of which may be bloom, the remainder black! The flavour of the Kiachta teas is very superior to those procured from Canton; perhaps the voyage injures it. The Russians are very careful

of the tea whilst in packages, and take great pains to extract the flavour and to drink it in perfection. A considerable quantity of blue and yellow nankeen, some silk, and coarse sugar-candy are the other staples. The white month is the fair time, but throughout the year there is some business going on.

The annual amount of imports on either side is said to be about 12 millions rubles, it is not less. The duties are high on both sides, but the other regulations and restrictions do more injury to the trade. Tea pays the Czar about a ruble the pound: it may amount to a million rubles per annum.

Selinginsk is a perfect military station, having been built by the division stationed there for the defence of the frontier. At present they are neither soldiers nor citizens, they are an enslaved militia; yet they answer the purpose for which they were sent: they are good materials for an army, assembled at beat of drum, maintained at little expense, and probably keep up their numbers. The population may be about 3,000, exclusive of three villages on the opposite bank of the Selenga. This place has altered but little since the visit of Bell, whose description of the Boriats, and especially that of their tea-table, is perfectly correct. Scarcely a day passed without our seeing some of these people, who appeared to have much esteem for and confidence in their young apostle, Mr. Stallybrass, and with him I also visited several of their tents, their chief priest and his temple.

The Boriats have somewhat of the Chinese physiognomy, especially about the eyes; high cheek bones and small beards; their noses are not prominent, and they often have colour in their cheeks, but are not fair or clean: their height about five feet five inches, but their dress of sheep skins makes them look large. Being herdsmen, they dwell in tents made of felt, which are neat and comfortable; they are much on horseback; they seldom remain a month at one place, but return to it at the same period the year following. In this wandering mode of life, and even amongst the Tungoose hunters, the same rights of property and jealousy of encroachment are maintained as amongst the inhabitants of cultivated lands, where "every rood maintains a man."

The lands about Selinginsk are open and waste, being under the immediate control of Government. The Boriat tribes were the original possessors, but they are much oppressed by the Russians, who still acknowledge them to be more sober, industrious, honest and successful than themselves, and I believe this conviction inclines some of the poor superstitious Russians to entertain the idea that the Boriat gods are better worth serving than their own, whom they coax and flatter for what they hope to get.

Some time ago Treskin, when Governor, in his great zeal for the cause of the Bible Society, sent 12,000 rubles which he had collected, and two Saisangs (chief officers of a Boriat tribe) to Petersburg, in order to facilitate a version in compliance with the desire of a few Boriats who had heard some chapters read. The truth is, that if the Boriats had known for what purpose the money was taken from them they would much rather have paid for exemption from Bibles. The Saisangs were torn from their families, and bewailed as men who would be forced to apostatize.

This circumstance was blazoned throughout England and acquired for Treskin a high character for piety and zeal. Even the Emperor appeared to be deceived by it, and said to Messrs. Stallybrass and Ralm, that it was a remarkable coincidence that God should incline their hearts to the Boriats just at the time he stirred them up to seek instructors.

The Boriat Lamas are numerous; they are confined to celibacy. Families having three or four sons generally bring up one as a Lama. Most of those of the Selinginsk tribe can read Boriat, and many Tanguut also, though but few probably understand its meaning. Some of the Lamas are employed solely in their religious, medical and literary duties; others engage in all lay concerns, yet retain the yellow or red robe of their order. They print with wooden plates like the Chinese, and cut these plates themselves. The only books they have are prayers, or rather discourses, much in the style of the sacred books of the Hindoos, probably the same as the Bhuddists. One of those which Mr. S. read to me was, "when a guest calls do not show him into a dirty room, which is not swept, or he will not call again," &c. &c. Lamas carry a nom in their bosom, with which they strike

on the head those who salute them. The Kumba or chief priest is the fattest man I ever saw; corporeal dimension is the qualification for the office: he has a wooden house and a tent, in each of which there is an altar. He possesses a very fine and numerous flock of sheep. We had brought him some bread, and he entertained us with koumis and tea. He had not been able to visit the temple, which is about five versts from his house, for some months, and was anxious for snow, being able to go there only in a sledge, on account of his size. The place of worship consists of about a dozen wooden buildings of different sizes, placed near to each other; the inside of the largest greatly resembles our own places of worship. Their ideas of matter and motion have led to modes of praying cheaper than the candle worship of the Russian, and less troublesome than counting heads as some of the Greek clergy do when in company. The Boriat procures a nom written on a long slip of paper, and suspends it where it will be moved by the wind, passengers, &c., or rolls it round the barrel of a small windmill, such as is frequently placed in gardens to frighten the birds; one stage contains about a hundred of these praying mills, and the roof of the chapel has so many prayers pendant, that no one can move a step without also moving petitions. Near the door is a case which turns on a vertical axis containing the books of their law, secured from inspection by iron bands, but easily put in motion, together with a number of bells and pendants. At the upper end of the chapel is a large model of a temple brought from China, or perhaps Tibet. The walls have several representations of hideous monstrous deities, counterparts of those of the Hindoos.

The missionaries who are allowed to instruct the Pagan tribes of Russia are under engagement not to interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the national church. This restriction renders the situation of the missionaries irksome in some degree when surrounded by Russians. Mr. S. had therefore built a house opposite to Selinginsk, where the Boriats could visit him unmolested, and to which he now removed, and a few days after received the visits of the gentry on the occasion, who each brought according to custom a loaf of the best white bread and some other trifling present. This glass consists of:

The Major, who has command of the place; he is as honest as he can be, as he gets only a bare subsistence. His wife, a Polish lady, is a strange being; it was dangerous to let her see any thing, as she would insist even on taking a lady's cap off her head if it pleased her. The Major's son is a fine young man; he expects soon to join the army, where it is not uncommon for young gentlemen to begin their career in the ranks.

Maria Ivanova, orphan daughter of the General who commanded two years ago, lives with her maternal grandmother; she is a fine girl, about 16 years of age, and the belle of the place.

Vassilitch, a Lieutenant of artillery, is married to the sister of the above; having served in Germany, he is civilized in comparison with the other inhabitants of the place.

A lieutenant-postmaster, of the rank of postillion, but with greater facilities for getting money than his superiors in the military service.

Vorashelof, a rich shopkeeper, whom the officers honour with their company at his entertainments, and by quartering on him all travellers of rank. Mrs. V. is a good-natured talkative body, and appears to have her husband in as good order as he has his premises, which are the best in the town. Their daughter is married to a trader of Irkutsk, who lives in more style than any person at Selinginsk, though he has lately become a bankrupt.

The burgomaster, who is a trader, and one or two more may be considered as demi-genteels.

The Pope is too great a drunkard to be genteel: I never met with him. The surgeon is the same as usual. I saw him once, and he was then drunk.

The female servants are a most wretched set: they do not possess the least sense of honesty, sobriety or chastity; they are extremely impertinent, dirty, indolent, ignorant, and fond of finery. Mrs. S., than whom it would be impossible to find a better mistress, could seldom induce any one to stay with her above a few weeks together; the animal she had when I left her was one of the General's slaves, yet she would occasionally take the pet and walk off. Menitsky sends to Russia for servants, instead of having slaves, and yet he has to complain of them. On

Christmas eve Mrs. Major gave her servants a supper, and waited on them herself, in compliance with a Polish custom. Although there is much sticking for rank, the slaves take many freedoms which would not be allowed were they free; they often join in conversation, and always stand and listen.

A Calmuc who had been freed by the General, though working for her livelihood, visited every family on an equality with the one to which she had belonged; and Onesia, a servant of Mrs. Stallybrass, was taken notice of and invited by the ladies purposely to keep her from forming low connexions. Maria Ivanova was heard one morning representing to her the impropriety of going to some dance or party to which she had been invited, and where she would not be surrounded by friends and persons of respectability. Another trait in the character of the people of Selinginsk, which pleased me greatly, was the attention and respect they retained for their old General; they considered the ladies as their mistresses, and always spoke of them with attachment; the house was saluted as though it continued to be headquarters.

For a week or two I had been desirous of proceeding to Parcelskar, in order to recross the Baikal immediately it should be frozen, but was not allowed to go. On Christmas day, hearing that the sea stood, went to town, and took leave of the gentry. Mrs. Major told me to send her plenty of shawls and other fine things from India, as she understood they were in plenty; grand-mama sent me a supply of biscuits, &c. Mrs. Stallybrass was daily expecting to be confined, without other assistance than that of her husband, whose medical fame sometimes brings patients from a distance of 50 miles. Few countries are so greatly destitute of physicians as Siberia. The Russians acknowledge that, next to their clergy, their medical men are the greatest drunkards in the country. In most parts of the world the old women have some skill, the result of experience, but here they do not attempt it. When I have asked a villager "what they do when sick?" the reply has always been, "what can we do? we leave it to the will of God."

Dec. 26. Parted from these esteemed missionaries, with whom I could have been well contented to spend the remainder of

my life; being persuaded that the propagation of Christianity is the highest benevolence and the noblest task of man.

The Selenga now standing, the sledge was in use. About nine in the evening arrived at Verkniudinsk, where I called and shook hands with my old companion. At midnight, finding that the Baikal road was not open, and being uncomfortable on account of the boisterous snowy weather, I put up at the station where Onesia's brother acts as overseer; it turned out that he had conveyed the Kiachta post when I was there, and said that, had I accompanied him, I should have been warmer than in the sledge; so that I lost six weeks merely in apprehension of my fingers and toes.

Dec. 27. In the afternoon arrived at Parcelskar; two Cossacks had set out in the morning to discover if the road across the Baikal was passable. The whole country was a scene of gaiety, merriment, visiting, and drinking. The drivers were scarce, and sometimes half drunk; the women dressed in all their finery, parading about in sledges from village to village for 50 versts round.

The country on this side the Baikal, though far from being highly cultivated or thickly inhabited, is accounted by the Siberians extremely fertile, populous, and rich, and comparatively it is so. It is mountainous, and the soil sandy, yet produces abundance of corn, supports many cattle, and is plentifully supplied with fish. Wood is brought down the river and supplied cheap. The Russian villages are large and numerous, not confined to the post road, but appear to be scattered in all directions. Although there is the convenience of water carriage from Petersburg to Irkutsk and Kiachta, with the exception of three postages, amounting to 100 miles, yet goods are generally brought by land the whole distance; heavy goods of small value alone are conveyed by water.

Dec. 28. A stormy night succeeded by a fine morning. It was my intention to have called at the monastery, but being assured that all who entered must remain till night, gave up the idea and crossed the sea; the distance is 55 versts, which took four hours and a half. On the way met a sledge, which informed us that the Cossacks had got over safely. The ice was rough, being formed chiefly of patches of

drift ice; some spots, frozen in calm weather, were pretty smooth. Nothing retards the standing of the sea so much as gales of wind, which destroy more ice in a few hours than is formed in many days. Most of the rivers of Siberia are covered with the same sort of rough ice, by the rapidity of their currents preventing them from standing until covered, and almost choked with drift ice. A slow river was frozen so smooth and clear that the fish were very distinctly seen at the bottom. The Angara, which is a drain from the Baikal to the Icy sea, forms its ice at the bottom; the current breaks it off and floats it: this is supposed to arise from some peculiarity of the soil which composes the bed of the river. Most rapid rivers form the ice in their bosom, not at the surface; whilst the large rivers and lakes are freezing, they are covered with thick black mists, composed of the vapour arising from them, which is often frozen into a fine snow, or rather hoar frost, the particles of which are visible in the sunshine; as soon as the water stands the exhalation ceases, and the atmosphere becomes dry and clear, the sky serene, and the weather clear and settled.

The post-house was in great confusion, just as it was when the road broke up in the spring. Proceeded along the lake to the next station, about eighteen versts distant, which was in a still worse condition; all my endeavours to get farther that night were ineffectual, as three horses had been lost in the morning, the sledge people narrowly escaping. In the course of the night a Boriat Saisang arrived from Irkutsk; we were as friends: the mission was the connecting link. They had been shewn the newly published Gospels by the Archbishop; their pride was hurt, considering their own books as insulted. This chief was an intelligent well behaved man, as suspicious as any of his countrymen of encroachments on their customs, considering the thread of their own existence interwoven with that of their tribe.

Monday, 29. The next post being near the shore in shoal water, the ice was rough and undulated like waves; thence two posts of thirty versts each was chiefly along the shore of the Angara, the beginning of which was open, as the current is there very rapid. These large rivers are seldom completely frozen over, but have large

open spaces in various parts, especially over shallows, and about points where the currents are strongest.

The country from Baikal to the very scite of Irkutsk is nearly in a state of nature, a mere forest. Steam vessels appear well adapted for the navigation of the Baikals. Menitzky is so desirous of having them on the Lena, that he has promised the master of one vessel five to ten thousand rubles if he would get one.

About sunset arrived at my old lodgings, after an absence of nearly two months instead of ten days, as was expected on setting out. The widow did not know what had become of me, having left my baggage, and so much exceeded my time. Hearing singing and dancing in an adjoining room, and being unable to sleep, I rose and went in, expecting to find another wedding party, but was disappointed in meeting only the daughters of the widow and another old lady who occupied part of the house, and three or four neighbours. I never in my life saw such an assemblage of slovenly females; however there was no retreat, I was obliged to do penance for peeping: forfeits and cards succeeded dancing, and we were kept up till one-half of the young ladies had spread their sheepskin coats and blankets, and laid down on the floor and benches. Petticoats are seldom worn; a chemise and gown, sometimes only the latter, is the usual dress, which is generally kept on the whole week, day and night. Bedrooms are seldom used; males and females lie down about the room, usually on the oven, or on a raised platform over the door. We separated after midnight. The game of cards was truly Russian; it was for rank: officer, soldier, merchant and peasant were the gradations.

Tuesday, 30. My first call was on Treskin, who was as inquisitive and sociable as before. On paying my respects to the Governor General, I found him in his cabinet alone, mild and attentive as usual. I was invited to return at two o'clock to dinner: the interval was passed in calling on an English lady, who had been fifteen years a resident of Irkutsk, and on the Mangolian interpreter, who reads Chinese, &c. Returning to dinner, I found Speranski with three young men, all in plain clothes, each engaged in reading. The house is well fitted up, and furnished elegantly in the modern style,

with the exception of the lobby or hall of the Cossack guard: it is clean, and every thing in character, which is rare in the best Russian houses; in Treskin's, for instance, common deal dining-tables, rudely made, are seen by the side of splendid green velvet sofas, &c.

The dinner was served with the utmost propriety and comfort; there was neither profusion nor meanness; there was no appearance of tyranny or servility, every one seemed to forget the Governor in the father and the man: his lips dropped honey, his words were coveted like gold. I could not but love him, and thank God for raising up a Daniel in these countries, which so greatly need one.

Supped with Treskin, and passed a lively evening: the old gentleman has always a thousand questions to put regarding India and my voyages. I am sure he must think me a great liar, yet he seems amused with my eastern tales: those which relate to the extent and wealth of our possessions and trade are the most difficult of belief. Even Speranski was surprised at the population of Calcutta, and at its rapid growth. When speaking of the missionaries, Treskin said, "No, no, the Boriats will never be converted, they are not such fools; they know that they are a great deal better than Christians, for they don't lie, steal, or get drunk half as much. Why don't you send your missionaries to India? why don't you turn missionary, as it is such a good thing? No, no, you are not such a fool: you find something better to do in the East-Indies."

Another time, speaking on the same subject, he said, "How many Christians did you meet on your road between Ochotsk and this place? come, speak, real good Christians? be honest. Ah! not one." Then, calling the attention of some of the company who were talking together, had a hearty laugh at having thus ascertained my idea of the country. A Latin Bible is always on the writing-table, and another edition, with maps, was often opened in the course of the evening. I found true what Mr. S. had told me, that few Russians were so well acquainted with the Bible as Treskin; he was brought up by a very worthy Moravian: Pestel, the late Governor General, is himself a Moravian.

Rising after supper, the old gentleman said, "I don't wonder you wish to be off,

for I am sure you must be tired with my questions." My blunders had contributed not a little to the amusement: the young ladies understood French, but for want of practice, would only help me now and then with a word in French or Russ. After crossing, they ran most affectionately to their father and kissed his hand: it was a pleasing sight, and made me think of home. I like the whole family very much. Menitzky, his affectionate amiable wife, the daughters, and their father's present uncomfortable situation in the place where they so lately reigned, are the ties which endear them to me: they are amiable unaffected girls; they dress well and neatly, and their father has done his utmost to give them a good education, which is not easily effected in Siberia.

Dec. 31. Called on my old friend Gladker, who had arrived during my absence. He advised me to travel with a Copet, and found one Cherkaset, about to set out after the morrow. The chief of the marine, and two young lieutenants on their way to Ochotsk, spent the day with Treskin, where there was a small party to close the year. Since the Governor's fall, it is said that he can scarcely get visitors; some of his humblest servants, when sent for as heretofore, are engaged. To-morrow's masquerade fills every head: the place is one scene of holiday-making. Formerly only nobles were admitted to the public entertainments; since Speranski's arrival, this distinction has been done away with, and a few thousand of the trading class were at the last masquerade: they are so full of the novelty, that Cherkaset says he can get no one to do business; when he talks of teas, they reply about masks and dominos.

After dinner the General, which is now Treskin's style of address though a civilian, went to pay his respects to the Governor General; on his return he called us all about him, and seeing that none were absent, especially his dear children, he gave us the following account of his visit, in his usual hurried manner, and with considerable agitation, his whole soul seeming to hang on Speranski's favour. After waiting near an hour the Governor General came in with the Vice Governor; the usual salutation took place, when Treskin said he was come to congratulate his Excellency on the close of the year, and to wish him a

happy new year; after the reply half an hour's pause ensued, then his Excellency asked him if there was any thing new; another pause or two brought the Englishman on the carpet, and Treskin, turning to me with vivacity, said, "Hark'ee, the Governor General says that you'll get twenty thousand pounds for your travels, do you understand, £20,000 sterling, guineas?" I offered to let him have them at half price as a bargain.

The old gentleman appeared uneasy at the idea of a journal, and at supper said, "What is it you write in your journal? you keep a journal, don't you?" "Certainly."—"And what is it? My reply was, 'every thing that I see or hear.'"—"Who do you write about? Do you write about me, and Menitzky, and the Governor General?"—"Yes, certainly, and every other person I meet with."

Inquiring about my journey, they were shocked at the idea of travelling with a Copet. Another time the General said, "What an account this Englishman will give of the country. At Ochotsk he was a little shopkeeper; here he is the friend of the Governor General and at home with us." Expressions of this kind occur daily in Russia; they don't seem to have any idea of hurting one's feelings, but speak to each other of the inferiority of their rank or fortune with the utmost *sang froid*. I believe I told him it was no new thing, for even in Solomon's time those who were diligent in business were accustomed to stand before princes, not before mean men. The day was ended as agreeably as the preceding. I was obliged to devote the next entirely to business, but promised to call and take leave previous to setting out.

Jan. 1st. About ten o'clock I had to go to the offices attached to Treskin's, and could scarcely refrain from augmenting his little levee, but it might then have been necessary to have appeared at the more crowded palace. Calling on the Treasurer, he came to the gate, and saluted me with "What kind of a man are you? Its not so cold that one can't keep his hat off." The reply, "I am an Englishman," introduced me to a family party just risen from table. I could not but remark how different my feelings were on this occasion to what they would have been if accosted in the same manner on my first arrival in the country.

I called on Samoiliff, a Japanese, born near Mount Fusi, in order to see his Japanese books, and to ascertain how far he appeared calculated for teaching the Japanese language, of which he appeared very capable. His books are useful to a person acquainted with Chinese, but to have deprived him of them might have rendered both useless. Two other Japanese, or rather Kurile Islanders, reside at Irkutsk, but they are both illiterate. In the evening the young Starpjee, with whom I had travelled one day along the Lena, called, being a nephew of the widow. The first day of my arrival I had met with his brother at Treskin's. The Starpjee, with real Russian simplicity and hospitality, repeatedly charged me to take up my quarters with his brother, and instructed Popoff to take me there; but I could not think of such an intrusion, though not doubtful of a kind reception. The Starpjee's brother, by dint of application, has acquired a knowledge of Latin, German, French and English; he teaches the General's children French. The Starpjee promised to send us a show, which so delighted his cousin and the other girls that they jumped about the room with impatience, and made me expect something very wonderful. It was a set of puppets; instead of our Darby and Joan, we were presented with a monk kissing a girl, and a princess weeping at the death of her father the king, and dancing directly the hearse moved off; one sailor spoke for the puppets, and the others sang psalms; for it was a religious amusement for Sunday evening and great holidays; to me it appeared blasphemy. These Christmas gambols made a great hole in the day's work, I had therefore to sit down at midnight and write several letters.

2d. Whilst breakfast was preparing I took a little sleep, but awoke very unwell, the cold probably having struck my stomach as I sat barefoot and drank iced water when overheated in the evening. I was unable to travel, and could not keep my friends from disturbing me with their inquiries.

3d. Was now able to move, but Cherkaset was unwell: yet we determined to set out. As it was impossible to call any where to take leave, I charged Gladker to make my apologies; he was delighted at the idea of waiting upon the Governor General, and I was as much pleased at having found an agreeable employment for one

who had been so very serviceable, and whom I so much liked. It was near twelve o'clock before we could get away, and the sledge was well loaded. After dark we arrived at an imperial manufactory about eighty versts from town, and put up for the night with the Treasurer, who is married to my companion's sister. I had suffered great pain during the journey; every heavy jolt made me cry out, and in the course of the evening the pain increased so much that I was obliged to try medicine: a tea-spoonful of rum in a cup of tea relieved me so much that I could no longer be surprised at Cherkasof's partiality to the cordial; he usually drank two quarts of common spirits a day, besides rum, &c., without intoxication. Spirits are generally recommended when travelling, to compose the stomach. Couriers take only Watki on long and quick journeys, as substantial food will not digest.

4th. I was kindly obliged to look at the woollen and glass works, but declined more than a temporary glance. The Director sent for me, and requested me to stay until fully recovered. He made inquiries after Capt. Oshinsky and Mr. Dovell, who had been his visitors; the latter, he said, had given an account of the establishment in the Gazette. It is much to be regretted that such accounts do not more frequently occupy the press in Russia, for even flattering accounts of such institutions may do good, by inclining to inspections and producing emulation. In a country like Russia, where Governors and Directors are unseen and uncontrolled, their becoming the historians of their own provinces might be attended with the happiest effects. What could be more interesting than Menitsky on Ochotsk and Jakutsk, Treskin's government of Irkutsk, or Speranski's Siberia? If Rickord does not continue his journal in Kamschatka, we must blame only the Government. The greatest service that Cook rendered to navigation was the publication of what he had done, and the manner in which he performed it; thus making it incumbent on navigators to come forward and challenge public investigation. Geographers have no longer to turn over old log books, nor the curious to seek letters or travellers for accounts of recent discoveries.

This manufactory forms a neat little town of three thousand souls; the men

are exiles, but much better off than the peasantry. A new church has been more richly endowed and ornamented by the Director than is usual in Siberia. The woollen manufactured is coarse, but strong and cheap; three rubles the arsheen. The Irkutsk troops are all clothed with it, and some is sold. The glass is for sale; it has a greenish tinge, the effect of bad sand. The Director was a gentlemanly and intelligent man. The establishment reflects the highest credit on him: yet I like better to see a few yards of coarse cloth spun and wove at a cottage on the Lena. But the Russian Governments set no value on this species of industry, for it sends no report, and scarcely furnishes a word to the Minister of the interior in his Bounapartean exposés of the domestic manufactures. If his Excellency knew that they knitted worsted stockings, he would no doubt ruin them by a supply of machinery. The Imperial manufactory makes use of hand spinning-wheels and common looms, but some of its under officers are at Petersburg learning the use of other machinery, the introduction of which will probably be followed by forcing it on the villagers, who, if left to themselves, would soon discover which mode was most advantageous. It seems to be common for the Government to ruin a manufacturer, by forcing on him a steam engine or some expensive machinery which its enlightened policy approves of, though he cannot discover the advantages. This is the system of Russian Governors of all ranks. Power, like inspiration, they consider renders them infallible; they regulate the families, and would govern the thoughts of all their inferiors. The mischief they do by this interference, especially in trade, is inconceivable, even when they are actuated by the best intentions. Power is a dangerous plaything. Englishmen don't know what are the horrors of despotism. May liberty ever continue dear to us for its own sake. I would much rather become a brute than a Russian,—a subject of Russia.

The house was remarkably neat and clean, and the family so well regulated, so different from the generality, that I was congratulating myself on having met with dissenters from the idolatrous Greek church, when I discovered the gods perched in the usual corner. Cherkasof was delighted at meeting his friends; he knew their good qualities, and often asked me what I thought

of them. I told him they were like us English. He described them to be good, kind, simple folks, with a feeling of honest satisfaction.

We took an early dinner, in a shabby room like a pantry or kitchen, which is usually the case here. Every thing was excellent and there was abundance. Beer, quass and milk are successively drank at dinner. One of the attendants was a Pope, exiled for embezzlement of church money.

Cherkasof having acquaintances and a little business with some of the peasants at most of the villages, we usually changed horses at their houses, and were always entertained with their best; tea, cold pies of fish or meat, caviare, white bread, nuts and spirits were the usual fare; a glass of rum punch was a treat with some of the most respectable of our entertainers and post overseers. When we dined or supped with the latter they considered themselves well paid with six pennyworth of copper, and with half of that sum when we troubled them to boil our urn, &c. Our stoppages were frequent, but seldom exceeded two hours. I was both relieved and gratified by them: had I been alone, I should have seen only the post-houses. The peasantry were far from comfortable, though not in actual want; their houses were good, and often clean, but never neat.

At Neishny-udinsk (as at most other places) Speranski had detected great abuses. As usual, the first inquiries were into the local politics, especially how the commission appointed to inquire into the Ispravnik's proceedings here went on; all the remainder of our journey Cherkasof used to report that another commission had been appointed to inquire into the thefts of the first Commissioners. The Russians abuse and vilify their rulers ten times more than we do: indeed they have reason. Cherkasof took care to mention, at every house we entered, something to shew that I was acquainted with the Governors, and half coined a story, which he never failed to tell the merchants with great glee, saying that, in answer to some remarks Speranski had made about trade, or the traders not knowing their own interests, I had replied "let them alone, they know what they are about better than any one can teach them." He was also much amused at the idea of my coming from India to make money, and finding the Russian merchants

too sharp for me, and losing as much as I adventured. When speaking of the roguery of the Chinese traders, he never allowed that they overreached the Russians, whatever they might do with the English at Canton; and would often say with much self-complacency, "they are rogues, but we Russians are much greater: they don't gain anything by us."

At Krasny Yarsk we passed a day at the house of a master carrier. The carriage of goods is, next to agriculture, the principal branch of Russian industry; in winter it is the only employment for cattle. Wheat flour was here twenty kopecks the pood, and beef one ruble the pood, yet the people were as dirty, ragged, and miserable as at Ochotsk, where grain is just one hundred times as dear. This was the cheapest spot I met with. Along the Lena-rye flour was two and a half rubles; across Baikal it was fifty kopecks. Krasny Yarsk may contain one hundred houses; it has one rich trader and two or three shops: Neishny Udinsk may contain five hundred houses. These are the two great towns between Irkutsk and Tomsk which stand so conspicuously on the map of Russia, where sometimes a single hut is marked; and, further east, spots occasionally graced with a Tungoose tent are set down as villages; thus places having no name are called towns, though destitute of houses and inhabitants.

Sunday 11th. We passed with a Copet at the third town, which they allow is fallen to decay; the difference from the others was so trifling, I should merely have remarked that it has fifty or one hundred houses. The churches are amongst the distinguishing features of these towns: Krasny Yarsk has five. The villages are very ill supplied in this respect. Speranski mentioned one part of the high road where churches are seen only once in one thousand versts. The towns and villages are all built on the same plan; each is surrounded with the same quantity of common land: a single farm is never met with, and there is no such thing as a gentleman's seat in all Siberia. There is no country where Rousseau would have found less inequality in condition amongst men, or where the advocate of Agrarian laws could better see their practical effects. The peasants are so improvident that there is a regulation obliging every male to deposit about a pood of corn, in the autumn, in the public maga-

zine, in order that he may not eat his whole crop and be without seed in the spring. The wisdom of these measures Menitzky and Treskin are sufficient authorities for, admitting they know the country well.

Taking tea at one post-house, the overseer, speaking of Speranski, said, "Yes, he is a good man, God bless him: he is doing a great deal of good, and making many alterations; but it won't do, he'll soon find out his mistake; he knows how to act with the Russians, but that won't do in Siberia. What do you think? a man cannot be punished now without first trying him: it won't answer. Siberia is now just like a *republic*; there will be no living in it."

Monday 12th. About ten at night changed horses at a post-house just a quarter of an hour after Messrs. Swan and Yuhil, Missionaries to Selingsinsk, had quitted it; it may easily be imagined how great a disappointment this was, in such a wilderness to miss my countrymen.

Tuesday, 13th. Entered Tomsk about noon. I put up at a very large brick house frequented by travelling merchants; rest and refreshment were grateful, though accompanied by dirt and confusion in our abode.

Wednesday, 14th. Cherkasef being likely to be detained by business some days, I determined to proceed alone. Paid my respects to the Governors who made many inquiries regarding Ochotsk, on which subject I was astonished to find a man in his situation so extremely ill-informed. Tomsk contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants. Some of the merchants are Tartars. One of them hearing something related of an Englishman, said, "Ah! they are a fine people, upright and brave, and great merchants;" on which Cherkasef said to him, "Allow me to introduce you to one." The old man rose when I assured him that I was a real Englishman, a Londoner from across the sea; his eyes beaming with satisfaction, he said, "I am fortunate in having this happiness; I have heard much of the English, but never before saw one." Often have I been welcomed in this delightful manner; not a peasant who had heard of England but extolled her virtues. In general, the Russians are partial and kind to foreigners; attempts to imitate other nations in arts and sciences, as well as in manufactures, make them think highly of foreigners.

The shops here are very poor: the whole bazar did not contain a tea-kettle.

Thursday, 15. It was five o'clock before I could get off. Hurried the drivers, and we made five hundred and eighty versts in forty-eight hours. On the 17th, at midnight, put up at a tolerably decent quiet place, where I took a day's rest.

Sunday, 18. The good woman provided me a dinner of her best meat, eggs, crampa and milk, and kindly cooked it with more grease than usual: however I eat heartily. Visiting and dress usurp the place of cleanliness and industry as much here as throughout the country. At midnight proceeded on my journey, making as few stoppages as possible, taking tea about once in two days, and eating very little. The weather became very severe for one week. I found afterwards that it had obliged every traveller to stop, though I kept on, having found the nights much milder than the days. This severe frost was forty-six of Reamur, the mercury freezing. We could not drive as fast as usual, the horses' nostrils being choaked with ice, which it was necessary to stop frequently and rub off. The drivers, also, though the hardest fellows in the country, seldom came in without having their cheeks frozen to ice. This sometimes happened before they had been out ten minutes; they would say, "Never mind, it is not the first time." Sometimes, when at the end of the stage, and about to thaw them with snow, they would think of the pain they were about to undergo, but three halfpence for themselves would counter-balance the evil, and another penny brought forth exclamations of rapture. How happy they were to have met with such a fine man, such a nice merchant, or with his Grace, a title of courtesy given to merchants and others by their inferiors.

Finding that I got on very well alone, I determined to take the short road, and pass to the south of Tobolsk. In the villages there were so many offers of private horses that I got out of the post-road, and in this manner travelled one thousand versts, which gave me an opportunity of seeing the actual state of the peasantry in the Government of Tobolsk. Spinning occupied the females from before daylight to night; they were industrious, clean and neat, though extremely poor.

I met with parties of exiles daily, of both sexes and of all ages, on foot, and guarded by a Cossac. A one-horse sledge occasionally accompanied the party, with those who were unable to proceed on foot; others dragged a little sledge, containing a bundle or a blanket.

The boasted point in Russian legislation is the abolition of capital punishment; being strongly prepossessed in favour of this system, I had now an opportunity of observing its effects: but a nearer view has

turned my admiration into disgust and abhorrence. The amount of human misery that is accumulated in commutation of one punishment is revolting to humanity.

The Siberian limit is marked by a boundary post; I was truly grateful on passing it, but would not stop, as I have no doubt poor Navisky did. From the boundary of Siberia the post-road throughout the country is bordered with two rows of trees on each side, planted last year.

ON THE CHARACTER

OF

FEMALE SOCIETY IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—These remarks are transmitted to you by a person who has long resided in India, and who has not been unattentive to the manners of the natives. He would wish to see their character fairly represented in this country, and that they should be attached to us by the natural ties of interest, and, if it be possible, by those of religion also. He does not, however, think that these objects will ever be attained by calumniating and abusing the Hindoos. You are welcome, Sir, to make any use of these remarks, or no use of them at all, just as you may think fit.

The author (if so lofty a title may be assumed by one who has thrown upon paper a few hasty thoughts) is aware that some excellent observations on Mr. Ward's letter have already appeared in the Asiatic Journal; but the present reflections were made before the writer had perused that article; and the subject is of sufficient importance to merit every consideration.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VERUS.

Edinburgh, May 26, 1821.

* Vide Asiatic Journal, Vol. XI., pages 141, 144, and 326; also the first article in our present number.

Strictures on Mr. Ward's Letter to the Ladies of Liverpool.

I do not mean to dispute that the conduct of the Missionaries in India has been guided by benevolent motives; but their zeal has not always been governed by moderation and prudence. It is not the body, but the rashness and indiscretion of individuals that I wish to censure. Some of them are mad with wild notions of religion. I am even willing to admit that the Society, as a public association united for the propagation of Christianity, and for the diffusion of knowledge among the natives of India, is entitled to considerable praise: they have been useful in establishing schools, and have opened many of the literary stores of India to Europe. In the erection of schools, however, they have been assisted and aided by the natives themselves, who have a great respect for learning, and a strong disposition for lettered instruction. Their exertions would produce some good, were the fruits not blighted by an extravagant and unjust zeal. This has rendered them incapable of forming a correct opinion of the genius of the inhabitants of India. They are uniformly judged under the influence of the deepest and darkest prejudices. The natives are described

as notorious only for an infamous character; as possessing all the vices and wickedness that have ever disgraced human nature, without a single redeeming good quality; they are, by the account of those charitable men, sensible to no other emotions than those of ingratitude, cruelty, and revenge. These sentiments are often delivered from the house of the poor native, while he is affording shelter, and nourishing with food the unthankful stranger. Such exaggerated pictures of the manners of the natives of India would stand in need of no refutation, with those gentlemen who have resided long in that country, and have made themselves acquainted with the real disposition of the people, they could only excite in their minds disgust and surprise; but, unfortunately, there is a large proportion of our countrymen who visit India, and who arrive even at situations of rank and importance, who are never acquainted with the inhabitants: they never come in contact with them, and as they have never mixed in their society, they return to this country as ignorant as they left it of their character. From these men the misrepresentations respecting the natives of India are sometimes assisted, and it is not to be wondered at, if a corresponding impression should be made at home, on susceptible minds, who have had no other opportunity of forming their judgments than from such sources, or from hyperbolic reports. To these impressions the fair sex must be peculiarly liable, and it is, therefore, with great judgment that the Rev. W. Ward has addressed to them his late paper on the state of females in India. It was on reading the extraordinary address of that gentleman to the ladies of Liverpool and of the United Kingdom that I was led into these reflections, and induced to make a few remarks on a subject, which it is of importance should be rightly understood. There is no person who has distinguished himself more in the career of abusing

the natives of India than the Rev. W. Ward; and his assertions, which are made with all the gravity and dogmatism of missionary zeal, have acquired with many a large share of authority. I am not disposed to deny that Mr. Ward possesses considerable literary attainments, and apparently has a disposition to do good: but this was never effected by invectives, and an indiscriminate system of heaping accusations on the heads of the Hindoos. This conduct is more likely to counteract his own intention, either of converting them or of prevailing on them to abandon any of their revolting customs.

The address has all the character of a crusade. The holy war is to be made in favour of the ladies, and their own sex are to be their deliverers. They are urged to right the wrong done to the helpless. The ladies are tender-hearted: Mr. Ward may exclaim with the poet, "well we know your tenderness of heart." They are easily alarmed with tales of misery and distress; it was, therefore, quite judicious to make the appeal to those, who would not be disposed to examine nicely and critically the proofs on which the writer makes so many round and bold assertions.

Mr. Ward does not tell us by what mode of calculation he has discovered, that there are in India seventy-five millions of females who can neither read nor write; and it is equally mysterious how he has obtained the information, that exactly thirty millions of these are British subjects. It is well known that there are no registers of population kept in that country, and that every thing on this subject is particularly vague and uncertain. But it answered Mr. Ward's purpose to heighten his representation, and to express no doubts. The fact is asserted. The state of the Hindoo women, and of all women where their condition has not been ameliorated by Christianity, is next described in the most deplorable terms. We know that the spirit of our religion is favourable to liberty and

justice. But has the reverend author forgotten how much the condition of women was elevated and improved by the freedom and generous institutions of our Gothic ancestors? We are told by Tacitus, that the Germans had a superstitious veneration for the fair sex while they were yet Pagans; their present importance in society is not the mere effect of Christianity, and many instances may be produced where Heathen women have, and still do enjoy many extensive privileges. So far from being in a degraded state, the Hindoo women at this moment actually enjoy a large share of liberty and of consequence, not only in their domestic circles but in the native Governments. They are the mistresses of their families, and have as much influence with their husbands as, I believe, women have in any country. As widows, they are frequently the executors of their husbands and guardians of their children. They manage their interests with the indefatigable zeal of mothers, and with great intelligence and activity. Many of the governments of India are absolutely and avowedly under female direction. In fact, among the Hindoos, women of business, who engage in all the active concerns of life, are by no means rare. Probably as great a proportion of the sex are to be seen in the streets, mixing in the busy scenes of the world, as in the crowded and promiscuous population of large cities in Europe; they go about in the same manner, either for pleasure and recreation, or for their domestic affairs. They visit as our ladies, and send their cards of invitation; but they have not yet fallen into the artificial practice of denying themselves when they are at home, or of sending or leaving their name instead of a visit; the Hindoo ladies would rather consider this as dishonest, and not very good manners; but they have their gossiping visits, and those of ceremony and friendship, much in the same way as their sex in this country.

The reverend author proceeds to say,

they have no education, no cultivation of any kind whatever. Different opinions have been entertained by different nations, and at different times, respecting the education and employment of women. Montaigne says, that in his time, in Europe, they were trained up from their childhood to the negotiations of love; their beauty, their dress, their speech, and their whole instruction tended only to this point. The Hindoos have not certainly the same ideas of female accomplishments. Many of their women are extremely beautiful, and the men delight in providing them with fine clothes and valuable ornaments. It would be a strange way of shewing their contempt of the sex by lavishing their wealth in adorning their persons. The women of India have a different costume in almost every province, but they everywhere dress with taste, and often with a display of elegance. It would not be difficult to shew, that some of the finest and most tasteful articles of female dress in this country have been derived from the women of India.

The Hindoos educate their women with the view of taking care of a house and rearing a family. Mr. Ward is pleased to say, that the Hindoo legislators have absolutely made their acquisition of letters a curse, and that they are by a positive prohibition denied all access to their scriptures. I do not believe there is any curse against the Hindoo women learning to read and write, nor to prevent their acquiring a knowledge of letters. If any such anathema is to be found in some old and obsolete law, it has no force whatever at present, as in fact many Hindoo women can read and write, and none are prevented from study who are desirous of instruction. It is true that, comparatively speaking, but few parents give their daughters this kind of education, though from very different motives from those which the author insinuates. They think that there are objects of more consequence, and more necessary or useful to the sphere of

female life. Whether women ought to be learned is a question not yet decided, and I do not mean to engage in this controversy. It has, however, been said with some shrewdness, that they have no need of any thing but to live beloved and honoured, and that for this their own natural treasures are sufficient. The Hindoos think that an extensive knowledge in the sciences is not necessary for women, but there is no positive bar to their learning to read and write. They suppose that the great object of female care and solicitude ought to be directed to the management of a family. The regularity of their household is their pride, and the boast of their husbands. This is submitted to their discretion, and it is their province to make all those arrangements on which domestic happiness depends. They direct every thing, and often with great clearness and precision: but their hands do not disdain labour. Nothing is more erroneous than to suppose that the Hindoo women are idle and indolent: it is quite the reverse; and those even of the highest rank employ themselves in the labours of the family. In fact, the Hindoos entertain a just respect for the female sex. Their lives are not only protected by laws, but they can never be forfeited by any crime. In Col. Walker's Report of Infanticide, a sloka of the Dhurma Shashtra is produced, which declares that to kill a hundred Bramans is only equal to the crime of killing one woman, and that to kill a hundred women is equal to the killing of a child. This is an instance of humanity and of protection to human life, in its most defenceless state, that surely deserves some praise.

There are no public schools for girls in India, but they may have private tuition. It would be inconsistent with their ideas of modesty and propriety to expose girls to public and promiscuous instruction; they think that the early intercourse of the sexes is unfavourable to female morals. Montaigne thought the same. For the same rea-

son, the natives of India imagine that it is unbecoming for modest women to be taught to dance; and when they wish for this amusement, they hire professional dancers to perform before them. It is their opinion that modesty, diffidence, and reserve are the most becoming qualities for woman; that their chief merit consists in gentleness, prudence, and simplicity. They are taught useful employments, to be diligent and skilled in the management of their families. The Hindoo women are almost always busy; nor should we think meanly of them when we are told, that many in the superior stations of life do not disdain to scour with their own hands the brazen and copper vessels which they employ in culinary uses: I believe it is not many years since the notable ladies of this country washed their tea-cups and prepared their preserves. For pickling, preserving, and cookery, none could excel the Vicar of Wakefield's wife.

Many of the women of India possess an artless and natural grace, which renders them very engaging and amiable. Some of them are taught letters, and they are all more or less conversant in the mysteries of religion. They are often well acquainted with the political transactions and interests of their country.

With respect to their being denied all access to their scriptures, the prohibition is not more positive with respect to women than it is in the case of men who are not of the priesthood. It is a part of the Hindoo system to confine this knowledge to the priests or Bramans; and this agrees with the spirit of the Roman Catholic religion, whose priests still think it necessary to conceal the Holy Scriptures from the view of the vulgar. The interdiction in India is neither very rigidly enforced nor very strictly observed in the present day. But it is not the intention of these remarks to defend any practice that is bad; the writer ardently wishes to see the light of Christianity diffused throughout Hindostan, but he would

not attempt to effect this object by falsehood and misrepresentation.

Mr. Ward states, "that a female is despised as soon as she is born; she comes into the world amidst the frowns of her parents and friends, disappointed that the child is not a boy." It is more charitable to suppose that Mr. Ward has not had any very good opportunity of observing the feelings and behaviour of Hindoo parents, than to accuse him of giving an account maliciously false, when he represents the people of India as being exempt from a natural and universal law, which is equally impressed on men and beasts. If he has not been a witness to the parental emotions in India, he has been deprived of some of the most grateful and agreeable sensations of which our nature is susceptible; but in this case he should not have attempted to describe, and far less to heighten, the representation of that which he had not seen. He does not seem to have been in a situation to take notice (for I am unwilling to suppose that he wanted the inclination) of the many kind offices which children of both sexes owe, in their infancy, to their parents in India, and of their real and well regulated affection afterwards. By a closer intercourse with the natives, and a more temperate observation, he would have found amongst them many excellent fathers and mothers, and would have seen that the daughters of the Hindoos are affectionately reared and brought up. It may be true that they desire male offspring in preference to girls; there are, in fact, many reasons for this preference without any imputation of parental tenderness. To a poor man a boy is more valuable: he is soon able, in that climate, to assist his father and to maintain himself. A rich man wishes for male offspring to inherit his wealth, and to perpetuate his name and family. These are natural causes, which operate every where. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule in India, and when a man has many sons, he is desirous of daughters.

Have we no sentiment of this kind among ourselves? The feelings and wishes of parents are in all countries the same. How many parents in this country are disappointed when the child is not a boy? We daily see the birth of a son hailed with mirth and joy, while that of a daughter is passed over in silence and in comparative indifference. Our newspapers ostentatiously announce the birth of a *son and heir*. The distribution of property is unequal, and the largest share is given to the boys. In this respect, parents are often far more unjust in this country than they are in India. It is a point of duty and honour with them in India to find suitable matches for their daughters; they assign them portions, and expend large sums on their marriage. I believe among every people the birth of a son is considered as a more important event than that of a daughter; among a warlike people especially this must always be the case. The most bigotted of the Hindoos carry this sentiment no further. This is not contradicted because some of the Rajapute tribes have fallen into the revolting practice of putting their daughters to death. We must view this as an anomaly, and the peculiar baseness of a few particular tribes; it is a deviation from the habits and rules of the Hindoos. The practice is disavowed by their religion, and reprobated by the Bramans. The reverend author, however, does not scruple to write "that every mother among the tribe of Rajaputes puts her female child to death as soon as born." The bare truth is bad enough, and there was no occasion for heaping and multiplying instances of this horrid crime. There is no need of exaggeration! but Mr. Ward must paint the devil blacker than he is. There are probably a hundred tribes of Rajaputes, and two or three have been found to practice infanticide. It is abhorred and detested by the rest of the Hindoos. A few tribes of Rajaputes alone follow the custom of putting their children to death. The most numerous of these bodies, at the benevolent instance of

the British Government, and through the exertions of Col. Walker, have entered into an engagement to relinquish the practice. How could Mr. Ward, without the least reserve or qualification, affirm "that every mother among the tribe of Rajaputes puts her female child to death as soon as born!"

Mr. Ward has given an instance of a Rajapute who had spared one of his daughters, and put her to death after she arrived at a marriageable state. I shall not enter into the argument whether this may have happened or not, and far less shall I attempt to excuse such an aggravated crime. It may be allowable, however, to observe, that the fact is apparently given on hearsay evidence, and that it militates against the well known custom of the Rajaputes, who avowedly practice infanticide. They only put their daughters to death at the moment of their birth; it would be considered by them as a cruel and unjustifiable murder to commit this deed after they had been spared for a few days, and the offence would be still more heinous at the age mentioned by Mr. Ward. But, admitting the whole of the case to be true, it is but an isolated fact, and one which the surrounding community of the Hindoos would condemn. The perpetrator was amenable to justice, and was liable to punishment according to the notions of the Rajaputes themselves, among whom it is unlawful to put to death grown up females. Our criminal records in this country will afford examples equal to this in atrocity; but would a single fact, or the concurrence and coincidence of several, warrant a conclusion that Englishmen habitually and universally murdered their children?

The cause which Mr. Ward assigns for this crime appears to me liable to suspicion; it differs from all that we know of the Rajaputes who are guilty of infanticide, but who have occasionally saved their daughters: "a girl in the house of a Rajapute," says this reve-

rend gentleman, "was so extraordinary a circumstance, that no parent chose to permit his son to marry her." In the first place, we must lament and censure the broad and unlimited manner in which this is stated. The case is made to extend to all Rajaputes, whereas at the utmost it could only apply to a few tribes, and in this instance only to a particular family; but it is by such sweeping propositions and unbounded conclusions that the hearts of our fair countrywomen are to be gained.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. But the statement is in every respect opposed to the knowledge and experience we have of the practice of the Jarejahs, who are the most notorious murderers of their daughters. Among that people we find no such repugnance and inconvenience as the author mentions. We are informed by Col. Walker of several who had reared their female children, and who found no difficulty in obtaining for them suitable marriages. Their alliance is even courted and thought honourable. The fact of a society of human beings killing their daughters is horrid enough to excite all our compassion without having recourse to exaggeration.

The happiness or misery of any condition of life must always be estimated by a reference to habits and manners. Many women in this country have their minds highly cultivated. In this respect they have a decided advantage over Asiatic ladies; but I question much if the latter would exchange their state for all the liberty the former are supposed to enjoy. There is no point upon which men are more divided than what constitutes their chief good or happiness. The ladies of India are virtuous, pious, and charitable; they possess an artless and natural grace. Mirza Abu Talib enumerates eight advantages which Asiatic women possess over those of Europe. I would compare the ideas that the Hindoos entertain of female

modesty and manners to the early opinions of the Greeks and Romans, who thought that reserve and diffidence were the most graceful ornaments of the sex.

Let us return again to Mr. Ward. "In the age of comparative childhood," he says, "she is united in marriage, without any knowledge of or having ever seen her husband; when they meet together for the first time, they are bound together for life." This appears to our ladies a very odious and indigestible part of the Hindoo system; but like every other human institution it has drawbacks and advantages: and even in describing this unpalatable custom, Mr. Ward adheres to his usual habit of heightening the representation. It is not usual, nor do I believe that it is at all a necessary custom to unite girls in marriage without having ever seen their husbands. Cases may occur, not unlike the way in which our kings are affianced; but the parties are most commonly neighbours and acquaintances. When they happen to be strangers, careful and good parents bring them together to make them acquainted, and to judge how their tastes and humours agree. The negotiation of a Hindoo marriage among people of character and respectability is not concluded in a hurry, it is an object of long and mutual deliberation between the two families. The prospective happiness of the parties has always an important consideration in the mind of a well-regulated Hindoo, and especially of the female; because, independently of the usual chances of happiness or misery attendant on a married state, the loss of a husband is, with those at least of high rank and caste, a fatal and irretrievable misfortune. Parents, therefore, in general display great pains and solicitude to procure healthy and happy alliances for their daughters. An appearance of health, for an obvious reason, is the first quality required in the election of a husband, and a respectable parentage, a comely and handsome person, are often more coveted

than riches. In general several husbands are proposed: an assembly of the parents, relations and friends takes place, before whom the merits of the candidates are discussed. The most minute and anxious inquiries are made into their circumstances, and particularly whether they have any bodily infirmity or sickness. I have seen the daughter present at such an assembly, who mingled in the conversation with freedom and ease. It may still be said, however, that she is not consulted; that her parents act and choose for her. This may be the case, and she is besides of too tender an age to be able to form an opinion. Many of these objections are diminished, if not removed, by a long period of intimacy in childhood, during which time the parties live together as brother and sister: by this early association they contract the most intimate and endearing ties. This custom, however, appears to us unnatural; but are our own marriages formed by free will and common consent? Are they, in fact, always, or even very frequently, the result of mutual attachment, or of the negotiations of parents, relations, and match-makers? Are those marriages more or less happy, which are made or promoted by the management of friends, than when the parties are left to their own choice? In short, whether are marriages likely to be more judicious, when they are made by the choice of parents, who unite affection with a cool and ripe judgment, than when they are the consequence of the capricious and unsteady fancy of young people? Every man will answer these questions according to his own experience. Montaigne says that marriages are unhappy when contracted purely on account of beauty; that good ones reject the company and conditions of love, but endeavour to display those of friendship. The Hindoo system has the advantage of providing every woman with a husband, and of preventing all those jealousies, rivalships, and intrigues which produce so many mischiefs among

us. But Mr. Ward might, if he had so chosen, have presented another picture of the state of a large portion of Hindoo women with respect to the choice and possession of husbands. The Nair women, on the coast of Malabar, are not only free in the choice of their husbands, but it is lawful for them to have five or six at the same time. This is really a privilege worth the boasting of; and it may excite some surprise that those females make but seldom any use of their right: virtue and modesty are, in fact, necessary to women.

Mr. Ward proceeds to observe, that "thousands who marry in their childhood, and lose their husbands without having ever lived with them, are doomed to a life of widowhood, for the law forbids them to re-marry." It is well known that respectable Hindoos are averse to marry grown-up females; and most of them would decline to enter into this engagement with one even of a tender age who had been contracted to another, though the husband might have died before cohabitation. I shall neither censure nor defend the motives that may have led to this custom; and I shall only observe, that the legality of the question, so far as it relates to Mr. Ward's statement, was decided some years ago at Poona, by a conclave of Bramans, who determined in the case of a young woman of family, who had lost her husband before she was admitted to his bed, "that she was not entitled to burn herself, and that she might re-marry." It is an established fact, that women of the lower castes marry as often as they choose, or can find an opportunity. The opposition to second marriages, which is not peculiar to India, is meant to favour population, by excluding women who may be supposed to be already the mothers of children from re-occupying the place of those who have still this duty to perform.

The reverend writer informs us, "that parents in some cases marry fifty or sixty daughters to one Braman: these females never live with the husband

but in the houses of their own parents." This story is so told that we have no means of detecting and tracing it to its origin. It appears monstrous, and militating against all the known practices of the Hindoos. It cannot exist as a common or general practice; and if it exists at all, it must be classed amongst those anomalies which distinguish the people of India more than any other on the face of the earth. Such women may be considered as nuns, and probably have been condemned to celibacy by their parents, for the same reason that the nunneries were formerly filled with the best blood of Europe. The whole story is some singular case unfairly told, or heightened by representation.

Mr. Ward next laments the fate of a person who is united to an illiterate female, though actually attached to her, and pathetically exclaims, "What! a mother without the knowledge of the alphabet?" And does Mr. Ward really think that it is necessary to be learned to make them good mothers? Does he think that their coldness or warmth of heart, and, above all, their natural affection for their children, depends on a knowledge of the alphabet? I wish he would frame an estimate (for which he may find far better materials than he could have had for calculating the millions of females in India) of the number throughout Europe who can neither read nor write. "The women of India," Mr. Ward says, "are wholly unacquainted with mankind, and with all the employment of females in a civilized country; unable either to make, to mend, or wash the clothes of their household." Every word almost that Mr. Ward writes, shews that he is ignorant of the state of the sex in India. They often learn a great deal (perhaps too much) of the affairs of the world, mixing in the cabals and intrigues of public as well as private life. To make their own clothes would not be so useful or so necessary an accomplishment as it is in Europe. The female dress in India generally consists of one piece, and comes ready made from

the loom. But what does this charge amount to? From custom, or fashion, or some such cause, the women of India pay for their tailors and washers, and choose to employ themselves in occupations which appear to them either more essential or more agreeable.

He then tells us, "that she never sits to eat with her husband, but prepares his food, waits upon him, and partakes of what he leaves." On this passage I shall briefly observe, that custom, so powerful in India and in every part of the world, does not permit the sexes to eat together; but it does not follow that the wife partakes of what the husband leaves. This is a mere assumption of Mr. Ward's. Food sufficient is provided for the family, which is dressed and prepared only by the wife, as it is in this, and in every other country by those who cannot afford to have servants. Those who are in better circumstances keep professed cooks, who are generally Bramans, and for a reason which it would not suit Mr. Ward's purpose of vilifying the Hindoos to mention: by making use of Bramans as cooks, it is in their power to be hospitable, and to invite their friends and acquaintances of every caste to eat in their houses, as none can refuse to partake of food prepared by the hands of a priest. There is nothing to prevent a wife from eating at the same time with her husband, nor from eating separately, and of food separately prepared.

This is really a poor list of female hardships; but the sole view of the writer is to degrade the Hindoos.—Among the Greeks, the women had a separate apartment from the men:

All it suits female virtue to be seen,
Alone, indecent, in the walks of men.

The sexes ate separately among that highly civilized people. The Hindoo women find employment and happiness in domestic industry suitable to their climate and their manners. The lower classes spin and labour; the higher classes spend their lives usefully, or idly, according to their fancy, as they do every where else. Many of them do not consider it as unworthy of their character to dress their meals, and most of the Hindoo women are expert at this office. The employment may appear humble, but it is as useful and as elevated as mending clothes, or washing linen, which the author reproaches them for being ignorant of.

These remarks have been hastily thrown together. They might be easily extended; but it is unnecessary and unpleasant to pursue the subject farther. It is painful to detect exaggeration and misrepresentation, and this is more particularly the case when they flow from the pen and mouth of a divine. Extremes are always hurtful to truth, and can never serve the sacred cause of God and religion.

ORIGIN OF THE MALAYS.

(From the Malayian Miscellanies.)

Annotations and Remarks, with a view to illustrate the probable Origin of the Dayaks, the Malays, &c. By J. Hunt, Esq.

THE following notes and remarks were made by me about two years ago, a few alterations excepted, whilst residing on Borneo; they are however offered with diffidence. Wedded to no particular system, I am only solicitous, by calm discussion and

dispassionate inquiry, if possible, to attain to that grand desideratum, the truth.

The researches which have hitherto been made in elucidating the origin of the Malays, have been confined to that general European test, the affinity of their language to that of some continental tongue. Though I most heartily concur in opinion with our able philologists, who "consider this mode

as the most imperishable guide to the history of nations who speak them," yet in this particular instance I think the basis is unnecessarily contracted, and that other corroborating analogies, equally striking, and to the full as conclusive, may be brought forward in aid of an inquiry, as novel as it is dark and intricate.

I shall, in the first instance, compare the most striking features in their manners and customs to similar coincidences that exist among the inhabitants of the continent; secondly, form a comparative view of their features, complexion, and corporeal configuration; thirdly, make a few remarks on the affinity of their languages; fourthly, notice an assimilation of their religious observances; and fifthly, of their traditional opinions on this subject; and sixthly, make a few connecting remarks relative to other tribes inhabiting these isles.

I. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

BLACK TEETH. The first peculiarity which I shall notice, is that of filing the teeth and dyeing them black, termed *barasa*, *bukerong*, and *trusi*; a practice equally universal with the Malay, the Javanese, and the Dayak, from an ideal notion of beauty. The operation is fully described by Mr. Marsden, in his history of Sumatra. This singular custom is, I believe, wholly unknown to the Hindu or Chinese, or indeed to any other nations but those of the farther peninsula.*

"The Peguers have naturally very white teeth, but make them black that they may not appear like dogs."—*Fitch apud Purchas Pilgrims*.

Loubiere mentions a similar practice among the Siamese.

"The Tonquinese are at great pains to dye their teeth black, and whilst the operation lasts, take no other nourishment than chaw, lest some of the dye should mix with their food and endanger their health."—*Dampier's Suppl.*

ERADICATING THE BEARD. Another practice, as singular as it is universal among the Malays, Javanese, and Dayaks, is that of eradicating the beard with pincers, *chubit*,

* As the accounts of the kingdoms in the farther peninsula are very scanty, I am obliged to quote promiscuously; however Methold observes, "that all the inhabitants of Pegu, Arrakan, as well as Siam and Law, seem to be descended from the same people, their features and customs being so much alike."

which is unusual with the Hindu and Chinese, and indeed, as far as I know, with every other nation (unless the beardless tribes of America adopt a similar practice) except the following:

"They (the Peguers) wear no beards, but pull out their hair with pincers."—*Fitch apud Pur. Pil.*

"The Arrakanese pull their hairs with pincers."—*Sheldon apud Ovington's Voy.*

Loubiere informs us, "the Siamese pluck their beards."

TATTOOING. "The Dayaks wear no clothes but a small wrapper round their loins, and many of them tattoo a variety of figures on their bodies."—*Leyden's Sketch of Borneo, Trans. Bat. Soc.*

A similar practice prevails amongst various islanders in the South Seas, "who speak a language similar to that of the Malays, a dialect diffused through all the scattered isles of Polynesia" (*Pinkerton*), the Philippine, and the islands constituting the Malay Archipelago. This singular practice, I believe, can only be traced to the following continental nations:

"The Burmas imprint several devices in their skins, which for that purpose they prick with bodkins, and rubbing charcoal dust over the punctures while fresh, the black remains ever after. This is an ornament appropriate to themselves, which the Peguers dare not assume."—*Balbi. Fitch. Linschot ut supra, and Tossi.*

"The Laws have their bodies adorned with blue figures, representing flowers and branches of trees, like the Siamese, as a badge of their religion and manhood."—*Kempfer.*

THE SUMPIT AND POISONED ARROWS.

"The Dayaks are very dextrous in throwing small poisoned arrows with the sumpit, and are acquainted with the most deadly poisons, especially one which is procured from the juice of a tree found in Borneo, also on Java."—*Leyden's Borneo ut supra.*

"In the kingdom of Kambojia they form a piece of iron like a slug, and making one end sharp, drive it into the bark of a certain tree, which is of a violent poisonous quality; after this, coming near the animal to be attacked, fire it into his body (through a trunk). The beast thus wounded flies, but in a little time drops down dead."—*Hamilton's India.*

Among the Siamese, "if the current happens to carry them athwart the Prassat,

they are sure to be pelted with pease, which the king's guards shoot at them from hollow trunks, or soompits."—*Hamilton and Gervain.*

HUMAN SKULLS AND MAN HUNTING.

"With respect to marriage, the most brutal part of their custom is, that nobody can be permitted to marry till he can present a human head of some other tribe to his proposed bride. When the hunter returns the whole village is filled with joy, and old and young, men and women, hurry out to meet him, and conduct him with the sound of cymbals, he still holding the bloody head in his hand. The religious opinions connected with this practice are by no means correctly understood."—*Leyden's Borneo.*

"When a young Kooky, or Luneta (N. E. of Chittagong) wishes to marry, the father of the girl demands his qualifications to which the father of the young man replies, that his son is a brave warrior, a good hunter, and he can produce so many human heads. The heads of the slain they carry in great triumph to the Porah, where the warriors are met on their arrival by men, women, and children, with much rejoicing."—*As. Res. vol. 7.*

"What is still more barbarous in their Governors, they often enter into measures to destroy particular men, for being infatuated with the belief in magic and witchcraft. They have assassins to hunt and kill men in the woods; they cut off the heads, to convince the savage employer that they have not deceived him."—*Marini's Hist. of the Laws.*

DIET. The Hindu and Dayak differ essentially in diet. "In their diet the Dayaks are subject to few restrictions, eating hogs, and also many kinds of vermin, as rats and snakes."—*Leyden's Borneo.*

"The Peguers eat the flesh of all kinds of creatures; even cats, rats, serpents and other vermin; and when that is wanting, providing they have water and salt, they will support themselves with roots, flowers, and leaves of trees."—*Fitch. Frederick apud Hackluyt.*

"The Arrakanese mix with their choicest dishes the flesh of rats, mice, serpents, and other loathsome animals."—*Ovington p. 569.*

"They (the Siamese) are not displeased with stinking fish, any more than rotten

eggs; they eat even lizards, locusts, rats, and other insects."—*Loubiere's Siam.*

HOUSES. The houses of the Malays and Dayaks are, without exception, built on piles, walled and thatched with leaves of some species of the palm tree, and are almost always on the banks of a river. (*Vide Marsden, Leyden, &c.*) What I particularly mean, they are no where accustomed to build them of brick, stone, or mud, like the Hindu or Chinese.

"All the cities, towns, and habitations of the Siamese are built on the banks of rivers; their houses are raised on four or six bamboo posts, thirteen feet high, and as thick as a man's leg, to avoid the inundation, across which they lay other bamboo posts for a foundation: the stairs are composed of bamboo ladders. The palaces of Scythia and Loavo, as well as several temples, are of brick, which way of building seems to have been taken from the Europeans, the Chinese, or Arabs."—*Loubiere's Siam.*

Dr. Leyden mentions that the Dayak "houses are so long, that several families live together in the same house, sometimes amounting to the number of a hundred persons;" which is thus accounted for by *Marini*, in his History of the Laws: "when they who issue directly from the main branch come to marry, the family divides itself in such a manner that the male descendants follow the degree and branch of the father, the female race adhere to those of the mother."

"The houses are built with the branches of palm trees, bamboo canes, and cocoa leaves; they stand at a distance from the ground on pillars. They are of great length, and the apartments so contrived as to communicate one with another."—*Schouten.*

DRESS. "The Dayaks wear no clothes, but a small wrapper round their loins."—*Leyden's Borneo.*

"The inhabitants of Jamey, or Chiamy, have their dress very simple, consisting only of a cloth wrapped about them."—*Fitch.*

"The inhabitants of Assam and Tipra have no other apparel than a middle cloth, and on their heads a blue cap or bonnet, hung about with boar's teeth."—*Tavernier.*

"The Siamese all go naked from head to foot, only girding their reins and thighs down to their knees with a piece of calico

or silk, about two ells and a half long."—*Loubiere*.

CHIEFS. "The chief of Mandawai was Kiay Ingehai; and chief of Simpan, Kiay Sudi."—*Leyden's Borneo*.

"When they speak or write to the King of the Burmas, they call him Kiak, or God."—*Hamilton*. "The Arrakanese call the supreme deity Quiay Prorogray."—*Ovington*. "Kiay Nivandel, the God of battles."—*De Faria*.

HAIR. "Their hair is long, straight, and coarse, generally cut short round their heads."—*Leyden's Borneo*.

"Their hair is clipped round, and short, like a lay brother's."—*Marini et Kempfer*.

All the Dayaks drink a liquor fermented from the rice, or a species of palm, similar to the Peguers, Burmas, and Siamese.

The tattooed tribes have ear-laps similar to the Laws. The Burong Tee is what they tattoo on their bodies as the guardian spirit. "The Tee by Col. Symes is called the sacred umbrella, and a bird is the symbol of their empire."—*The Dayak women wear chains illustrative of their rank*. "The *Tutaoe*, or chain, is the Avan badge of nobility," according to *Symes*.—The Kut-tungow Dayaks, like the Arrakanese, are happy to offer their wives and daughters to strangers: similar also to the people of the South Seas.

I could easily extend a long list of striking analogies between the Dayak and the inhabitants of the farther peninsula; but as the former accounts must be drawn from my personal observations, and depend on my sole *ipse dixit*, I must waive it; only requesting the reader to compare the manners and customs of the South Sea Islanders with those of the inhabitants of the farther peninsula, as described in the books above quoted.

But as the Malay and Dayak, by the close affinity of their language and almost identity of feature, appear one and the same people, which I shall hereafter notice, I shall now describe a few leading analogies between the Malay and the Siamese, quoting only the account of the latter by M. Loubiere; which will equally apply to the customs and manners of the Malay, as will be apparent to any man conversant with this people, or by reference to Marsden's *Sumatra*.

SALUTATION. "Slaves and servants kneel before their masters, the head inclined, and hands joined above the forehead. The people, in passing by one another in the street, go upright or stooping, with their hands raised more or less, according to the quality of the persons they salute. In visits, the inferior prostrates himself, and sits silent till he is spoken to: visitants are always treated with fruit, preserves, betel, and tea."—*Loubiere's Siam*.

NORILITY. "Nobility is nothing but the actual possession of places."—*Loubiere*.

KING'S HOUSEHOLD. "The true officers of the king's chamber are women, for none else have admittance there."—*Loubiere*.

SLAVES AND PEOPLE. "All persons are freemen or slaves, and either may be born or become such. They sometimes sell themselves or children. Their slavery is very gentle. A person is born a slave, when his mother is a slave. The difference between the king's slaves and his subjects is, that he maintains his slaves, who are continually employed, whilst his free subjects owe him only feudal services."—*Loubiere*.

LAWS. "The usual punishment for robbery is to pay double. In criminal cases, if the judge pleases he can commute the punishment into a pecuniary mulct."—*Loubiere*.

MONARCHY AND SUCCESSION. "The Kings are by their authority perfectly despotic. The eldest son ought to succeed to the throne, but this order of succession is set aside, and sometimes the king leaves the crown to the son of a favourite concubine. As to daughters, they do not succeed to the throne, being scarcely looked upon as free."—*Loubiere*.

FURNITURE. "The generality have nothing but a mat to sleep on laid on the floor, and a long pillow. They have no chairs, but mats to sit on. Their vessels are either of porcelain or some few of copper, wood, plain or varnished, of cocconut, or bamboo."—*Loubiere*.

GAMING. "They are excessively given to gaming, so as often to make themselves and children slaves."—*Loubiere*.

SACRED UMBRELLA. All the Malay Sultans consider the umbrella as an exclusive appendage of royalty, and sacred to the kingly race. "One of the titles of the king of Ava is, King of the Twenty four Umbrellas. His own subjects dare not wear

them, though they are only common China umbrellas."—*Allison ap. Hamilton*.

"At the hall of audience there are three umbrellas, one before the window with nine rounds and two with seven rounds. The umbrella is in this country a mark of state, as the canopy is in Europe."—*Loubiere's Siam*.

II. FEATURES AND COMPLEXION.

"An attentive consideration of the languages spoken by the civilized nations of the old continent, enabled Sir William Jones to trace the whole to three families; the Arabian, the Indian, and the Tartar. Many he determined with certainty, and with perfect conviction to himself and to his readers. These, we will venture to predict, every future inquiry will only serve to confirm."—*Edin. Review*, 1810.

As the connexion of the Arabians with these islands is well ascertained, and as a wide discrepancy exists in the features of these with the Malays, the only point is to compare them with the Hindu, the Chinese, and Indo-Chinese, or Tartar races.

"The Hindu form and features may be said to approach the Persian, or European standard, the sole ancient conquests of Hindustan having proceeded from the N. W. In the Southern parts, they are almost black," or of a dark mahogany hue.—*Pinkerton's Geo.*

The wide disparity of the Malay, from the European, or Hindu model of features, must forcibly strike the most casual observer. I can safely assert I never met with any thing like it in any part of India; and about the Kalinga, or Telinga coast, the Hindus are excessively dark, the Bramins excepted.

They are too dark for the Chinese, and in fact, the languages having no affinity whatever with each other, it would be idle to attempt to draw any comparisons between them.

Of the inhabitants of the farther peninsula, Methold observes, that "the inhabitants of Arrakan, Pegu, Tenasserri, and Siam, resemble the Chinese (or Tartars) in features, as well as agree with them in customs and religion."—*De Faria* (Portuguese Asia) makes the same observation upon the people of Law, Lanjang, Jangoma, Bimir, Ava, and Kambojia.

"The Siamese and Arrakanese esteem a broad flat forehead, which they give their
Asiatic Journ.—No. 67.

children by binding hard on that part a plate of lead as soon as they are born. Their nostrils are large and open; their eyes small but quick,"—"slit a little upwards, the white inclining to yellow. The face rather of a flat lozenge than an oval; the cheek bones broad and too high, their jaws hollow, their mouths large, lips thick and pale, teeth black, and complexion brown."

"The Laws resemble the Chinese, in their shape and mein, but are more tawny and slender, and of a handsomer appearance than the Siamese."—*Kempfer*, p. 26.

"The Loys are stouter and better made than the Cochinchinese; their complexion somewhat ruddy, the nose a little flat, with long black hair and little beards."—*Dapre's Neptune Oriental*.

The above descriptions come the nearest to the feature and complexion of the Malay and Dayak of any that I know.

There is a colony of Kambojians, one thousand in number, settled at the Kambo Kampogia, at Pontiano, on Borneo, about thirty years from their native shores. I never could distinguish the smallest discrepancy between them and the other Malays residing at the same place. The converted Dayaks and the Malays have an identity of appearance; the latter are constantly kidnapping and purchasing them as slaves, to fill up the Mahomedan gap in their population, which polygamy and slavery always occasion, they may in fact be deemed converted Dayaks.

III. LANGUAGE.

Dr. Leyden observes, in his paper on the languages and literature of the Indo-Chinese nations, "that the Pali may be identified with the Magadhi;" he also considers this widely extended language "as approaching much nearer the pure Sanscrit than any other dialect." He farther observes, the language of the interior (of Java) has a close and intimate connexion with the Sanscrit, and expresses the simplest objects and ideas by vocables, which seem to differ no farther from Sanscrit than in the corrupt pronunciation necessarily produced by the use of a less perfect alphabet."

Mr. Marsden, in the Preface to his Malay Vocabulary, declares that "the inscriptions found at the ruins of Brambana appear upon examination to be no other than the square Pali, considered as sacred in the Birma or Ava country, and in Siam."

By the above quotations, it appears that the Pali, the Magadhi, and the vernacular Javanese (as spoken in the interior and as anciently written), are nearly one and the same.

Capt. Malony, in his account of the doctrines of Bhuda, in the *Asi. Res.* vol. vii, p. 38, says, "The Pali is the language in which Bhuda is said to have preached his doctrines and manifested his law. This language is also termed by the learned Singalhais, the Magadhi, and Moola Basha; (perhaps hence *Bassa Malayu*) Basha being the Singalhais for language."

If then this Pali, Magadhi, Moola Basha, or Javanese, is at this moment, and has been from time immemorial, the language of literature and religion at Siam, Ava, Law, and Ceylon, might it not also have been, at an earlier period, the vernacular tongue of those countries, as it is said to be still in the interior of Java?

Mr. Colebrooke, in his paper on the Sanscrit and Pali Languages (*As. Res.*, vol. vii.) observes, "When Sanscrit was the language of Indian courts, it was not only cultivated by persons who devoted themselves to religion and literature, but also by princes, lawyers, soldiers, physicians, and scribes; in short by the three first tribes, and by many classes included in the fourth." He farther observes, "The Magadhi is a jargon of Sanscrit, destitute of regular grammar; it is used by the vulgar, and varies in different districts." He says, also, "it is spoken in its greatest purity in the eastern parts only (of Bengal), and as there spoken, contains few words which are not evidently derived from the Sanscrit." p. 224.

If then this Magadhi, Moola Basha, or Pali, was once the jargon of the vulgar where Sanscrit was anywise used (and, even at this day, the purest Sanscrit dialect is used on the borders of Arrakan), is it not fair to infer that this was once the vernacular tongue of Siam, Pegu, and Ava? May it not have shared in those countries the fate of all ancient tongues, and have now become a dead language; the mere vehicle of science and literature, and the repository of their law, civil and religious? Has not this been the precise fate of the Latin language, particularly in countries professing the Roman Catholic religion?

Is there any thing uncommon in the Pali,

or Magadhi language, having changed its destination from the vulgar to the occult, when dialects of a far later date exhibit the melancholy depredations of that great innovator—Time? for Nieubur, in his account of Arabia, affirms that "the language of the Koran is so very different from the modern speech of Mecca, that it is taught in the Colleges there, as the Latin is at Rome," p. 93. If then, from the experience of the past, similar additional changes in their popular speech may be anticipated, in the lapse of a few centuries the language of the Koran will also add to the list of dead languages.

But let us suppose, for a moment, that the United States of America had been peopled from England when the Anglo-Saxon language prevailed in the latter country, and subsequent intercourse broken off between them, and that this language in America had received admixtures from the Indian tribes, in equal ratio with its ancient prototype; would not this Americo-Anglo-Saxon and modern English language present as wide a discrepancy as exists betwixt the modern Burma and the Pali, or modern Javanese?

But to prove that an affinity does exist between the Malayan and Javanese, with the languages spoken in the farther Peninsula, I shall strengthen what has been said by the authority of Dr. Leyden.

"Their language consists of three principal component parts; the first of these, which is rather the most copious and current in conversation, may perhaps, in the present state of our knowledge, be regarded as original; though it is not only connected with the insular languages, but with some of the monosyllabic, as of the *Burmans* and *Siamese*. The second, which is obviously derived from the Sanscrit, is rather inferior in the number of vocables to the first, though as far as regards general use, greatly superior to the third part, which is derived from the Arabic."—*Leyden, Asi. Res.*, vol. x.

* The Lord's prayer in Anglo Saxon, as spoken in England in A. D. 1000.—"Uren fader tic arth in heofnas. Sie gehalgud thin noma. To cymeth thin ryc. Sie thin willa, sue is in heofnas and in eorþo. Uren oferwistlice sel us to docg, and forgewe us scylda, urna sue we for efan scyldum arum; and no inlead usig in custming: ah getig usich frindlice. Amen.

Mr. Marsden also observes, "This Bali, or Pali, the sacred language of Ava and Siam, has been by some supposed, from its geographical proximity, the most likely channel through which the Hindu terms (being itself a dialect of Sanscrit) might have flowed into the Malay countries."

The monosyllabic structure and variety of intonations necessary to discriminate signification in the Burma and Siamese modern languages, strongly authorise the deduction, that these have been derived from the Chinese: the conjecture is farther confirmed by what has been before observed respecting the similarity of the corporeal configuration of all these people with the Chinese; and in corroboration of the same, I find in Du Halde's history of China, that "a hundred and forty years ante Christi, the Emperor Vu Tai carried his successful arms into the kingdoms of Pegu, Siam, Cambaja, and Bengal, and divided his conquests among his generals."

This may account for the Indo-chinese language of those countries; so that the difference between them and the Malay would be one-third Chinese, one-third Arabic, and one-third common to both.

The affinity between the Malay and the Javanese has been noticed in a late Edinburgh Review, (No. 45.) "The most singular circumstance connected with this inquiry is, in fact, that the Sanscrit language, unmixed with any modern dialect of which it is a part, and apparently in a state of purity, proves an integral part of the Malay."

Dr. Leyden also observes, that "the Sanscrit vocables, adopted in Malayan and Guzerati, are generally preserved purer in the former than in the latter, and that in many instances the Malayan form approaches nearer the pure Sanscrit than even the Pali itself."

To ascertain the connexion between the Dayak and Malay tongues, I selected a thousand words in most general use, in the dialects spoken by the Dayaks of Benjar (the Biaju), the Aruts at Kotaringan, the Mompava, Landak, Matan, Songon, Succadow, and Sintung tribes; and I found in each of them, though differing slightly from each other, at least nine words out of ten pure Malay, a difference which might have arisen from the Arabic ingraft. The selection is in the possession of an exalted

and distinguished character, who is eminently qualified, from transcendent talents and extraordinary resources, to gratify the literary world, at some future period, with a correct elucidation to this interesting inquiry.

The strong affinity between the dialects of the interior and the Malay surprised me the more, as the Muslims had affirmed that the languages were totally different. But this proved afterwards to originate from a slight change in the enunciation (for example the Dayak permutation of *ng* for *kn*, at the termination of words, as *burukn* for *burong*, *terbakn* for *terbang*, &c.) and from the pride of the Islam, in not desiring to have any thing in common with a Capir (infidel) and barbarian.

Not only from a similar inference, but from positive information from an inhabitant of Salangore and another of Perak, I understand the inland people on the peninsula of Malacca are in person, manners, customs, and language, the same as the Dayaks of Borneo.

This agrees too with a remark in the Edinburgh Review, (vol. 16.) "On the peninsula of Malacca and the sea-coasts of those islands denominated Malay, there is no reason to suppose them of a different stock from the aboriginal inhabitants of the interior. Their conversion to Islamism, their maritime situation, and their intercourse with strangers, sufficiently account for the changes they have undergone; whilst their configuration resembles that of their neighbours in the interior." p. 391.

After what has been observed, Mr. Marsden's opinion must be considered as erroneous. "We are justified in considering the main portion of the Malayan as original or indigenous, its affinity to any continental tongue not having yet been shewn, and least of all can we suppose it connected with the monosyllabic or Indo-chinese, with which it has been classed."—*Introduct. Mal. Gram.*

Surely its affinity to Sanscrit, a continental tongue, has been clearly proved; even its identity to the language of the peninsula can scarcely be doubted.

(To be continued.)

* By that accomplished oriental scholar, and able philologist, Sir William Jones.

DISCOVERY

or

THE UNICORN IN AFRICA.

Mr. Campbell has kindly favoured us with the following description of the head of a very singular animal which he has just brought from the interior of Africa. We also have had an opportunity of seeing it, and fully agree with Mr. Campbell, that the animal itself must have answered the description of the *Reem* or *Unicorn*, which is frequently mentioned in Scripture.

"The animal," says Mr. Campbell, "was killed by my Hottentots, in the Mashow country, near the city of Mashow, about two hundred miles N.E. of New Lattakoo, to westward of Delagoa Bay. My Hottentots never having seen or heard of an animal with *one* horn of so great a length, cut off its head, and brought it bleeding to me upon the back of an ox. From its great weight, and being about twelve hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, I was obliged to reduce it by cutting off the under-jaw. The Hottentots cut up the rest of the animal for food, which, with the help of the natives, they brought on the backs of oxen to Mashow.

"The horn, which is nearly black, is exactly three feet long, projecting from the forehead about nine or ten inches above the nose. From the nose to the ears measured three feet. There is a small horny projection of about eight inches immediately behind the great horn, designed for keeping fast or steady whatever is penetrated by the great horn. There is neither hair nor wool on the skin, which is the colour of brown snuff.

"The animal was well known to the natives. It is a species of the rhino-

ceros; but if I may judge of its bulk from the size of its head, it must have been much larger than any of the seven rhinoceroses which my party shot, one of which measured eleven feet from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail.

"The skull and horn excited great curiosity at the Cape. Most were of opinion that it was all we should have for the unicorn.

"An animal, the size of a horse, which the fancied unicorn is supposed to be, would not answer the description of the unicorn given by Job, chap. 39, verse 9, *et seq.*, but in every part of that description this animal exactly answers to it."

(Signed) "JOHN CAMPBELL."

Pliny's description of the unicorn is a sort of medium between Mr. Campbell's account, and the animal depicted on the royal coat of arms. It is as follows:—"Asperimum esse feram, reliquo corpore similem equo, capite cervo, pedibus elephantis, caudâ apro, mugitu gravi, uno cornu nigro mediâ fronte cubitorum duum eminente."

Our readers are aware that measures have been taken to obtain a complete specimen of the animal supposed to be the unicorn, which is said to exist in considerable numbers in Thibet. The description which has hitherto been furnished us rests entirely on the evidence of natives, but as it differs in several essential points from Mr. Campbell's account of the African unicorn, the scientific world will be anxious to compare the specimens as soon as they are enabled to do so. Mr. Campbell's ocular demonstration is the best as yet, and will probably never be excelled.

POETRY.

THE CHILD OF MISERY.

VIEW him who, lost to every hope of life,
Has long with Fortune held unequal strife;
Known to no human love, no human care,
The homeless friendless object of despair!
E'en the poor vagrant feels while he complains,
Ne'er from sad Freedom sent to sadder chains.
Perhaps on some inhospitable shore,
The houseless wretch a widowed Parent bore;
Who, now no more by gladd'ning prospects led,
Of the poor Indian begged a leafy bed.
Cold on Canadian hills, or Minden's plain,
Perhaps that parent mourned her soldier slain,
Bent o'er her babe, her eye dissolved in dew,
The big drop mingling with the milk he drew,
Gave the sad presage of his future years,
The Child of Misery now nursed in tears.

Fort St. George, Nov. 17, 1820.

C. C.

DIRGE.—ON SOME SUNK ROCKS NEAR JAVA.

By Java's Isle, the sea below,
Many mountains blue appear:
Along them as your vessels go,
Gentle seamen shed a tear.
Ye savage sharks, away, away!
Never on that spot be seen!
But pretty little dolphins play,
'Mid the ocean-weeds so green.
Sweet mermaids! raise the chaunted moan,
Meeting on the curling wave;
For there, by blustering tempests blown,
ELLEN found a watery grave!

LINES WRITTEN IN A CHOULTRY NEAR TRICHINOPOLY.

How welcome thy shade to him who reposes,
While journeying on to his hamlet afar;
The humble, the proud, thy bosom encloses,
The Bramin, the Gentoo, and black Pariar.
How pleas'd have I view'd thee when hungry and weary,
How anxiously wish'd that thy turrets were nigh;
How sound have I slept, though all round me was dreary,
And thought on the world without ever a sigh.
Oh! peace to their bosoms, where'er they recline,
Who rear for the pilgrim a mansion of rest;
Round the beam of their hearts may rich blessings entwine,
Since the traveller too of a home is possessed.

October 6 1820.

NICK ALPIN.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Malayan Miscellanies. Vol. I. Printed and published at the Sumatran Mission Press. Bencoolen: 1820.

HAVING just received a copy of the first volume of the "Malayan Miscellanies," published at Bencoolen, under the patronage of the Hon. Sir T. S. Raffles (of which a very small number has hitherto arrived in this country), we lose no time in furnishing our readers with a notice of the truly valuable matter contained in it.

The following is the table of contents:

- No. 1. Descriptions of Malayan Plants, by William Jack, No. 1.
2. Notes on Bali.
3. Annals of Achin, translated from the original MS.
4. Short Account of the Battas.
5. Descriptions of Malayan Plants, by W. Jack, No. 2.
6. Annotations and Remarks, with a view to illustrate the probable origin of the Dayaks, the Malays, &c.
7. Short Account of the Islands of Timor, Rotti, Savu, Solor, &c.
8. Sketch of Borneo, or Pulo Kalanantan, by J. Hunt.
9. Notices on Zoological subjects, by Messrs. Diard and Devauzel.
10. Some particulars relative to Sulo in the Archipelago of Felicia, by J. Hunt.
11. Proceedings of the Native School Institution.
12. Meteorological Table, extracted from a Register kept at Bencoolen during the years 1818 and 1819.
13. Poem in the Malay Language, descriptive of the journey of the Lieut. Governor to Menangkabow in 1818.

Our readers will perceive that we have already enriched the miscellaneous department of our journal with a portion of the sixth article: this we shall complete in our next number; and shall afterwards follow it up, from time to time, with such other selections as are likely to afford the most general interest. On the present occasion,

therefore, we shall not discuss the merits of the several papers contained in the volume, either separately or collectively, but content ourselves with making a few general observations, which the perusal of this interesting work has suggested to our minds.

Upwards of two centuries have now elapsed since our countrymen first obtained a footing amongst the nations of the east; and it is worthy of observation, that although the Indian Archipelago naturally attracted their first regard, as the richest storehouse for commercial enterprise, the British colonies, which are now existing in that interesting portion of the world, are comparatively in their infancy. The arduous and protracted struggle we were forced to maintain with our rivals the French, upon the continent of India, diverted our attention, during a considerable portion of the last century, from every object of inferior moment. In the mean while the Dutch consolidated their power, and succeeded in excluding us almost entirely from participating in the trade of the Eastern Islands.

The Dutch therefore had now become the sole patrons of every thing relating to general improvement, and historical and scientific research; consequently, the information we possess respecting countries the most exuberant in natural productions, and the most inviting to the views of the philosopher, is lamentably scanty. We believe that we may affirm, with the strictest justice, that, previously to the last few years, nearly the whole of our intelligence respecting the Eastern Islands was to be found in the journals of early navigators. The genius of Sir William Jones, in a degree, indeed, could pierce the mist, and speculate, on some points, from the most imperfect data,

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with an accuracy which is truly astonishing: but, to speak in general terms, the short-sighted policy of our neighbours imposed a bar against all inquiry; and where civilization was gradually advancing, invariably adopted measures which could not fail of depressing to the utmost the natural elasticity of human exertion.

We appeal to every candid reader whether the British can be accused of having adopted, at any period of their history, a system of monopoly so rigidly exclusive as that which will be found explained in the following articles, which we have copied from treaties concluded by the Dutch at different periods with the Native powers.

Extract of a Treaty concluded in 1667, between the Dutch Admiral Cornelis Speelman and the King of Maccassar.

Art. 7. A free-trade in Celebes, and principally in the kingdom of Maccassar, shall be secured solely to the Hon. Dutch Company, excluding therefrom every foreign European nation, and all Asiatic or other nations, be they Moors, Javanese, Malays, Atchins, Siams, or others, without exception; and the said Hon. Company shall alone bring and import here, for market or sale, any clothes, merchandize, or ware from Coromandel, Surat, Persia, Bengal, and China. Should there be at any time any of the above articles introduced in transgression to this, all such merchandize, so imported, shall be confiscated to the profit of the Hon. Dutch Company, and the transgressors be moreover punished according to circumstances. The common sort of Javanese cloth is, however, not comprehended in the exclusion.

Art. 9. The high Maccassar Government, and their subjects, shall not hereafter navigate to any foreign ports, except to those of Balie, Java, Jacatra, Bantam, Gambi, Palimbang, Johor, and Borneo; for which purpose it is at the same time stipulated, that they shall be bound, whenever they intend to navigate to any of the above ports, to take out a pass from the residing Dutch Commandant; and that all and every one who shall be found at sea, or at any of the above ports, or elsewhere, without being provided with such a pass, shall be considered as enemies of the Hon. Dutch Company, and shall be captured, and their ships confiscated. The same High Powers, or their subjects, shall send no vessels to Beema, Salor, or Timor, &c., nor to the east points of Lassem, in Celebes, being the east side of the strait of Salyer. The same prohibition extends with regard to the north and east side of Borneo, along the coast of Celebes towards Minado, or

the islands thereabout; and the transgressors of this prohibition shall forfeit their lives and goods, according to circumstances.

Extract of a Treaty between the Dutch Government of Fort Rotterdam, at Maccassar, and the King of Goa, concluded on the 16th October 1781.

Art. 8. That they (the subjects of the King of Goa) shall not trade, correspond, or enter into alliance with any nation, either European or indigenous, without the previous knowledge and consent of the Hon. Company.

Such being the system which controlled for ages the energies of millions, can it be thought extraordinary that towns should have gone to decay, that cultivation should have generally ceased, and every thing gradually tended to its original state of barbarism? Had these lamentable changes been brought about by inundations of Huns or Tartars, the reflection would have been less distressing: but civilized Europe is alone responsible for the evils we here deplore.

One of the most valuable articles in the first volume of the "Malayan Miscellanies," is the "Sketch of Borneo," communicated by J. Hunt, Esq. Amongst the numerous melancholy pictures which it lays before us, there is one so exceedingly apposite to our present purpose that we shall present it at full length.

When the Portuguese first visited Borneo in 1520, the whole island was in a most flourishing state. The numbers of Chinese that had settled on her shores were immense; the products of their industry, and an extensive commerce with China in junks, gave her land and cities a far different aspect from their dreary appearance at this day; and their princes and courts exhibited a splendor, and displayed a magnificence long since vanished.

Pigoffetta says, there were twenty-five thousand houses in the city of Borneo proper, and that it was rich and populous. Much later accounts describe the numbers of Chinese and Japanese junks frequenting her ports as great; but in 1809 there were not three thousand houses in the whole city, nor six thousand Chinese throughout that kingdom, and not a junk that had visited it for years. But the ports of Borneo have not dwindled away more than Acheen, Johore, Malacca, Bantam, Ternate, &c. All these places likewise cut a splendid figure in the eyes of our first navigators, and have since equally shared a proportionate obscurity.

Were the causes required which have eclipsed the prosperity of Borneo, and the other great emporiums of eastern trade that once existed, it might be readily answered, a decay of commerce. They have suffered the same vicissitudes as Tyre, Sidon, or Alexandria; and like Carthage, for ages the emporium of the wealth and commerce of the world, which now exhibits on its scite a piratical race of descendants in the modern Tunisians, and their neighbours the Algerines; the commercial ports of Borneo have become a nest of banditti, and the original inhabitants of both, from similar causes, the decay of commerce, have degenerated to the modern pirates of the present day.

In exact proportion as the intercourse of the Europeans with China has increased, in precise ratio has the decrease of their direct trade in junks become apparent. The Portuguese first, and subsequently the Dutch, mistress of the eastern seas, exacted by treaties and otherways the Malay produce at their own rates, and were consequently enabled to undersell the junks in China. But these powers went further: by settling at ports on Borneo, or by their *guardas de costas*, they compelled the ports of Borneo to send their produce, calculated for the China market, to Malacca and Batavia, which at length completely cut up the direct trade, by means of the Chinese junks.

The loss of their direct intercourse with China affected their prosperity in a variety of ways. First, by this circuitous direction of their trade, the gruff goods; as rattans, sago, cassia, pepper, ebony, wax, &c., became too expensive to fetch the value of this double carriage and the attendant charges, and in course of time were neglected; the loss of these extensive branches of industry must have thrown numbers out of employment. But the loss of the direct intercourse with China had more fatal effects: it prevented large bodies of annual emigrants from China settling upon her shores; it deprived them of an opportunity of visiting the Bornean ports, and exercising their mechanical arts and productive industry, and thus keeping up the prosperity of the country in the tillage of the ground, as well as in the commerce of her ports. The old Chinese settlers by degrees deserted these shores, and to fill up the chasms in their revenues by so fatal a change, the Rajahs have been tempted to turn their views to predatory habits, and have permitted their lands to run to jungle, by dragging their wretched labourers from rustic employments to maritime and piratical enterprises.

These piracies are carried on to an extent that will scarcely be credited by persons who are not well-informed respecting occurrences in this quarter. That British vessels should be con-

tinually attacked, and occasionally captured by the crews of Malay prow, appears, on the first view, so utterly inconsistent with the acknowledged fact of our naval pre-eminence, that a reference to facts, and an appeal to authority, become requisite. The following extract from the essay we have just quoted will be read with interest.

The principal piratical ports that still exist, besides those of Lingin, Rhio, and Billiton, are: first, Pangeran Annam at Sambas; 2d, Port Borneo proper, and four hundred prow at Tampasuk, both under the Rajah of Borneo proper; 3d, the Pasir pirates; 4th, the Sulo pirates; 5th, the Illinois pirates on the Isle of Magindanao. I shall, from memory, cite such few of their depredations as I recollect.

"In 1774," says Forrest, "the British were expelled from their infant settlement of Balamabagan, by an insurrection of the Sulos, who, finding the garrison weak and sickly, unprepared and off their guard, murdered and plundered them, and set fire to their settlement: this was in return for having released their Sultan from prison, and re-established him on the musnud of his ancestors. In 1800, Capt. Pavin and a boat's crew were cruelly murdered in the palace of the Sultan of Sulo, whilst the commander was drinking a cup of chocolate; they fired upon the ship Ruby, but did not succeed in capturing her. In 1810, they plundered the wreck of the ship Harrier of a valuable cargo: several of her crew are still in slavery at Bagayan Sulo. In 1788, the ship May, of Calcutta, 450 tons burden, Capt. Dixon, was cut off at Borneo proper: they were invited up to the town with the ship, and whilst at dinner, the Sultan and his people fell upon them, and murdered Capt. Dixon, three officers, and ten Europeans; the lascars were retained in slavery, the valuable cargo plundered, and the ship burnt. In 1803, the ship Susanna, of Calcutta, Capt. Drysdale, was cut off near Pontiana by the Sambas and Borneo pirates: the Europeans were all massacred, and the vessel taken. In 1769, Capt. Sadler, with his boat's crew, was murdered by the Sambas pirates off Monpava, having a prodigious quantity of gold-dust: they did not succeed in cutting off the ship. In 1806, Mr. Hopkins and crew, of the Commerce, were murdered by the pirates of Borneo Proper: the ship was plundered by them, and the Sambas pirates. In 1810, Capt. Ross was cut off. In 1811, Capt. Graves was cut off by the Pasir pirates, with a rich cargo. In 1812, the enormities of Pangeran Annam have

nut-heroded Herod: these are too recent to require recapitulation. Independent of his depredations on the Coromandel, the Portuguese ship, &c., nine Europeans of the Hecate have been seized and made slaves: two have been since murdered, two have escaped, and five are ham-strung and otherwise maimed. Mrs. Ross and her son are still in slavery there.

The Tampasuk pirates, belonging to the Rajah of Borneo Proper, aiding and abetting Pangeran Annam against the English, are Datu Akop, Datu Aragut, and Datu Jumbarang, with ten large men of war prow: there is also there the Rajah Endut, a Siak chief.

Since the period of 1812 (the date of this essay), numerous have been the accounts of depredations upon British shipping; and only a few months ago, intelligence was received of the port of Prince of Wales' Island being so closely watched that no small vessel could leave it with safety. The native traders must doubtless be greatly checked by the general prevalence of this piratical system; but it is worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding its baneful influence, the new settlement of Singapore appears to have become an emporium, in the course of a very few years, to Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Siamese, &c. &c. We trust, therefore, that a new stimulus is at length given to human energy in the Eastern Archipelago; that knowledge, both human and divine, will henceforth be rapidly communicated; and that myriads of wretched outcasts will shortly be made conscious of the general objects for which they were created, and be led to recognize, in the noblest sense of the expression, the highest destinies of man.

The essay from which we have so amply quoted, was written at a period, in the course of the late war, when the British authority had superseded the Dutch in the Indian Archipelago; and the writer, in the true spirit of a Briton, occasionally breaks forth into a train of eloquent enthusiasm on the happy results he consequently anticipates. Since that time, the colonies in these quarters have again reverted to the Dutch. We confess that we have no particular predilection for the *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 67.

Government of Batavia: their anxiety to dispossess us of the island of Singapore occasioned us no surprise; it was likewise of a piece with their ordinary policy, that an application was made to the British Government for the recall of Sir T. S. Raffles. It is, however, but justice to admit, that they are more liberal in their general views than they were formerly; and we likewise entertain a hope that they will ultimately entirely discard that grinding and oppressive system, which has degraded to the rank of savage brutes multitudes of human beings, who equally with ourselves possess aspiring minds, and souls of immortal mould.

In his government of Fort Marlborough, Sir T. S. Raffles is exerting his utmost efforts to encourage agriculture and promote colonization. In the former, he has already succeeded to a great extent. His progress in the latter must necessarily be more gradual; but we feel assured that the two objects will shortly act and react upon each other. The Chinese are the most active agents throughout the Eastern Islands; like the Jews, they are always to be found wherever there is any opening for prosperity. It has been the fashion, in former periods, to reward their industrious habits by a general massacre; but the times for such enormities, we trust, are gone for ever. The commencement of a brighter day, even now, is making glad these darkened realms; the isles which are farthest off are beholding the dawn of truth; and we trust that the era is not far distant, when every corner will become enlightened, and hearts, which are at present dead, even to the ties of mutual interest, will be quickened by the breath of social life, and the glow of Christian love.

We are credibly informed, that the second volume of the "Malayan Miscellanies" promises to be most valuable; and that it will contain, amongst other articles of considerable interest, an account of several tours or journeys into the interior of Sumatra.

Journal of a Residence in the Burmhan Empire, and more particularly at the Court of Amarapoorah; by Capt. Hiram Cox, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Native Infantry. London: 1821.

THIS volume contains an account of a second embassy (for so it may be styled) to the Court of Ava, undertaken in 1796. The object is thus briefly stated in the preface:

On the return of Capt. Symes from his mission to the Court of Ava, the Governor-General in Council resolved, agreeably to the request of the Burmhan Government, to depute one of the Hon. Company's servants to Rangoon, to fill the situation of Resident at that port. Capt. Hiram Cox was selected for that purpose, and also to arrange several commercial points preparatory to his assuming the functions of his office.

It is so very desirable that all authentic information, relating to countries which are little known, should be published to the world, that we willingly present our acknowledgments to the editor of the volume we are now introducing to our readers. If Capt. Cox has not made great additions to the intelligence communicated by his predecessor, Capt. Symes, at least it may be said that his journal is published by his son in a modest and unassuming manner. In regard to one subject, however, the journal of Capt. Cox is important, since it is completely at issue with that of Capt. Symes. "How unlike," observes Capt. Cox, "is this picture to that drawn in the laboured periods of my predecessor! where is the polish, the intelligence, or faith, on which he delighted to amplify?" Unlike indeed! and we believe it to be the most faithful representation of the character of the singular people who form the subject of the canvass. It must be observed, however, that the second embassy occurred at a time when the Burmhan Government were secretly meditating aggressions on the kingdom of Assam, which had lately been taken under the protection of the Hon. Company;

consequently, they conceived that it would be most conducive to their interests to detain the embassy under false pretences, continually meeting the remonstrances of Capt. Cox with promised audiences, negotiations of etiquette, and the most frivolous objections and excuses. From the end of January to the middle of October he was detained at Amarapoorah, eternally dancing attendance upon Rayhoons, Mayhoons, Whoonghees, &c. &c., and solicited for presents by all who saw him. At one time he was summoned to the house of one of the principal ministers of state, under the pretence of coming to some arrangement respecting the business of his mission, and found that the sole object of the profound statesman, by whom he was honoured with an audience, was to obtain from him a piece of scarlet cloth: at another, he received an official communication from his Majesty that he was anxious to see a balloon: at another, he was employed to mend an electrifying machine, and to exhibit experiments. Whatsoever articles of comfort or curiosity he possessed, were continually taking the fancy of this person or that, and as continually requested and presented, as proofs of the Resident's high regard for the noble personages by whom he was surrounded. But the most extraordinary part of the story is, that it was scarcely ever considered necessary to make the least return.

Such being the situation of the representative of the British Government, we certainly are not surprised that his patience was at length exhausted; in truth, we are rather disposed to wonder that it lasted so long, and until he had nearly been stripped of every thing he had carried with him to Amarapoorah. At last he received intelligence that the King had enquired of one of his courtiers, "What kept the Resident here so long?" The Mew Whooms replied, "he wishes to go away." "If he wants to go, let him go by all means; what hinders him?" —He returned, therefore, to Ran-

goon, after having been trifled with in the most insulting manner for the space of nine months.

It might be very necessary for Capt. Cox to keep a detailed account of all the petty occurrences that were furnished by each successive day, for the information of his employers, and the vindication of his own conduct; but we certainly think that it was not equally desirable that *the whole* of it should be published to the world. The first eighty, or perhaps hundred pages of the volume, we found interesting; but the remaining three hundred and thirty were exceedingly tedious, containing little more than a countless repetition of fruitless negotiations, which were scarcely varied in manner from one day to another. We certainly think therefore that it would have been judicious to have curtailed the length of the journal when about to be offered to the public. Moreover, if the volume had contained a greater portion of information respecting the country in general, and, more particularly, the places in the route to the capital, we should have complained of the absence of a map; but, under existing circumstances, such an addition is scarcely requisite.

In the course of these tedious negotiations, we occasionally meet with anecdotes, entertaining from their singularity, and illustrative at the same time of the peculiar character of this semi-civilized race. It will appear from the two following extracts, that the Burmhans are acquainted with arts which are totally unknown to many nations who presumptuously pretend to a superiority of character. The first relates to a criminal who had been executed by order of the sovereign.

The King's doctor cut off the tip of his nose, ears, lips, tongue, and fingers, which, with some of his blood, is to form a compound in some medicine of wonderful efficacy in ensuring longevity and prosperity to those who are so happy as to obtain a portion of it from his Majesty's bounty. This is one of the palace nostrums, of which there are many others equally mystic in the preparation, and

wonderful in the operation; these his Majesty occasionally dispenses to the credulous multitude.

Again:

Among other things the woodcock avowed, that the Enga Tekaing had made silver by opening the muscular part of a man's thigh, enclosing base metal in it, and then roasting it by a slow fire. On Mr. Keys remarking the improbability of any man's suffering such an experiment, he was told that the man was dead on whom it was tried. This relation, which the Enga's whoon tacitly confirmed, tends to corroborate the accounts I have received of the diabolical practices which the avarice, superstition, and infatuation of this people lead them to.

The following is an account of the gracious manner in which a personal present from Capt. Cox was accepted by the King.

When my hat was presented to his Majesty he put it on his head, and kept it on for some time. He said, "this is a high proof of the Resident's regard for me, he has given me the hat he has worn himself; he could not do more for his own Sovereign." He then took it off, and gave it to his grandson to have it laid by carefully: the boy said, "I will wear this when I go in the war-boats." "No, no," said the King, "it is not for you."

The following passage is somewhat too long for our present limits, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting it.

Late last night a Burmhan, who came with me from Calcutta, returned from Mheghoon; he was one of those Burmhans sent about three years since to inquire into the religion and manners of the natives of Ceylon. The head of the deputation died on the voyage to Calcutta. He informed me that, happening to be known to one of the Sherydoghees at Court, he introduced him to the newly promoted rayhoon of Rangoon, who appears to be in great favour with his Majesty at present: he desired him to follow him to Court, where he was going. When there, the rayhoon told the chief whoonghee that this Burmhan had just arrived with the English Deputy; the whoonghee immediately conveyed this intelligence to his Majesty, who said he had already heard of my arrival from the Viceroy, and desired that the man might be brought to him. When near to him, he entered into very familiar discourse; inquired very particularly as to my person, age, manners, and rank. He inquired whether the commerce of Bengal was great: the man replied, the masts of the

ships were like forests of trees on the river. He then asked, if he had seen the coach intended for him: to which he replied in the affirmative. He then desired to know if it had been rode in by any one: the man said, it never had, as it had been built expressly for him. At his Majesty's desire he then described the coach, and made a sketch of it, which he gave the King, who said it was not so handsome as the one he already had: the man in his simplicity contradicted him; at which the King laughed heartily, and said, "You are partial to the English, you have not seen my coach; let him be shewn my coach!" One of the officers of the court immediately conducted him to where his Majesty's coach was kept. On his return the King said, "Well, now you have seen my coach, what is your opinion?" He replied, he still thought the new coach much handsomer; at which the King laughed heartily. The courtiers behind pulled him by his clothes, and whispered, he must not talk in that manner to the King. The poor man, in the simplicity of his heart, confessed that he trembled from head to foot, not knowing how to reply; and that when the King spoke to him, the whoonghee behind checking him, he remained mute with his mouth open; but the King encouraging him by his affability, he proceeded, saying, "your majesty is great and powerful, and what you say must be right; but it is proper that I should speak the truth, and I still think, that when you see the new coach, you will say it is the handsomest." The king laughed, and said he was right: besides, said he, "the new coach is covered with lamps." "What," said his majesty, "has it lamps? have candles been as yet put in them?" The man said, "No;" at which the King seemed much pleased. The King then said, "You have been at Ceylon; what is the age of the King?" He replied, "Fifty years." "Ah, that is near my age." "He is very black," said the Burmhan: at which the King laughed. The man then told his Majesty, that the English had conquered Ceylon from the Dutch, and that no flag was to be seen flying on the shores of India but the English; at which the King expressed great satisfaction, saying, "My people can now have free intercourse with Ceylon." He then desired him to retire, and return again with his books and drawings. The honour thus conferred on him, he says, made him the envy of the whole court. The Viceroy of Pegu took him to his own house, and questioned him respecting me, and the whoongees ordered him to come to them next day. They asked him why he went to court so shabbily dressed; he said, he was a poor man, and had no better clothes: they told him he should have better clothes given him next time. The chekoy and mewjerry of Rangoon happened to be in my tent when he began his relation: they

both seemed to feel the pangs of envy, but promised him a silk dress for bringing such good news. When the mewjerry went out of my tent, my interpreter heard him say to the chekoy, I have served his majesty nine years, and have never yet seen his face, and here this poor cooly has been honoured with a familiar conversation.

On seeing the carriage his Majesty was better satisfied.

He then went to take possession of the carriage attended by eight Bramins, his Queens, the royal family, and courtiers. After the prayers of consecration were over, he opened the door with his own hand, the steps were taken down, and he got in, and expressed himself highly satisfied with its elegance; strictly enjoining his Queens not to damage it. He pointed out an error in making the steps fold into the carriage, they ought to have been outside; but he observed, "It is my own fault for not having it so represented in the drawing I sent to the Governor-General." Mr. Moncourtuse represented to him, that it was the mode used for the steps of the carriages of all European sovereigns; and gave as a reason what I had previously told him, that if they were fixtures on the outside, they would be liable to be soiled by the mud thrown forward by the hind wheels in travelling. He said it was right, the Europeans best understood these matters.

The general occupations of the Burmhan Court are trifling in the extreme. Pageantry, in whatsoever shape, but chiefly in that of fire-works, is regarded there as a matter of the first importance. During Capt. Cox's stay at Amarapoorah, the King was continually issuing orders for exhibitions of this description, and strenuously endeavouring to eclipse the fame of his predecessors by the size of his rockets. For this latter purpose, the trunks of two large trees were ordered to be bored, and ten thousand five hundred pounds of gunpowder were to be put into each. What miserable wretch was to have the honour of letting off, or rather of exploding these notable rockets Capt. Cox has not informed us. It is more than doubtful whether anything beyond the felling of the trees was ever accomplished.

"By sports like these are all their cares beguiled;

"The sports of children satisfy the child."

But notwithstanding the frivolous

example which is thus held out to the subjects of the empire at large, a general spirit of industry appears to pervade the country. As soon as we escape from the immediate sphere of court influence, our prospects are expanded, and our sight can expatiate with pleasure over scenes of "security and abundance."—"The houses and farm-yards of the peasantry," observes our author, "put me much in mind of the habitations of our little farmers in England. Game is scarce and shy, and tigers unthought of; a proof not only of considerable population, but also of cultivation." Neither is this all: there is likewise a considerable internal commerce; every thing, in short, to induce us to lament exceedingly that a miserable policy of any kind should at all confine the energies of an extensive and thriving population. By means of a firm and decided conduct on the part of the British Government, in protecting the property of its subjects, and securing respect for their persons,* at the port of Rangoon; by the meliorating influence of time, and a spirit of commerce abroad, we may hope perhaps that a change will sometime be effected, and that the Burmhan empire will ultimately assume its proper rank amongst the civilized nations of the world.

Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Khan of the Tourgouth Tartars, in the years 1712, 13, 14, and 15; by the Chinese Ambassador; and published by the Emperor's authority at Pekin. Translated from the Chinese, and accompanied by an Appendix of Miscellaneous Translations. By Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., LL.D. and F.R.S. 1821.

Much has been written to elucidate the customs and institutions of the Chinese, but the subject has not yet lost its interest with the public. In truth, what we have learned has rather excited than gratified our curiosity.

* Vide the treatment of Capt. Thissel. Asiatic Journal, vol. ix., page 39.

Their actions and habits are so remote from those which we witness in the European world, that we can scarcely comprehend the springs and motives by which they are actuated. As far as our present information extends, the Chinese certainly present an inconsistent and contradictory spectacle. We find it difficult to reconcile their apparent narrowness of conduct towards other nations with the extent of their real knowledge; the absolute and unlimited power of the sovereign, with the respect for public opinion which the official notifications display; their industry in manufactures and commerce, with their idleness and ignorance in what concerns science and matters of philosophical investigation.

Perhaps this appearance of inconsistency is ascribable in some degree to the mode in which writers have drawn up their accounts of this extraordinary nation. It is probable that the fidelity of the picture has been injured by the European medium through which it has been conveyed. It might have been better to have directed their labours more to the translation of Chinese works, and less to the description of their manners. Had these writers been less diffuse in their own observations, and left the national character to be developed chiefly by the productions of the natives, we should probably by this time have acquired a far more just estimate both of its excellencies and its defects. To the imperfection of their delineations we may doubtless refer many seeming contradictions in their conduct, which would have disappeared on a more intimate acquaintance with the actors themselves. The knowledge we should have thus acquired would have been far more satisfactory, and far more useful for all practical purposes.

Sir G. Staunton seems to have felt the truth of this remark. Though so long resident at Macao, and so early and intimately acquainted with the Chinese language and customs, he ha

presented us with little more than translations from Chinese authors. Some time since he published a translation of the Penal Code of China, to elucidate the system of government by which the internal affairs of that vast, and apparently unwieldy empire are conducted. He has now given us another work illustrative of its external policy, with reference to foreign countries. It is a translation of the official account of an embassy to a tribe of Tartars, settled on the banks of the Volga, which was undertaken by order of the Emperor Kang-hee, in the year 1712. The route of the mission lay through the Russian dominions; and the narrative is interwoven with an account of the geography and natural history of the districts of Siberia and Eastern Russia. So new and valuable was the matter it contains, that the Emperor ordered it to be published for the general information of his subjects. In fact, relations of voyages and travels, so numerous in Europe, are very rare productions of the Chinese press. "The regions," says the author, in addressing a Russian officer, "which have hitherto been visited by the people of the Chinese empire, are those which extend from China to the southward as far as the Southern Sea, to the eastward as far as the Eastern Sea, and to the westward as far as the western extreme of Thibet, where it borders upon the territories of the King of Persia. These latter the people of China have never yet visited. To the northward of China lies your empire of Russia; and that empire has now for the first time been visited by us." In China it may well be conceived such a narrative would possess peculiar interest; and even with us it is curious and valuable. It is true we possess a more accurate and interesting description of the same track, in the almost contemporaneous account of Mr. Bell of Antermomy. Still, however, it is curious to compare the observations of a Chinese with those of a European;

nor is the mutual confirmation, which the two relations afford to each other, an unimportant advantage. To a European, however, the chief value of the work is of another kind. It is for the development of the Chinese character, and the principles of Chinese policy, that Sir G. Staunton has judged it worthy of translation; and on these points it conveys much very valuable and interesting information. From the official character of the writer, it presents, as might be expected, a detailed view of the principles of the external policy of China. The subject is one of great importance; more especially after the failure of our recent embassy, and at a time when our trade is supposed by some to rest on a precarious and uncertain basis.

The occasion of the embassy which forms the subject of this volume was as follows:—We learn from the writings of the Missionaries, that the Tourgouths, a considerable tribe of the Eleuth or Calmuc Tartars, on the occasion of some domestic quarrel, withdrew themselves from their kindred tribes in the centre of Tartary, and migrated into the Russian dominions. The event is not singular in the annals of China. Wars between neighbouring tribes are frequently waged with unrelenting fury, and the inferior party can find no safety but in flying to a country out of the reach of their enemies. To this cause, as Deguignes has shown, must be attributed the migration of Attila with his horde of Huns, which laid waste the eastern empire, and converted its most fertile and populous provinces into desert and uninhabited forests. Under similar circumstances, the migration of the Tourgouths might have been equally fatal to the civilization and luxury of the south; but the solid organization of the European system opposed a barrier which they could not surmount, and they were satisfied to settle on an extensive tract of land, which was wisely assigned to them by Russia, near the mouths of the Volga-

To these tribes the embassy in question was dispatched. Its nominal object was to announce the approaching return of a Tourgouth prince, who had been intercepted by the breaking out of war, while on a pilgrimage to the Dalai Lama, and had taken refuge at the court of Pekin: its real design was to maintain a regular correspondence between the Emperor of China, the acknowledged head and father of the Tartar nation, and this remote branch of his family. The event justified the measure. The way was thus paved for the return of the Tourgouths to their ancient seats, which took place in the year 1771, when the whole nation, with all their possessions, migrated a second time to their native plains, and formally submitted themselves to the authority of the Chinese monarchy.

The Emperor seems also to have entertained a hope that the embassy might be instrumental in opening a more regular intercourse with the Court of Russia. Though this was not one of its professed objects, yet the ambassadors were specially charged to avail themselves of any invitation to a conference, which the Russian Sovereign, Peter the Great, might give them. In this respect the mission certainly failed. The attention of Peter the Great was at this time fully engaged by the war with Sweden; and greatly to the detriment of both countries, he neglected the most favourable opportunity which has ever presented itself of placing the trade with China on a permanent and satisfactory footing.

Three years elapsed between the departure of our author and his return to Pekin. In this interval he had frequent opportunities of obtaining information concerning the natural productions, the geography, the government, and the customs of Russia. But we shall pass over his observations on these points, and proceed to that part of the volume which relates more immediately to the official objects of the mission.

It is usual with governments, on dispatching embassies, to give them instructions for the accomplishment of their object. In conformity with this usage, a set of "sacred and imperial instructions" were issued to our travellers, on the commencement of their expedition. Unlike, however, our European customs, these instructions do not so much concern the immediate business of the mission, which is very shortly dispatched, but relate chiefly to the regulation of the behaviour of the officers in their interviews with the Russians. On this subject the directions are minute and particular in the extreme. They are not unlike those which we may suppose an anxious mother to give to a beloved son on his first emerging into the little world of school. The Emperor is especially desirous that his ambassadors should, on all occasions, preserve a dignified deportment, worthy of the gravity of the court from whence they issued. He strictly charges them that, however absurd the occurrences they may witness, they should "nevertheless preserve always a due degree of gravity and composure, and by no means be lightly given to scoffing and ridicule." *Nil admirari* is the motto of every Chinese in a foreign country, and any injunction to observe it would appear unnecessary. The Emperor, however, has not omitted so essential a part of their duty. Should the Russians, who "are of a vain and ostentatious disposition," display before them their possessions, they are ordered to express neither admiration nor contempt. "Whether," they are to say, "our country possesses or not such things as these, it is quite out of our province to determine; some things, indeed, there are which we have seen, and others have not seen; but there are other things again which others have seen, though we have not; on these subjects, therefore, we are by no means sufficiently informed." It was anticipated that the Russians would apply to the celestial empire for a supply of fire-arms and artillery; and the am-

bassadors are armed against this imaginary danger, by a series of excuses, too long to be detailed. The very falsehoods they are to utter are carefully set down. In the Chinese empire, they are to say, "fidelity, filial piety, charity, justice and sincerity are the ruling principles, the objects of our veneration, and the constant guides of our conduct." There, therefore, "there is no array of shields and spears: no severe punishments are inflicted; we have now for a long time enjoyed uninterrupted peace and tranquillity." The attention of the Emperor to the aged is not to be omitted. "Each year from 20 to 30 are selected as the objects of his bounty who have attained the age of one hundred years, and more than 10,000 are generally found in each province, who have exceeded the age of ninety: they are all suitably favoured and rewarded."

To a European it appears singular, that instructions in some respects so preposterous, and in others so superfluous, should have been issued by a man of sense and of habits of business. Yet nothing is more certain, than that they received the sanction of one of the most able and enlightened princes that ever sat upon the throne of Pekin. Kang-hee is described, both by Mr. Bell and by the Missionaries, as amiable and generous in his disposition, wise and vigorous in his administration, and powerful and victorious in his warlike operations. His reign was long and prosperous: though sometimes agitated by dangerous insurrections, his prudence and good fortune overcame all difficulties, and established a permanent and universal tranquillity. He then turned his attention to the peaceful cultivation of the happiness of his subjects; and so perfect was the prosperity they enjoyed under his government, that they distinguished it by a Chinese term, signifying the reign of *great peace and rest*. His reign formed the Augustan age of Chinese literature: it flourished under his fostering care; which was also directed to the introduction of European discoveries, of

which he was fully sensible of the value and importance.

If such were the real merits of the Emperor, we may easily conceive that an experienced courtier would not omit so favourable an opportunity for flattery. However great they may be, we should scarcely expect them to exceed the measure of his panegyric. A little excess might be permitted on such an occasion, and we might reflect that flattery has not always been so nearly allied to truth. Still, however, with every allowance, we should scarcely be prepared for the extravagant strain of encomium in which his power and his excellencies are celebrated; encomium, which puts to shame the modesty of European adulation. In reply to a question by one of the Russian officers, as to the causes of the tranquillity and peace enjoyed by the empire, our author represents himself as saying:

Our Emperor is indeed most excellent and most divine. He rules the world upon the principles of filial piety and universal benevolence. The ministers of his government he stimulates and encourages by the example he sets them of perfect justice and perfect fidelity. No severe (i. e. excessive) punishments are inflicted in his empire; he loves not to kill. Between the near and the remote he makes no distinction, his charity is equally extended to all. In the uttermost recesses of the mountains, and the furthest shores of the ocean, there are none who have not experienced his kindness. It has made a deep and grateful impression on the hearts of all mankind. Peace, therefore, and harmony prevail throughout the empire. The beneficial revolution of the seasons is duly enjoyed; man is long-lived; the earth prospers; all within our boundaries participate in the blessing of universal peace. We, his subjects, more especially, have enjoyed the inestimable favours of our Emperor for ages; and in the present happy era, not only ourselves are tranquil and happy, but even our families are promoted; the old and the young, our wives and our children, all are partakers of his Majesty's goodness and bounty, all are quietly and contentedly occupied in their several pursuits and employments. The sublimity and immensity indeed of his Majesty's gracious goodness are beyond all expression; the happiness and tranquillity which, through the influence of the same, we are enabled to enjoy in our respective professions and voca-

tions, we really have not words adequate to describe!

The praise of the Emperor is always opportune, however remote may appear to be the subject of conversation. To a simple question, whether the Emperor ever takes the diversion of hunting, it is replied:

Our most excellent Emperor is excellent and divine in the administration of all his affairs, whether civil or military; in his imitation of the perfection of Heaven, he is as constant as he is indefatigable. Whenever he has any leisure from the various duties of government, he devotes himself to the study of the sacred volumes of the ancient sages, and to the examination of the annals of the empire during past ages. With every thing relating to astronomy and geography; with the laws which regulate, as well as the calculations which elucidate these sciences, he is well acquainted. He is also equally heavenly and divine in his more active employments. He constantly joins in person in the exercises of riding and of drawing the bow, in order to improve and encourage his ministers and people therein by his example. He frequently also engages in hunting and the sports of the field, in order, by such exercises, at once to increase the knowledge, and gratify the zeal of his civil and military officers, his guards and soldiers.

Such elevated qualities and superhuman endowments must naturally shed a degree of splendour on the whole Chinese nation. Its subjects must feel proud of their subjection to such excellence. Other countries must view them with envy, and look up to the Emperor with admiration and submissive respect. And if he should graciously extend his paternal care and authority to remote and independent nations, his condescension must be received, even by the greatest and most powerful, with no other sentiments but those of gratitude and filial reverence. Such was undoubtedly the opinion of our ambassadors, for we find them addressing Prince Gagarin, the Governor-general of Tobolsk, in the following language:

The benevolence of our most excellent Emperor is like the benevolence of heaven; all the kingdoms of the earth are, in his contemplation, but as one family; to all the inhabitants of the earth he extends his protection, as to his own children. There

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are none, therefore, upon all the earth, or throughout the whole universe, who are unawed by his greatness or insensible of his virtues, or who do not come forward to participate in the benefits which he dispenses. Thus the kings who have come in person, and the ambassadors with tribute who have been deputed to his court, amount in number, altogether, to a great multitude. Our Emperor, whether the countries from whence they come be near or remote, within or without the limits of his vast empire, receives and rewards them all with equal kindness and favour. Your kingdom of Russia is therefore not the only one which has been thus distinguished.

And again, in the report to the Emperor, made on the return of the embassy, it is said:

Our treatment and reception was extremely respectful and attentive throughout. At the different towns and stations along the route, the commanding officers constantly came out to receive us, with their troops drawn out in array, their flags displayed, their drums beating, and their cannon and musketry saluting. The gentry, also, and the elders residing at these places, came out to visit us, and offered us presents of eatables, all expressing with one accord their high admiration of our most excellent Emperor's kindness and great virtues. Thus (we humbly reflected), although these Russian dominions are the unfrequented and desert regions of the North-west; although, from the most ancient times to the present, they have had no intercourse with our Chinese empire; though they are not even mentioned in our histories, nor have ever before this time been visited by a single native of China; yet, even here, as in all other quarters, the god-like majesty of our Emperor's excellent virtues has been made manifest; all the ten thousand kingdoms of the world participate in the protecting care of his beneficent government.

Russia is only now beginning to open an intercourse with China; but as long as forty or fifty years ago, when the boundaries of the two empires were yet unsettled, even then, the many excellent virtues of our empire were well known to them by report. Their benign influence had already begun to produce among the Russians a disposition towards improvement.

Similar reflections are excited on commemorating the reception of the mission by A-yu-ke, the Khan of the Tourgouths, to whom it was addressed.

Thus (we reflected) are the effects of the imperial virtues diffused throughout Heaven and earth. They are resplendent as the sun and the moon. The remotest corners of the sea, and the deepest recesses of

the mountains, join in grateful homage to the seat of imperial repose. The most remote and the most secluded, all participate in the enjoyment of the perfect tranquillity and happiness which it has established. It (the imperial sovereignty of China) re-establishes the fallen, and reunites the broken-asunder. It is the comforter of the afflicted, and the guardian of those who are in danger. In all these ways it befriends the remote foreigner, and displays the excellence and vastness of its bounty.

The whole is at length summed up in the following address to the Emperor, with which the report concludes.

These events lead us again to the humble contemplation of the virtues of his Majesty. They indeed unite all the excellencies of heaven and earth. They are founded on the principles of universal charity and benevolence. Their fame is constantly spreading and augmenting. The most remote, as well as the nearest nations, now enjoy the benefit of the imperial instructions. They have at length reached those extremities of the earth which, for thousands and thousands of years, had been previously inaccessible to the voice of the teacher. They have touched and subdued the hearts of men, in the most remote places, where the imperial laws and statutes, from the most ancient times to the present, had never before been known to possess any influence. Thus gloriously are the sacred footsteps manifested; the map of the empire is thus further extended; the imperial goodness diffuses its influence more and more; all unite in honouring and respecting it. The four seas, and the six divisions of the world, emulate the interior in their respect for the imperial power, and love for the imperial goodness. There are none among the nations who do not now scale the mountains, and embark upon the seas, in order to have an opportunity of paying homage in the Crimson Chamber. All who exist, and are comprised in the circle of civilized society, make tributary offerings of such precious things as they possess, and vie with each other for the priority, in presenting their tribute. It is thus apparent, that the vastness of his Majesty's incomparable virtues far surpasses any thing which existed before in ancient times. The sacred works of his reign exceed in perfection those of a hundred kings. His administration is, accordingly, happy and successful, and his era prosperous and flourishing, beyond all example.

We, who have had the good fortune to be born at this peaceful epoch, have enjoyed, far beyond our deserts, his Majesty's favour, and have been especially entrusted with a mission to remote regions. In consequence of the awe and admiration which

the perfection of our most excellent Emperor commands among all nations, we have been received, in the character of heavenly messengers from imperial China, with universal attention and respect. We have been exalted to the highest pitch of honour and glory; our joy and satisfaction have been extreme.

Such is the official language held by Chinese functionaries, not only within the precincts of the Court, but also in their intercourse with foreign nations. Nor are these mere words: their practice and behaviour uniformly accord with their expressions. The fastidiousness of a European reader may probably revolt at the repetition of flattery so gross, and the display of arrogance so unmeasured. He may be led to despise the Chinese as slaves of the most abject kind; contemptible for their servile subjection; more contemptible still for that ignorance which makes them hug their chains, and fancy that, though slaves, they are infinitely superior to the rest of their fellow creatures. He may at once determine that they must be utterly degraded, lost to every feeling of self-respect, and useless for all the noble purposes of rational and civilized life. Such an opinion, however, would certainly be too precipitate. Before we adopt it, it would be well to inquire how such a state of degradation is consistent with that extensive commerce, those industrious habits, that general diffusion of information, and that comfort and individual happiness which advantageously distinguish China among the kingdoms of Asia. It would be well first to consider, how it is to be reconciled with the regular publication of all the affairs of state, and the frequent appeal to public opinion, which may be remarked in the official notifications promulgated at Peking. The difficulty, in truth, can only be resolved by adopting the opinion of Sir G. Staunton: "These words," says he, "are not the invention of the writer on the spur of the occasion, but (as it appears to the translator) advisedly introduced; and, taken altogether, they, in fact, consti-

tute a kind of official declaration of the theory of the Chinese monarchy: a theory which it has maintained from very remote times, has always professed to reduce to practice, and will probably adhere to up to the last moment of its political existence." It is a mistake to consider this language as the mere expression of abject servility, or the ebullition of arrogant presumption. It is the record of a policy, which was early adopted, and has been undeviatingly persisted in; a policy which derived its origin from the peculiar situation of the empire, which was originally adopted for the wisest purposes, which has since become intimately interwoven with the whole system of Chinese administration, both at home and abroad, and which could not now be abandoned, without hazarding the existence of the monarchy, and shaking the very foundations of the social system.

To develop this opinion more fully, it will be necessary to enter at some length into the original circumstances of the Chinese monarchy, and the general principles upon which its government is conducted.

The son and grandson of Jengiz-Khan, who overturned the ancient Chinese dynasty, and placed themselves on the throne of the empire, were princes of warlike habits, who were ambitious of subduing every country, and establishing a universal empire. They succeeded in this object as far as the limited extent of human life permitted. All the surrounding people successively yielded to their arms; nor does it appear that they met with any very decisive repulse, except in the instance of Japan. During the whole of their lives they prosecuted the same system, and continued to extend the limits of their dominions; latterly, however, with less zeal and diminished vigour. The labours of the internal administration occupied too much of their time, to allow them to carry on foreign wars with their original activity. The Emperor began to

commit the conduct of the war to his generals, while he remained stationary in the capital, and found full employment in the multifarious business of so extensive a territory, and so various a people. The immediate successors of the original conquerors carried still further the deviation from the ancient habits of war and conquest. The further extent of their dominions was on most sides obstructed by natural barriers, which could not easily be overcome. They relinquished, therefore, the object of foreign conquest, and sought only to maintain their rule within the precincts of their hereditary possessions, and to establish their authority in the opinions and hearts of the people.

Such is ever the fate of large empires. At a certain period, they become powerless for the conducting of distant wars, their whole resources and attention being employed by the internal wants of the people. The best and the wisest of the Roman Emperors sought rather to strengthen and perfect what they had received from their predecessors, than to pursue the phantom of dominion over nations, which they could not hope permanently to controul and administer, and which they could not subdue without weakening and injuring their existing possessions. There is this remarkable difference, however, between the situation of Rome and of China; that while the former was surrounded by warlike and restless nations, the latter was encompassed by seas which no army could traverse, by ranges of mountains almost impassable, and by a dreary extent of pathless and uninhabited forests. While, therefore, Rome was under the necessity of constantly maintaining an attitude of defence, and could only be preserved from devastation by the sedulous cultivation of warlike pursuits, China was enabled to turn its undivided attention to its internal government, to the regular administration of justice, and to the peaceful objects of commerce and

agriculture. Its only danger was from its own subjects; the only measure required for its security was to impress them with a due dread of the power, and love for the protection of the Government.

To this design the whole machinery of the state was adopted. Foreign nations were entirely disregarded. The Chinese empire, insulated by the deserts of Russia (then nominally under the rule of the Emperor), by the chain of the Himalaya and the Eastern seas, was considered as comprehending the whole earth. Nor must we hastily blame the adoption of this hyperbole, while we view with indulgence the application of the same name to the Roman empire, with far less propriety, as neither in extent, in population, nor in superiority to the surrounding nations, could it at any period rival that of China. The whole extent of the Chinese horizon was subject, more or less, directly to the Emperor; and it was natural to leave out of the account, people with whom the Chinese had no intercourse, and of whose existence they were scarcely aware. In a political point of view, the only object was to insure the submission of those, who already acknowledged the sovereignty of the Emperor.

For this purpose the monarch was invested with attributes little less than divine. The achievements of the Tartar wars were then too recent to be forgotten, and every measure was taken to aggravate the terror they inspired. The power of the Emperor was spoken of as resistless; all opposition to him as utterly futile and contemptible. His vengeance was described as terrible; and if not often exercised, it was only because his milder and more amiable qualities inclined him to forbearance and mercy. He was conceived as possessing not only the power, but also the beneficence of Providence, as unceasingly engaged in promoting the good of his people, and fostering them with fatherly care and affection. He was the source of relief in necessity,

and the origin and cause of all their prosperity and success. He was supposed capable of transacting in person all the affairs to which their various wants might give rise; the officers of Government had no power of decision; they could arrange the facts, and report to the Emperor, but the final determination rested with the monarch alone. Thus possessed of superhuman power and foresight, it is not extraordinary that he should assume a sacred title; that the seat of his authority should be stiled the celestial empire, and he himself be designated as the son of Heaven. These expressions, as Sir G. Staunton justly observes, are not mere words of course: they express the elevation of the Emperor above all other human power and authority, and the subjection of the whole earth to his dominion. The ceremonial of the Court was studiously adopted, to strengthen and confirm this opinion. The Ko-tow, there is reason to believe to be a religious ceremony, expressive of religious veneration.* The Emperor was never approached but in the most prostrate posture, and with the most submissive language. The presents of the ambassadors who visited his Court were regarded as tributary offerings: those given by the Emperor in return, as precious marks of his goodness, which he condescended to bestow on the objects of his favour and regard. Even his looks were not to be thrown away on his attendants: a mass of agate was placed before him, to which his eyes were directed during his communications with the officers of state.

What effect such a system must have produced on the minds even of the native Chinese, those can best estimate who have observed the strength of superstitious reverence, or even of that more qualified regard, which chivalrous loyalty pays to Princes, who have attained a sort of superiority over their fellow men, by the long hereditary possession of a situation of elevated

* See Ellis's Account of an Embassy to China.

dignity; but on the Tartars, its effect must be most decided. It is difficult indeed to conceive by what other means the authority of the Government could be preserved, among those roving and restless tribes, who, free as the winds, and wild as the plains they inhabit, own no dependence but on their hereditary chief, no law but his will, no tie but to their kindred and their tribe; who spurn the thralldom of cities, and regard the rest of the world as slaves because they are confined to one place of abode, and are obliged to support themselves by labour. While they regard the Emperor as the ruler of the world, and the father and guardian of mankind, they may look up to him with a degree of superstitious reverence, and something like filial affection. Such sentiments agree well with their habits, and do not infringe upon their spirit of freedom. But if he were to descend from his elevation; if he were to appear but as one among a great number of independent sovereigns, and not in all respects the most powerful; if he were reduced to negotiate instead of commanding, and to bargain and truckle with foreign powers for petty advantages of commerce or territory, the spell would be dissolved, and the allegiance of the Tartar would be denied.

That the general feelings of the Tartar tribes are not very different from those which we have described, may be seen by the reception which A-yu-ke Khan gave to the embassy recorded in this volume. He was far removed from the fear of Chinese power, and could only be influenced by the habitual sentiments of his race; yet he received the communication kneeling, and is represented as holding the following language on the occasion.

I was born and educated in a foreign land. I have admired from afar your heavenly court, and the most excellent and most resplendent virtues of your Emperor; the contemplation of such sublime perfection made me wish to draw near, so as actually to behold the heavenly countenance, but it was not possible for me personally

to have that satisfaction. I wished, then, at least to send envoys to the imperial court, in my stead; but the usual route was not at that time practicable. Grieved at this disappointment, I had no rest, sleeping or waking, until lately, when, on having obtained from the *Cha-han Kan* the liberty of passing through his dominions, I was at length enabled to send an envoy to your Court, charged with my respectful wishes, and a tributary offering of some of the trifling products of my country.

Now your most excellent Emperor disdains not again to confer on me additional favours, and the exalted honour of his gracious and condescending notice. Regardless of the great length of the journey through the Russian territories, his Majesty has been pleased to depute your Excellencies to this country with instructions to deliver to me his imperial commands. He has thus conferred new lustre and dignity on my kingdom; the mountains and the vallies, as well as all living things, seem to partake of the universal joy. The inmost recesses of our souls are affected. Truly I am most happy in having had this communication with the Chinese empire, and having received these gracious favours from your heaven-like Emperor. They are high as the mountains, deep as the seas, vast as the heavens, capacious as the whole earth. I can only say, farther, that I wish your most excellent Emperor thousands and thousands of years, that I venerate his virtues, and that I pray, without ceasing, for his prosperity.

We know not whether the truth has been at all exaggerated in this instance by our author; but we cannot help thinking that such must be the feelings prevalent at least amongst this class of the subjects of China. We again say, we know not by what means the various and independent Tartar tribes, spread through an extent of many thousand miles, can be kept in subjection, except by some such motive as that which we have assigned: by a degree of veneration for a being, elevated in their rude imaginations far above the chieftains to which they owe obedience, and invested with a power, a foresight, and a dignity above the lot of humanity.

Such has been, and such still is the policy of the Chinese empire; and it becomes a question how far our intercourse with the nation is likely to be influenced by such a state of things.

If the view we have taken is just, it must be evident that our ambassadors cannot be received on terms of equality, without changing the whole system of government, and risking the maintenance of the imperial authority. Or if, at any time, a powerful Emperor, like Kien-long, exercising an undisputed and undisturbed sway, and celebrated for a long career of victories, should venture to dispense occasionally with the usual ceremonial, we cannot hope that such will be the case with an Emperor of less celebrity, while the frontiers are receding, and the throne tottering and insecure. At the same time, there is no reason why we should approach the throne of China with any acknowledgment of inferiority. Under such a state of things, it is better to dispatch no embassies at all; and we shall probably be no losers by the omission. The permanence of our

connection with China rests on the advantages of our commerce, and not on the favour of the Court; and if we consider the uncertainty of the continuance of the present dynasty on the throne, the convulsions, and even dismemberment of the empire, which may not improbably occur, we shall feel that it is better to depend on the necessities of the people than on the caprice of a tottering Government. Under every variety of event, the wants of the people must remain the same. The importance of our trade; whether to supply them with articles of comfort, or to relieve them of their superfluous produce, will remain unaltered; and though it may occasionally be exposed to checks, and partial embarrassments, it is founded on too sure a basis to fail ultimately, in the mutual advantages and wants of the respective nations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

EXAMINATION, MAY 24, 1821.

On Thursday, the 24th May, a deputation of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company proceeded to the College of Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of the general examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation, on their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and all the professors, as well as the oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards, being joined by several visitors, they proceeded to the hall of the College, the students being previously assembled, where the following proceedings took place:—

The list of the students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read, also a list of the best Persian and Deva-Nagaree writers.

Mr. Charles Boileau Elliott delivered an English essay; the subject, "The effects of climate upon the manners and dispositions of people."

The students, as usual, read and translated in the several oriental languages.

Prizes were then delivered according to the following list:—

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable distinctions, at the Public Examination, May 1821.

Students in their fourth term.

Charles B. Elliott, medal in classics, prize for English essay, and with great credit in other departments.

George F. Brown, medal in mathematics, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Augustus Prinsep, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. H. Benson, medal in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Philip Stewart, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

W. Lavie, prize in Bengallee, and with great credit in other departments.

Gregor Grant, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Students in their third term.

A. Steele, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

E. C. Ravenshaw, prize in Bengallee, Persian, Hindustani, and Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

E. H. Townsend, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

H. Young, prize in mathematics, in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. Graham, prize in classics, in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

W. W. Malet, prize in Bengallee writing and Persian writing.

Students in their second term.

J. Thomason, prize in classics, in mathematics, and in history, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. C. Money, prize in law and in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. M. Tierney, prize in Bengallee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. G. Chambers, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

W. Fullerton, prize in Persian.

Students in their first term.

J. Inglis Harvey, prize in Bengallee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

T. J. Taylor, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. S. Lushington, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

J. Walker, prize in Sanscrit, in Hindustani, and in Deva-Nagaree writing, and with great credit in other departments.

A. Grant, prize in mathematics.

J. Timbrell, prize in English composition, and with great credit in other departments.

R. W. Barlow, prize in drawing.

The following students were highly distinguished:

Mr. Patton,

— Gough,

— Neave,

— Hawkins,

— Udny,

— Andrews,

— Onslow,

— H. Frazer,

— De Lancey,

— Erskine.

— Paul.

And the following passed with great credit:

Mr. Conolly,

— Palmer,

— J. S. Clarke,

— Langford,

— Gouldsbury,

— Reeves,

— Seton,

— J. Grant.

Best Deva-Nagaree writers.

1. Walker,

2. Money,

3. Chambers,

4. Paul,

5. Thompson,

6. Townsend,

7. Wells,

8. Timbrell,

9. Erskine.

Best Bengallee writers.

1. Malet,

2. G. Taylor,

3. { Gouldsbury,

{ Golding,

{ Hathorn,

{ Harvey,

{ Taylor,

{ Grant.

Best Persian writers.

1. Malet,

2. Wise,

3. Kirkland,

4. Conolly,

5. G. Grant,

6. Jones,

7. De Lancey,

8. Harvey,

9. Moore,

10. Erskine,

11. Hathorn,

12. T. Taylor,

The rank of the students leaving the college was then read: it was also announced, "that such rank was to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they were so ranked, or by the first regular ship dispatched to the Presidency to which the student is appointed, after the expiration of the said six months;" and "should any student delay so to proceed, he should only take rank among the students classed at the examination previous to his departure for India, and should be placed at the end of that list in which rank was originally assigned to him."

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. Elliott,

2. — Brown,

3. — Prinsep,

4. — Benson,

5. — S. Fraser.

2d Class.—6. Mr. Gough.

3d Class.—7. Mr. Jackson,

8. — Conolly,

9. — Palmer,

10. Hon. Mr. Moore,

11. Mr. G. J. Taylor,

MADRAS

2d Class.—1. Mr. J. Fraser,

2. — Lavie,

3. — Babington,

4. — Neave,

5. — Patton,

3d Class.—6. — Bannerman.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Stewart.

3d Class.—2. Mr. G. Grant,

3. — Wise,

4. Mr. Jones.

It was afterwards announced, that the next term would commence on Friday, the 27th July, and that the students would be required to return within the first four days of it (allowing the intervening Sunday), unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be given for the delay, otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then shortly addressed the students:

He observed, that the deputation of the Court of Directors had heard, with great satisfaction, the report of the College Council on the moral conduct and literary attainments of the students in general, during the past term; and that that satisfaction was increased by the exhibition of the latter in the hall this day, under which head must be noticed the elegant essay produced by Mr. Elliott.

To those who had yet some time to remain, he would strongly recommend a continuance of that course which had merited such commendation.

To those who were about to depart for the wide and interesting scene which was opening to them, he would earnestly exhort to a diligent cultivation of their attain-

ments, and a further acquirement of the native languages, for which the length and leisure of the voyage would afford many opportunities; and trusted, when they reached their destination, that they would be guided by principles creditable to themselves and honourable to the British name.

To all of them, when they should arrive in India, he would strongly advise the strictest regard to economy. The allowances of the Company, he observed, were ample for all necessary expenditure, but the excitements to extravagance were numerous and dangerous, particularly from the disposition of the natives to lend money to civil servants. Such debts, with the rapid accumulation of Indian interest, would soon form a frightful aggregate, and produce one of two serious consequences, either a delay for years in returning to their country, family, and friends, or, what had sometimes unfortunately happened, an aberration from honorable principle, which would blast their name and fortune for ever.

He then announced that the term was closed, and bade them sincerely and affectionately farewell.

Wednesday the 18th, and Wednesday the 25th July, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East-India House from candidates for admission into the College for the ensuing term, which commences on Friday the 27th July.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee, on Wednesday the 20th instant.

On this occasion the Vice Presidents and Members of the Committee of Papers were elected for the year 1821, and are as follows:

Vice Presidents: The Hon. Sir E. H. East, the Bishop, Maj. Gen. Hardwicke, Mr. W. B. Bayley.

Committee of Papers: Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Bentley, Dr. Carey, Mr. J. Calder, — G. J. Gordon, Capt. Lockett, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Colonel Mackenzie, the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. G. Swinton.

The Secretary informed the meeting, that 100 copies of the 13th volume of the *Researches* had been shipped on the Cold-

stream, and that Government had permitted them to be forwarded to England free of freight and duty.

A letter was read from Mr. Secretary Lushington, transmitting, in the name of the author, by order of the Hon. the Court of Directors, a copy of Dr. Hamilton's work, on the genealogies of the Hindoo Deities, Princes, and Heroes. "On the whole," says Dr. Buchanan, in his introductory remarks, "after a careful examination and comparison of these genealogies, I am persuaded, that the historical authority for the chronology of the Hindus liable to the fewest objections will be found in the account of the family of the Moon, given in the Sri-Bhagawata, following the line of Magadha to Ripunjaya, the last descendant of Atri who occupied its throne.

The succession of the Princes by whom this was usurped is given on the same authority, as in all other cases, increasing in probability as we descend nearer the time of the author, that is, to the reign of So-lamadhri. We thus have an opportunity of connecting the Indian line with the eras of the Macedonian and Muhammedan conquerors, as will be afterwards explained. Taking this long line of succession as a basis, and connecting the succession of other dynasties, by comparing princes said to be cotemporary with those in the great line of the family of the Moon, we may find a means of extricating ourselves from the labyrinth in which the chronology is at present concealed. When this is done, I am persuaded it will be found, that a fair estimate of the existing historical matter will show, that the present astronomical system of Hindu chronology, giving them pretensions to monstrous antiquity, cannot be maintained, and will bring us to conclusions nearly similar to those of Mr. Bentley, in his valuable treatises on the subject, contained in the *Asiatic Researches*."

Dr. Hamilton * places the age of Atri twenty centuries before the birth of Christ.

Mr. Calder communicated to the Meeting sections from barometrical observations made by Captain Cullen, of the Madras Artillery, between January 1819 and November 1820. These valuable observations, evidently prepared with great care, apply to a route of upwards of 2,000 miles, the first section extending from Bangalore to Cape Comorin and from Bellary to Nag-poor; the second from Madras to Seringapatam, and the third from Goa to Bellary. The nature of the duty upon which the writer was employed did not afford him opportunities of ascertaining the height of the more remarkable mountains on his route, nor of ascending the Neelgherry range, which has of late attracted so much notice. Of the latter, however, he took the elevation by a theodolite at Mysore, in April 1819, and from Calicut and Bar-ragurry on the Malabar coast in November. Assuming the distances on Arrowsmith's last map to be correct, the results were 8,077, 8,067, 7,853 feet for the elevation above the sea of the most conspicuous part of the range.

Mr. Calder also communicated a paper and plan, descriptive of an ingenious mode adopted at Nagpore of constructing a semicircular arch, without any centering or other usual temporary support, by Captain B. Mackintosh, of the Madras Horse Artillery. The arch described was 22 feet in span. The piers were built in the usual way, and very substantially. At

* In the preceding page the name *Buchanan* occurs. We conceive this to have been an error in the copy. For Buchanan read *Hamilton*.

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the springs of the arch, stones of a considerable length were used, having the inner ends cut so as to suit the curvature of the arch. Six such layers were laid on each side, in the manner stones are placed in what is generally termed the Egyptian arch, the upper layer having a groove four inches wide and two inches in depth. On arriving at this height stones of a smaller size were made use of, each having a groove cut in two adjoining faces two inches in depth by four in breadth, with corresponding projections on the opposite sides. These stones were so placed that, when a layer was completed, there appeared a channel or groove the whole length of the building, ready to receive and bind to it, by their projections, the next row of stones when applied. The stones were of a fine sort of free stone easily cut; common cement was used. When the work is considerably advanced, two strong beams, or more, according to the length of the arch, are fixed horizontally across the chasm to prevent the walls from falling in. These remain till the key-stone is applied, and are then removed.

A collection of African minerals and organic remains were received from the Cape of Good Hope, transmitted by the Reverend Mr. Thorn, through the medium of Major C. Stuart.

An account of the range of the thermometer, and observations on the state of the weather at Saugor, from the 29th of June to the 18th of October 1819, was presented by Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Thomas.

The highest degree noticed is 94 in June.

Two ancient coins, procured at Mirzapore in August and October last, were sent for the Museum by Dr. R. Tytler, of Allahabad.

Captain Mackenzie forwarded a Chinese coin through Mr. Gibbons.

A collection of minerals found in various parts of India was presented by Lieut. Wild.

The four copper-plates with inscriptions, found by Mr. Moorcroft at Punkhesur, near Budur Nath, and said to be in a language wholly unknown to the Brahmins in attendance at the Temple, have been received. Dr. Carey and Capt. Price were requested to examine and report upon the inscriptions.

Mr. W. B. Bayley laid before the meeting an account of the inscriptions on the Kootun Minar, and on the ruins in its vicinity, by W. Ewer, Esq.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* Dec. 28.

ANATOMICAL.

Chinese Lunus Naturæ.

In Europe monsters never fail to excite much public attention; they readily obtain Vol. XII. I.

a place in museums, and cabinets of the curious; and even slight deviations from nature, such as a finger or a toe more or less, have been the subject of elaborate memoirs, perhaps in many respects disproportionate to their real importance. In China the case is quite otherwise; we know of no such collections. I understand from Dr. Morrison that their books are silent on this subject, and that the very extraordinary and interesting monster, which I am about to describe, was born only two days' journey from Canton, about sixteen years ago. It has been exhibited at Canton and all around ever since; yet, so far as my inquiries have extended, no account of this *Lusus Naturæ* has hitherto been drawn up, or come to the knowledge of any European.

When I was first informed that a monster was to be seen in a temporary enclosure near St. Agostinho's church, Macao, I lost no time in attempting to gratify my curiosity; but I learned that the monster was then unwell, and had retired to rest. I then formed the resolution of having him brought to my house, for the double purpose of more deliberate observation, and of having at the same time a correct model made under my own eye; but aware that the only good artist then in Macao was employed, I deferred giving my orders for a few days; in the meantime, the monster unexpectedly left Macao.

However, the modeller had made such careful observations of the subject, that he informed me he could make an exact representation of what he had seen. He has succeeded so well, that I am assured by many friends who had carefully examined the original, that the model is wonderfully exact: a few unimportant exceptions shall be pointed out in the order of my description. I have spared no pains in collecting information from every quarter; I have had the advantage of receiving accounts from a great many intelligent friends, among whom I have the pleasure to mention three medical gentlemen of his place. All their accounts agree surprisingly well. The model has been shown to many of them, and my account read, with both of which they are entirely satisfied: so I am persuaded that my own observations could not have added much either to the value or variety of those which I have been so fortunate as to receive from others.

A-ke was born sixteen years ago, in the district of Yun-Ping Heen, with another male child of nearly the same size united to the pit of the stomach by the neck, as if his brother had plunged its head into his waist. The skin of the principal here consists of the upper part of the neck of the parasite, quite regularly and smoothly, excepting the superficial blood vessels, which appear somewhat turgid. The suf-

ferings of the mother were so great, that she survived the birth of this monster only two days.

Since that time the parasite has not much increased in size,* and at present is not much larger than new-born infants usually are; but the bones are completely formed. The shoulder bones are remarkably prominent. Here the model is faulty, since it represents the roundness of infancy; but all this plumpness has disappeared from the original, where bones seem only to be covered with skin. The hips of the model are too prominent. The manner in which the thighs appear is quite happy, but the feet, particularly the left, are not sufficiently clubbed. In the original, generally the feet and toes are less perfect than in the model. The toes adhere, and one or two are wanting.

The attachment of the neck of the parasite to the chest of the principal admits of a semirotatory motion. The natural position of the bellies is towards each other; but A-ke can turn his brother so far round that he can bring either side towards his own belly. He also shows that his brother's arms can be moved freely. The thighs and legs remain stiffly bent, as represented in the model: the thigh being ankylosed with the *os innominata* above, and the *tibia* below. The anus is wanting.

A-ke is now about four feet and ten inches high, of a feeble frame and sickly appearance: but, excepting the encumbrance above described, he is in all respects perfectly formed. He appears to be sufficiently conversable and intelligent, and says that he has the same feeling of pain, if any part of his brother's body is hurt, as if it was the same part of his own body; even the slightest touch, which would be perceptible if applied to his own person, is equally perceptible if applied to his brother. This statement was most satisfactorily confirmed by an ingenious medical gentleman, who, observing A-ke's attention to be fully employed, and his head turned away in a contrary direction, pinched quickly the hip of the parasite; A-ke instantly struck the same part of his own person, just as if that had been the pinched place.

Formerly he had reason to imagine, from certain obscure motions which he

* I have the authority of Lieut. Gen. Wood for stating, that a careful admeasurement of the parasite was made at his request; the trunk and neck measured about eleven inches, and the longest limb thirteen inches, making in the extreme length two feet. This accords sufficiently well with the size I have mentioned; but as the modellers in China do not work by any scale, it would be useless to deduce any exact measurement of the whole figure by knowing a part.

perceived within his brother, when he was himself in pain, that all their feelings were reciprocal; but for some time past he has not been sensible of this, excepting when he has occasion to make water; his brother then never fails to void his urine at the same time, whether he has occasion to relieve nature, or to gratify the curiosity of spectators.

A-ke's respiration is never perfectly free; on the contrary, it is commonly laborious; and on the slightest exertion, such as walking to a little distance, ascending a flight of steps, or the like, he breathes quickly and with difficulty. To relieve this he supports the parasite with his hands; but to obtain any considerable degree of ease, a recumbent posture is necessary. His pulse is commonly quick and small. Mr. Gomez felt distinctly the pulsation of the carotids in the neck of the parasite; it was feeble. He also examined carefully the pulse at the wrists; it was very slow (*valde lente*.)

The usual temperature of both is natural. A-ke wears an unusual quantity of clothes, yet he never appears to perspire even in the warmest weather. His usual gait is unsteady and feeble: when he walks up or down stairs he supports himself with one hand, and his brother with the other, and brings both his feet upon the same step, before he attempts to advance another foot.

When in his best state of health, he informed Mr. Gomez his appetite was so good that he could take as much food as any three of his age. At present his health in general is much impaired. He complains of weakness of stomach, loss of appetite, defective and painful digestion; so it is commonly thought that he cannot live long. His countenance is sallow, and more emaciated than it appears in the model.

A-ke's father is one of the poorest class of husbandmen. He has been content to hire his son for five Spanish dollars a month to the man, who has for his trouble all the profits of the exhibition. Ten cash (less than a penny sterling) is the price of admittance into the enclosure, which they make in public places. He walks to private houses; the parasite appearing while going through the streets like a tumor under his clothes. On these occasions the exhibitor is content to receive whatever is given. He commonly gets half a dollar, or a dollar. The concern does not appear to be profitable.

Having stated the circumstances of this wonderful and most interesting case, as they have come to my knowledge, I might be excused from making any observations. The field is ample, and no doubt a variety of ingenious opinions will be formed. I think, however, you will be desirous to have my reflections on some points; I shall, therefore, mention a few.

It will probably be admitted that as the quantity of nourishment which the parasite derives from the principal system is only sufficient to preserve life without adding to the bulk of its parts, it receives blood only from small arteries, perhaps from the branches of the mamillary arteries, where they freely anastomose with the large branches of the epigastrics, forming arteries which may either immediately anastomose with those of the parasite and supply its veins and heart with blood sufficient to support a species of circulation, similar to that of the *fetus in utero* the principal supplying the place of the *placenta*, or the blood may be returned to the principal, by a set of veins peculiar to the parasitic state of existence. It is highly probable that the entire pulmonary system is wanting, or in a state of complete torpor, and from the flaccid appearance of the abdomen, we can scarcely doubt but the *chylipoietic viscera* are in a similar state.

Considering the Chinese account of seminal secretion as founded in error, the parasite can only be regarded as having the kidneys in an efficient state, besides the circulation of the blood and absorbents. This state seems to admit of no other function.

This view of our subject accords sufficiently well with that theory of monstrous productions which supposes that two distinct embryos had coalesced by some accidental circumstance, which may have caused the amnions of each to adhere; and controverts an opinion which at one time had many advocates respecting the use of the *liquor amnii*. It may be conjectured, on the same view, that the great sympathetic nerve of A-ke supplies the urinary and genital systems, and that the nerves of his skin are diffused over that of his brother also. All this will require that our notions of the nervous system shall be considerably modified, before we can be enabled to account for the few but decisive facts which belong to this part of our subject: to account for these uncommonly received principles, it will be necessary to suppose that the monster had the same conformation in the primordial germ. This conjecture removes some of our difficulties. It explains how the brain of A-ke is in all respects a *sensorium commune* to both. That the parasite is, therefore, only a duplicate of the principal, is not more difficult to be imagined than a supplementary finger or toe. Here, however, our field expands into a wilderness, into which it would be unsafe to enter without a guide; I shall, therefore, resign the task into the hands of more adventurous discoverers.

(Signed) JOHN LIVINGSTONE,
Surgeon to the British Factory, China.
Macao, 8th Dec. 1820.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER
AT BOMBAY.Statement made at the Rooms of the Literary
Society, for Oct. and Nov. 1820.

Thermometer.				Barometer.			
11 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.		11 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	
Date.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	In.	dec.	In.	dec.
1	81	81½	82½	30	13	30	06
2	80½	79½	81½	30	05	30	01
3	80½	81	82	30	02	29	96
4	81	81½	82	30	04	29	96
5	82	82½	82½	30	05	29	98
6	82	82½	83½	30	05	29	98
7	82½	83½	83	30	08	29	98
8	83½	84	85½	30	06	29	97
9	84	84½	86	30	07	30	01
10	84½	85½	85½	30	04	29	97
11	85	85½	86½	30	03	29	95
12	84½	85½	86½	30	04	29	95
13	85	85½	87	30	04	29	97
14	85	86	87	30	07	30	01
15	84½	86	85½	30	19	30	02
16	84	83½	84	30	11	30	04
17	82	82½	83	30	02	30	09
18	83	83½	85½	30	06	30	09
19	82½	85	84	30	05	30	04
20	83	83½	86	30	01	30	02
21	82½	83	85½	30	19	30	02
22	84	85½	85	30	19	30	01
23	84	84	85	30	08	30	09
24	82½	83½	83	30	18	30	02
25	83½	84½	85	30	06	30	09
26	83½	84	85	30	05	30	09
27	82½	83½	84	30	02	30	09
28	82½	84	84½	30	05	30	01
29	83	84	85½	30	19	30	09
30	83	85	86	30	11	30	02
31	83	84½	86	30	12	30	03

November.

1	83½	85½	85	30	19	30	02
2	83½	86	87½	30	12	30	03
3	84½	85	86	30	19	30	03
4	84	84½	85	30	19	30	04
5	84	84½	85	30	12	30	03
6	82	82½	83½	30	14	30	03
7	82	82	82	30	18	30	03
8	81	81	82	30	19	30	05
9	82	82½	84	30	12	30	07
10	82½	84	84½	30	16	30	07
11	83	84	86	30	13	30	19
12	83½	85	85½	30	15	30	08
13	82½	84½	85½	30	12	30	06
14	82½	84	86	30	14	30	19
15	84	84½	85	30	19	30	06
16	82	83½	85	30	13	30	06
17	82	83½	85½	30	14	30	07
18	82½	84	84½	30	17	30	19
19	82	83½	85½	30	16	30	06
20	82	83½	85	30	19	30	02
21	82	83½	85	30	19	30	02
22	81½	83	85	30	19	30	01
23	81½	83	83½	30	19	30	04
24	80½	82½	83½	30	19	30	01
25	80½	82	84	30	06	30	02
26	80	81½	84	30	19	30	04
27	82½	82	83	30	19	30	04
28	81	83	84	30	14	30	06
29	79½	81½	83½	30	14	30	05
30	79½	81½	82	30	16	30	08

Statement of the Quantity of Rain fallen at
Byculla, Bombay, in different years.

Year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.
1812	19.62	17.69	5.81	—	—	—
1813	21.5	19.89	36.25	—	—	—
1814	9.63	29.83	32.19	10.54	—	82.19
1815	30.77	29.25	6.85	—	—	—
1816	14.4	21.88	24.74	—	—	—
1817	45.72	23.27	9.34	24.87	19	104.
1818	22.54	17.69	28.49	10.39	2.07	81.15
1819	15.95	31.04	20.34	9.27	14	78.74
1820	18.82	28.37	19.49	10.66	—	77.34

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER
AT ELLORE.Range of Thermometer at Ellore, in the
month of October 1820. In the Room.

	Morn. At 8.	Noon. At 12.	After. At 3.	Night. At 8.	Remarks.
1	83	88	89	85	Cl. Ap. Rain.
2	84	89	89½	86	Ditto do.
3	84	87	88	84	Fair.
4	80	84	85	86	App. Rain.
5	80	87½	85	84½	Fair.
6	81	87	88	85½	Ditto.
7	82	86	87	85	Ditto.
8	84	84	85	84	Ditto.
9	84	86	85	84½	App. Rain.
10	83	87	86	84	Fair.
11	83	86	87	82	Rain & Thun.
12	84	87	86	81½	App. Rain.
13	82	84	84	84½	Fair.
14	82	86	85	84½	Ditto.
15	83	84	84	83	Ditto.
16	80	81	85	84	Ditto.
17	81	83	85	83	Ditto.
18	80	85	86	84	Cl. & Show.
19	81	82	83	81	Cl. Ap. Rain.
20	80	83	84	80	Rain.
21	81	84	83	81	Cl. Ap. Rain.
22	80	84	84	83	Fair.
23	81	84½	85	84	Ditto.
24	81	85	83½	84	Ditto.
25	80	85	83½	84	Ditto.
26	80	85	83	83	Ditto.
27	84	84	83	84	Ditto.
28	82	83	84	83	Ditto.
29	80	85	84	85	Ditto.
30	81	84	84	84	Rain.
31	80	82	83	84	Cl. Ap. Rain.

CITY OF ANCIENT MEROE.

Notice has, we believe, been taken elsewhere of two adventurous English travellers in Upper Egypt and Ethiopia, Messrs. Waddington and Hanbury, who may be expected to return to their native country before Christmas. These gentlemen are said to have discovered the city of ancient Meroe, spoken of by Herodotus, lib. ii, ch. 29; by Diodorus Siculus, i, 33; by Strabo, xvii, and by Josephus, ii, 10. From the three authors last mentioned, it appears that the city of Meroe was situated in an island formed by the Nile, the Astapus, and the Astaboras (the Bahrel-abiad, the Abawi, and the Tacarza). It was anciently called Saba, which name was changed to that of Meroe by Cam-

byses, in honour of his wife or sister. The geographical situation of Meroe is thus described by Herodotus. After quitting the island of Tacpompso, and again reaching the bed of the Nile, "you will travel forty days by the side of that river, the stream being rendered unnavigable by rocks and sharp crags. After this land journey of forty days you again embark, and at the end of twelve days you will arrive at a great city, the name of which is Meroe. This is said to be the capital of the rest of the Ethiopians; the only gods that are worshipped there are Jupiter and Bacchus." The travellers are also able to describe Dongola and Darshegga more minutely than has been done before, and to give an account of the Pasha's expedition against the Abyssinians, having joined the army of the former.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Operations of the British Army in India, during the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818, and 1819. By Lieut. Col. Valentine Blacker, Companion of the most Hon. Order of the Bath, and Quarter-master General of the Army of Fort St. George. In 4to., with a separate volume of Maps and Plans. Price £4. 14s. 6d. boards.

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IN THE PRESS.

No. I. of Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c., with figures of native Quadrupeds and Birds. By Thomas Horsfield, M.D. F.L.S. To be comprised in eight numbers, royal quarto, price One Guinea each.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 20.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall street.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The Chairman (T. Reid, Esq.) acquainted the court, that a general statement of the Company's affairs, with respect to England, to the 1st of May 1819, and with respect to England, to the 1st of May 1820, which ought to have been prepared and laid before the general court in December last, was, in consequence of the necessary papers having arrived since the last court, now prepared, and, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 5, laid before the proprietors.

The Chairman next acquainted the court, that certain papers which had been laid before parliament since the last court were now submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 4.

The titles of the papers were read, as follows. Resolutions of the court of directors, being warrants for grants, su-

perannuations and annuities, pursuant to 53d of Geo. III., cap. 155. Annual accounts, made up to the 1st of May 1821, viz. sale of the Company's goods and merchandize in Great Britain, under the several heads thereof, together with an estimate for the current year; statement of the bond and simple contract debts of the Company, and of the amount of cash in their treasury, distinguishing proceeds and payments, debts and assets, belonging to the commercial and territorial departments; return of exports to Bombay, Madras and Bengal; return of exports to the Arabian Gulph and Persia for the last 5 years; return of exports to Prince of Wales's Island for the same period.

The Chairman stated, that a list of superannuations granted to the servants of the Company in England, since the last general court, was now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19.

The Chairman also acquainted the court, that a list of ships licensed in the year ending the 30th of April last, under the act of the 53d of Geo. III., was now laid

before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 10, sec. 11.

Mr. Hume wished to ask a question respecting the pension granted to Lieut. col. Gillespie. The hon chairman could, perhaps, inform him whether it was over and above what he received as an old military servant in India? From the manner in which the paper he held in his hand was drawn up, it would appear that Col. Gillespie was 34 years superintendant of the Company's depot at Chatham, whereas in fact he was only a few years in that situation. He would ask, whether the military pension of Col. Gillespie merged in the pension of £440, which was here affixed to his name?

The Chairman stated that he could not give the hon. proprietor the exact information he requested, but he apprehended that the pension alluded to was distinct from the military pension. He would, however, make an inquiry into the subject, in the course of a little time, and acquaint the hon. proprietor with the result.

Mr. Hume.—This pension was put down as granted under the provisions of the 53d of Geo. III., but he believed that military officers did not come within the meaning of that act. He questioned much whether the 53d of Geo. III. was not confined to civil officers. He considered a pension of £440, in addition to a military pension, as a very large grant.

The Chairman.—“The sum which Col. Gillespie receives in his military character is a very small one. As to the legal point, I really cannot answer the hon. proprietor. The sum to which he is entitled as a military officer must, of necessity, be very inconsiderable, for he is only a retired captain.”

Mr. Hume asked how many years he had been in the Company's depot at Chatham? If he had not been 34 years in that situation, then the return which he held in his hand was incorrect. He should wish to know whether a part of this pension was granted for Col. Gillespie's early service?

The Chairman.—“If the court will let the subject stand over for a little I shall be able to speak more decidedly.”

DIVIDEND.

The Chairman stated that the court had met to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock, for the half-year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next.

The resolution of the court of directors of the 19th of June, recommending the declaration of a dividend of 5½ per cent. was then read, and, on the motion of the chairman, adopted by the court.

BY-LAWS.

The Chairman.—“By the section of the 5d chapter of the by-laws, it is ordained, that the By-laws shall be read in the first general court, after every annual election. I move that the by-laws be now read.”

The by-laws were then read short.

MR. CANNING.

The Chairman.—“I have to state, that a letter has been received from the Right Hon. George Canning, in acknowledgment of the resolution passed by the general court on the 4th of April last.”

The clerk then read the letter, as follows:

“Gloucester Lodge, April 5th, 1821.

“Gentlemen: I have to thank you for the copy of a resolution, passed yesterday, in the court of proprietors of the East India Company, on the subject of the letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 22d of December.

“I cannot but feel myself highly flattered and gratified by the concurrence of the court of proprietors in the sentiments which you then conveyed to me on the part of the court of directors: and I request that you will have the goodness to take any proper opportunity of making known my due and grateful sense of so honourable and unlooked-for an expression of confidence and kindness.

“I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) “GEO. CANNING.”

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

The Chairman.—“I have to acquaint the court that it is made special for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee of bye-laws.”

Mr. Howarth said, it now became his duty to bring under the consideration of the court a report agreed to by the committee of by-laws. The committee, in their last report, stated the necessity that existed for making an alteration in certain by-laws respecting the custody of the Company's seal. The present regulations on that subject were made at a time when the sole and exclusive trade to India was in the hands of the Company; and such periods were appointed for affixing the seal to any document which required it, as perfectly suited the convenience of those whom it concerned; but, since the granting of the last charter, they had lost their exclusive privilege: or, rather, the trade to India had become an open, free, and public trade. The change of circumstances had brought into a participation of the trade a great number of merchants, here and in India: the consequence was, that the Company's seal was required in a great many more instances than formerly. The committee had, therefore, taken the subject into consideration, and endeavoured to obviate the inconvenience to which individuals were exposed, in consequence of the existing state of the by-laws which respected the security of the Company's seal. One class of cases in which the use of the seal was indispensable had been particularly noticed. That class was created by the provision that, whenever a free-trader arrived in the

river from India, the cargo of which was to be intrusted to the management of the Company, the board of customs should require the Company to enter into a bond of security for the payment of the duties of that ship; and, until that bond was given, no part of the cargo could be removed. Now it sometimes happened that the seal could not be affixed to the bond, in consequence of the necessary absence of the chairman and deputy chairman, and the consequence was that much time was lost, and a considerable expense accrued for demorage. It was, therefore, necessary to alter the by-law on account of this new state of things. The seal was at present kept under three locks; one of the keys was placed in the hands of the chairman, one in the hands of the deputy chairman, and one in the hands of the treasurer. Now the occupation of the chairs was of such a nature as must necessarily require their absence from the India-house on certain occasions. They were, for instance, obliged, at stated periods, to visit the Hertford college, and at these times, as well as on various other occasions, it was impossible to affix the Company's seal to any document. The committee thought the best way of regulating the custody would be, to leave one key in the hands of the chairman or deputy chairman for the time being; one in the hands of the treasurer; and they proposed to place a third key in the custody of the accountant-general: an officer who, he need not state, filled one of the highest and most important situations under the Company; a situation at which he could not arrive until after a long series of faithful and zealous service. He could not suppose, therefore, that any objection could be raised against entrusting him with a key. The treasurer, then, having one key, and the accountant-general another, the committee farther proposed that, in the absence of the chairs—(and here he might be permitted to observe, that they were sometimes employed in a secret court, to which all access was denied, so that it was impossible to make use of the Company's seal, however pressing the necessity) in, then, the unavoidable absence only, the committee proposed that their key should be entrusted to the secretary—an officer whose situation proved that the utmost confidence was placed in his integrity. These regulations would, the committee conceived, give the necessary facility to the transaction of public business, and be greatly beneficial to the interests of all parties. The accountant-general suggested to the committee the necessity of enlarging the time for making up the yearly balance of the Company's accounts. At present it was ordained that it should be made up within three months after the receipt of the India books

of account. The accountant-general had satisfactorily shewn, that the great accumulation of business, and other circumstances, rendered it absolutely necessary that a greater portion of time ought to be allowed, in order to ensure the correctness of those books; therefore the accountant-general had suggested, and the committee had thought proper to recommend the suggestion to the court, that the time for making up the books, and drawing out the balance, should be extended. Another subject which had particularly occupied the attention of the committee he was happy to perceive had been supplied; namely, the return from India of the various accounts connected with the different presidencies. The committee proceeded, as was their duty, anxiously to investigate this subject; and they could not but observe, that very great delay had arisen in the transmission of those important documents; but, on making due inquiry, they found that such letters had been written by the executive body to the several presidencies as, in the opinion of the committee, would prevent the recurrence of such delay in future, and therefore they had abstained from making any suggestion to the court, which otherwise they should have felt it their duty to have done. Thus had the committee endeavoured to perform their duty to the proprietors, and to the Company at large, and they only hoped that their exertions would meet the wishes and receive the approbation of that court. (Hear! hear!) The hon. proprietor concluded by moving that the report be now read.

The report was immediately read, as follows:

“The Committee appointed to inspect the East India Company's by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following report:

“In their report of the 8th of June 1820, your committee stated that it was their intention to submit, for the adoption of the general court, an alteration in the by-laws, cap. 12, secs. i and ii, which respect the custody of the Company's seal.

“Your committee have since made further inquiry upon this subject, and they are strengthened in the conviction which they had formed, that the existing by-laws could not be observed consistently with the convenient discharge of public business.

“Since the passing of the act of the 53d of his late Majesty, cap. 153, in virtue of which the trade to India has been opened, the Company's seal has been and continues to be affixed to ship licenses, and documents authorizing the resort to India

of individuals availing themselves of the provisions of the said act.

"The Company are also required, immediately upon the arrival of a ship from India, to give bond to secure the payment of the duties upon her cargo.

"This rule applies not only to ships in the Company's service, but also to those ships in private trade whose cargoes are intended to be entrusted to the Company's management. The periods when such documents are required to be executed are uncertain, and the necessity of affixing the seal to them is immediate.

"It thus appears that the seal should be always accessible in office hours, and with that view your committee are about to propose a new by-law, which they are persuaded will tend to the convenience of public business, and, at the same time, effectually provide for the security and proper use of the seal.

"The committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend, 1st, That the undermentioned by-laws be repealed:

"Cap. 12, sect. i. Item: It is ordained, that the common seal of this corporation shall be kept under three locks, by such three persons (of whom two shall always be directors) as the court of directors shall from time to time appoint."

"Sect. ii. Item: It is ordained, that the said seal shall not be set to any writing or instrument, but by an order of the court of directors first had, and in the presence of any two or more of the directors."

Secondly, That the following by-laws be substituted:

"Cap. 12. Item: It is ordained, that the common seal of this corporation shall be kept under three locks; that the key of one of the said locks shall be kept by the chairman or deputy-chairman for the time being, that the key of another of the said locks shall be kept by the accountant-general or his deputy, and that the third key shall be kept by the treasurer or his deputy. That in case of the indispensable absence of the chairman and deputy-chairman, their key shall be placed in the custody of the secretary or his deputy for the period of such absence, and that the said seal shall not be set to any writing or instrument but by an order of the court of directors first had for that purpose; and in the unavoidable absence of the chairman and deputy-chairman, not to be affixed but in the presence of the secretary, the accountant-general, and the treasurer, or their respective deputies."

"The accountant-general having reported that the period of three months after the receipt of the Indian books, allowed by the first section of the first chapter of the by-laws for drawing out the balance is too short, and that cases might arise in

which it would be impracticable to prepare the accounts in that period, your committee recommend that the said term be extended to six months.

"Should the general court concur in this recommendation, the by-laws, cap. 1, sec. i. will stand as follows, viz.

"It is ordained, that the books containing the general accounts of this Company in England shall be balanced to the 30th day of April, yearly, and the balance be drawn out within six calendar months after the receipt of the Indian books of account, corresponding in period with the books about to be balanced in England."

"Your Committee beg leave now to advert to the communication which the chairman made to the general court on the 20th December last, viz.

"That the accounts and statements from Bengal, necessary for preparing the general state of the Company's affairs in respect to India to the 1st May 1819, and in respect to England to the 1st May 1820, not having been received, the said general state of the Company's affairs, required by the 5th section of the 1st chapter of the by-laws, could not be prepared, so as to comply with the directions of the by-laws."

"Your Committee deeming it within the province of their duty to inquire into this violation of an important regulation, proceeded to an examination of the documents bearing upon the subject, and have found that the dates of the dispatches containing the annual accounts from India exhibit much delay in the regular transmission of those momentous statements; but your committee have had the satisfaction to find, upon further inquiry, that the hon. court of directors did, on the 20th February last, issue orders to the local governments in India upon this subject, in such strong and pointed terms, as your committee trust will in future preclude the recurrence of such neglectful conduct.

"In conclusion, your committee have great pleasure in stating that, having made inquiry into the observance of the several by-laws during the past year, they find that the same have been duly executed, with the exception of the by-laws respecting the custody of the seal and the transmission of accounts from India, as noticed in this report.

(Signed) "H. HOWORTH,
Chairman of the committee of by-laws.

"GEORGE CUMMING,
"ROBERT WILLIAMS,
"DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,
"P. HEATLY,
"J. H. TRITTON,
"GEORGE GRATE,
"H. SMITH,
"J. CARSTAIRS."

"East India House, May 31, 1821."

The Chairman then moved, first, that the by-law, cap. 12, sec. i., and next, that the by-law, cap. 12, sec. ii., be repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

These motions having been seconded by the deputy-chairman (J. Pattison, Esq.), were agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman then moved, that the by-laws suggested by the committee (see report) should be substituted for those which had been just repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman moved, that that part of the by-law, cap. 1, sec. i., which allows to the accountant-general three months for drawing out the balance of the accounts of the Company in England, be repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court; which motion being agreed to, he moved, in conformity with the suggestion of the committee, that six calendar months be substituted instead of the part repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court, which was also agreed to.

The Chairman.—"I have to acquaint the court, that the first section of the 3d cap. of by-laws ordains, that a committee of fifteen be annually chosen at the quarterly general court held in the month of June, to inspect the Company's by-laws."

The names of the committee of the last year were then read over.

The Chairman.—"I have no hesitation in proposing, indeed I do so with a great deal of satisfaction, that Humphrey Howorth, Esq. be a member of the committee of by-laws."—(Hear! hear!)

The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen were also unanimously re-elected without observation: The Hon. D. Kinnaird, G. Cumming, Esq., W. Drew, Esq., H. Smith, Esq. and P. Heatly, Esq.

When the chairman came to Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.,

Mr. Cumming said, the hon. bart. had been for some time unable to attend the committee, and had addressed a letter to him (Mr. C.) expressing his wish to resign. As this was the case, it only remained with the hon. chairman to name some gentleman who was a proper and eligible person to fill the vacant situation.

The Chairman said, he understood that the hon. bart. had not been able to appear in the committee for some time past, and he was aware, from an intimation which he received yesterday, that he did not desire to be re-elected. Under these circumstances, he had thought it necessary to consider of another gentleman who was qualified to perform the duties of the situation; such an individual he meant to propose, but he would defer making the motion until the other names were gone through.

The remaining members of the last year's committee, namely, G. Grote, Esq., David Lyon, Esq., R. Williams, Esq., Benj. Barnard, Esq., Sir H. Strachey, Bart., J. Darby, Esq., J. H. Tritton, Esq. and J. Carstairs, Esq., were then re-elected without observation.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. proprietor below him (Mr. Cumming) he took the liberty of protesting against the principle which it involved. I wish—

The Chairman.—"As I gave notice that, after the names had been gone through, I would propose a gentleman to fill the vacant situation, I now move, in conformity with the usual practice, that Richard Twining, esq. be appointed a member of the committee of by-laws."

The Deputy-Chairman seconded the motion.

Mr. Lowndes.—"With all due deference to the chairs, I protest against this proceeding. I beg leave to suggest another gentleman."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—On due reflection, it would appear to the hon. chairman that the anxiety displayed by him just now—that anxiety to place a gentleman in nomination—looked as if he thought that he (Mr. Kinnaird), in rising to address the court, was desirous, by a little trick, to avoid the odium of placing another gentleman in competition with the individual whom the hon. chairman had proposed. Such, however, was not his intention; and, if he had been permitted to proceed, he would have concluded by stating, that, while he protested against the extraordinary doctrine of the hon. gent. below him, he would leave it to the directors to propose or appoint whomsoever they pleased. It was no very severe reflection, however, on the court of directors, if the court of proprietors thought it right that this odious duty should not always be thrown on the directors themselves: because, he must say, that if there were any one occasion whatsoever when it would be more satisfactory, and, he would add, more decent, that a motion should be made from that (the proprietor's) side of the bar, rather than from the other, it was in the appointment of those whose duty called upon them to watch over the conduct of the directors themselves (hear! hear!) Therefore he had risen, for the purpose of stating his view of the question, trusting that he would thereby be the means of relieving the directors from the odium of suggesting who were the persons they wished for inspectors. It having, however, been intimated to him that a gentleman was to be nominated, he had determined on that account to abstain from any allusion to the fitness of others. He would state another reason, to account for his anxiety to make a few observations. So far from wishing to nominate a gentleman

to act on the committee of by-laws, he could adduce a strong reason for not wishing to nominate one. He confessed that, when he reflected on the trifling labour which was thrown on the members of this committee, to speak of their's as a laborious duty, would be to use the language of hyperbole. He did not think it a situation likely to excite very ambitious feelings; and it was because those duties were so light, that he felt less ashamed in being placed amongst a class of individuals, from which his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) who sat next to him was excluded. But the important public avocations in which his time was employed, the honourable labours which he had voluntarily undertaken, labours which must ultimately be productive of extensive good, gratified him (Mr. D. Kinnaird) infinitely more than any exertions his hon. friend could make in the committee of by-laws. The proprietors must feel that his hon. friend's time and talents were occupied elsewhere, as assiduously as possible, for their benefit in common with that of the whole country (*hear! hear!*). It was, therefore, merely for the sake of making an apology on his own part, for continuing in a situation of trust, from which the most efficient gent. in the court of proprietors was excluded, that he alluded to the duties of the office, and stated why he did not name the man who, of all others, was the best calculated, by his active and indefatigable habits, to be eminently serviceable, and whose name would do as much honour to the committee as his increasing exertions had produced benefit in another place. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Cumming.—“For a long time, fifteen years, during which I have been a member of the committee, I have never known an instance where the proposition of a gentleman to fill up a vacancy in the committee did not come from the court of directors, and on that account I made the observation which has been commented on.

Mr. Lowndes said, he must own it struck him as the grossest impropriety, that a proposition for a member of the committee of by-laws should come from behind the bar, because he understood that committee to be appointed for the purpose of detecting errors amongst the directors themselves. Did any person ever hear of a body of men, over whom it was necessary to have a check, naming themselves the persons who were to exercise that check? He should propose, as a by-law, that no director should, in future, be allowed to nominate a member on the committee of by-laws; it was a measure so absurd and ridiculous, that it was a disgrace to the proprietors to allow it. He would always set his face against any such contradictory proceedings, whether he opposed it successfully or not. There was a certain gentle-

man (Mr. Hume) whom he had proposed on a former occasion, and whom he would venture to propose again. At the same time, while he made that observation, he hoped his hon. friend would excuse him when he said that he trusted, instead of opposing men, he would oppose measures. He hoped, when his hon. friend had set himself up, as he had done, for an inspector of public abuse, that he would save himself the trouble of opposing things that were not worth opposition. (*Order! order!*) The consequence of a general opposition was, that when something worthy of correction was discovered, when a great public abuse stared you in the face, the efforts made to put it down were not supported (*order! order!*). He wished to place his hon. friend on the committee, but he hoped he would not bring to it that constant spirit of opposition which he manifested elsewhere (*laughter*).

Mr. Hume would save his hon. friend and the court all trouble on this subject. If he were elected a member of the by-laws' committee, he would not be able to attend; therefore the proposition would be useless.

Mr. Howorth agreed in the correctness of the principle, that the committee of by-laws ought not to emanate from behind the bar; but, in justice to the committee now formed, however admitted or introduced to that situation, he must declare, that a body of men more ready to co-operate, more anxious to discover abuses, or more desirous to find a remedy for every wrong that happened to appear, could not possibly be selected (*hear! hear!*).

Mr. R. Jackson wished to set his hon. friend (Mr. Cumming) right with respect to the historical fact. His hon. friend said that he knew no instance, during fifteen years or more, in which the nomination of gentlemen to act on the committee of by-laws did not come from the court of directors.

Mr. Cumming. “I said, the proposition.”

Mr. R. Jackson.—It mattered little, for the propositions made by the court of directors were, in general, so operative, that the words had become nearly synonymous. It did so happen, however, several years ago, when a question of great importance occupied the attention of the court, that which was called the shipping question, that a proceeding took place which invalidated the position of his hon. friend. It was at that time customary for the court of directors to nominate to the committee of by-laws, who uniformly acted in a manner favourable to the shipping interest, and suited the Company's laws so as to assist that powerful body. At the period to which he alluded, when the committee was about to be renewed, an hon. proprietor took care, before the chairman could possibly rise for the purpose of no-

minating any person, to stand forward and propose a different set of names. That list was carried by the court of proprietors. The gentlemen thus appointed remained in office for a twelvemonth; and perhaps there was no ten years in the history of the Company, during which so much good was effected by a committee, as that committee effected in the short period he had stated. The very code of laws which was now in the hands of the proprietors owned that committee as its authors. The father of his hon. friend (Mr. R. Twining), whom he hoped to congratulate, before he left the court, on being elected a member of the committee of by-laws, was one of those who served on the committee which was formed in the manner he had stated; the late Mr. Justice Watson was another; and, indeed, it might be said, that a committee possessing greater talent, industry, and integrity, or more distinguished by their known attachment to the interests of the Company, and a most perfect and general understanding of those interests, could not have been selected. That committee revised the whole of the by-laws; and the code under which the Company now lived might be emphatically denominated their code. The twelve months having expired, they retired from office: because they were not ambitious of power; because they sought office, not for their own benefit, but the benefit of the Company; they wished not to retain it when they had effected their great object. By them was introduced that system of open competition in our shipping affairs, which succeeding courts of directors had countenanced, which succeeding courts of proprietors had countenanced, and which, at length, the legislature took up and stamped with the authority of law. So far as that law had been useful to the Company, and it had saved them millions and millions, so far were they indebted to the committee. Well did he recollect, or rather he never could forget, a figure of speech, by which a most honourable, zealous, and laborious member of the court of directors, whom he then had in his eye, described the admirable operation of that measure: “But for that law,” said he, “the ship of the Company must have gone down.” (*Hear! hear!*) As long as it continued beneficial and useful to the Company, and while it was in existence, it would operate beneficially and usefully: so long must it be remembered that the Company owed it to the exertion of this committee. He stated this fact, not for the purpose of disputing the late nomination, or proposition, let them call it which they pleased. He could, on the contrary, state a reason for not opposing those who were proposed from the other side of the bar, a reason which he conceived to be highly honourable to all parties. When he saw names

so select, when he saw, on the part of those who formed the committee, conduct so meritorious, so anxious a desire to render service to the Company, and the services actually rendered so useful and beneficial, he never could feel a wish to question the appointment (*hear! hear!*); and he believed, while the hon. chairman came forward with such a nomination as that of the present day, no gentleman would feel inclined to question the proceeding. But let it be remembered that it was the right of this side of the bar, and whenever circumstances rendered it necessary and wholesome to exercise that right, they had not to establish a new precedent, but to adopt the old usage of the Company. He did not wonder at the concern and surprise his hon. friend seemed to feel, because a most able, active, and intelligent member of the court who sat behind him, was not a member of this committee. Happy, however, it was for them all, that he was otherwise occupied: and, when he said this, he spoke the sentiments of men of various political opinions, of opposite and contending principles, all of whom combined in applauding his hon. friend for his disinterested and indefatigable labours in another place. (*Hear! hear!*) He would not quarrel with the observations which had fallen from the hon. gent. (Mr. Lowndes); but he ought to recollect, that no great saving could be effected except by the combination and accumulation of small sums. He should not object to savings in the detail; he should not be displeased with the contraction of lesser expenses; the fair course was, to attend to the aggregate. With respect to his hon. friend, he hoped that line never would be applied to him, which, in the honest warmth of his feelings, one of our finest poets applied to one of our most eminent statesmen. He trusted that, in steering that great and splendid course which his hon. friend had commenced, and which he doubted not he would terminate brilliantly, he would let nothing induce him, he would let no circumstances, however flattering, persuade him, he would let no temptation of any kind whatsoever influence him “to give up to a party what was meant for mankind.” (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Cumming, in explanation, said he had only stated that which came within his own experience, and which he perfectly recollected.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Pattison) said, that if any thing could prove the propriety of the present, which was the usual course of proceeding, it was that which had just taken place. Cavils had indeed been made on words; and it was questioned whether this was a proposition or a nomination: but if any thing in the world could justly be considered a proposition,

that which had been introduced by the hon. chairman must be viewed in that light. Nomination could not rest with the court of directors, it could not rest with those who possessed no power of ultimate decision, as nomination did imply the existence of power. The hon. chairman had proposed a gentleman of very high character to fill the vacant situation, and he had no doubt that the proposition would meet the cordial and unanimous approbation of the court. If any thing could render it clear and evident to the proprietors, that the mode of proceeding usually pursued was the best that could be adopted, it was to be found in what had fallen from his hon. friend, who had introduced the name of another gentleman, and thus hazarded a personal discussion which otherwise might have been avoided. The comparison of merits appeared to him to be quite unnecessary: the court did not want comparative merits, but positive ones: he would therefore skip over the consideration of comparative merits, and say that he thought the merits of the gentleman who had been proposed were positive, and, if he were not fearful of bringing a blush into his face he would say were of a superlative description. (*Hear! hear!*) He believed him to be as intelligent and as honourable a man as any in the court of proprietors. His hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) had introduced political matters in the course of his observations. None of those whom he addressed could be blind to the talents and industry of the gentleman to whom his hon. friend had alluded; and, for his own part, he could say that he rejoiced at the result of some of that hon. proprietor's proceedings elsewhere; but still he could not help thinking that the mention of them was out of place in that court. (*Hear! hear!*) He was quite sure, from the multiplicity of his occupations, if that hon. proprietor were proposed as a member of the committee of by-laws, he would meet the appointment with a *nolo episcopari*. (*A laugh.*) He considered this as a proposition made to the court of proprietors for the election of a gentleman, who appeared to be eminently qualified for the situation in which it was meant to place him; and that proposition, he conceived, might very fairly originate in the quarter from whence it had proceeded: although, as several gentlemen had remarked, the committee of by-laws was pointed to watch over and inspect the conduct of the directors, he hoped it would not be supposed that, in proposing members to serve on that committee, they were tainted by any fear of submitting their names to the most rigid scrutiny: they could be at all times ready to meet the scrutiny of the hon. proprietor in his eye, perhaps one of the best and severest scrutinizers in the world. (*Hear! hear!*) As

it was a practice of long continuance for the chairman of that court to propose individuals to fill up vacancies in the committee of by-laws, he hoped it would not be infringed on this occasion; he wished so the more particularly, because the practice had always operated beneficially.

Mr. Grant wished to say a few words on a point which he thought to be of some importance. He had for a long time been an observer of the course of things in that court; had witnessed on different occasions the assertion of power, on one side and the other; and must say, he heard with a little distrust any advance of claims of abstract right, especially when introduced in an incidental way, as if there were no question to be made about them. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) seemed to speak of an exclusive right in the proprietors to propose the nomination of members of the committee of by-laws, but he (Mr. Grant) was not disposed to admit any such exclusive claim.

Mr. Jackson said, he had spoke of the court of proprietors: all were proprietors there.

Mr. Grant thought the hon. member had intended to assert the right to belong to the proprietors before the bar, in contradistinction to the court of directors, and it was to this that he meant to lay his objection. He (Mr. Grant) did not set up any exclusive claim for the court of directors, nor could he, on the other hand, admit such an exclusive claim with respect to the proprietors before the bar. He thought it was open to both sides to make propositions of this nature; (*hear! hear!*) and, as it appeared to him, that was the best footing on which to leave the matter. (*Hear! hear!*) If at any time the directors, in exercising this right, seemed to act improperly, it was always in the power of the proprietors to interfere; but to lay it down as a principle, that the directors were never to propose gentlemen for the committee of by-laws, would be contrary to reason, and at variance with the known usage of the Company. (*Hear! hear!*) Now with regard to that former committee of by-laws to which the learned member had alluded, a committee which had sat twenty-five or twenty-six years ago, on the nomination, as the learned gentleman stated, of the proprietors, Mr. Grant said, he recollected both its appointment and something of its proceedings, and it was certainly a very active and a very efficient committee; but he recollected also a circumstance concerning it, related to him by their late respectable director Mr. Twining, now withdrawn from us, whom the learned proprietor had named as having been a member of that committee, a circumstance which, as all the actors of that time will soon have passed over the stage of life, he thought not unfit to be men-

tioned, namely, that the committee was going into so many matters not within the view of its appointment, that he (Mr. Twining) could not have continued to act with it.

The Chairman.—“In answer to what has fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) I have only to say, that when I mentioned Sir J. B. Walsh's having retired, I stated that I would propose another gentleman in his stead, and it was in furtherance of that design, thus openly expressed, that, when the proper time arrived, I rose to submit the proposition, knowing it to be the usual practice of the court for the chairman to do so.”

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, it was assumed, not unnaturally, as an inference drawn from a comment made by his learned friend, that the right of proposing members, in cases like the present, belonged exclusively to the court of proprietors, and ought to be acknowledged as theirs. So far, however, was this from being the case, that he agreed with the hon. director who had last addressed the court. He coincided in the opinion expressed by him, that a director was not debarred from making a proposition of this nature. God forbid that a director should not be at liberty to name any individual who appeared to him to be eligible, as well as any other proprietor. He thought, however, that the practice of making such propositions from the chair might as well be got rid of. The chairman stood generally before the court as the organ of the court of directors; and when the proposition came from him, it seemed as if the name of the person so introduced had been canvassed in the court of directors and approved of by them in the first instance. He was quite certain that Mr. Twining would be as good a member of the committee as any other gentleman. The hon. gentleman might take his word when he said, that so far from meaning any thing like opposition to him, he was perfectly sincere in declaring, that he entertained no intention of proposing any person. He begged pardon of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) if his observations had occasioned the lecture which he had received from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Lowndes); but, whatever effect it might have had, he felt it necessary to state his reason for remaining in office when his hon. friend was not proposed.

Mr. Lowndes said, when an indirect attack was made on a gentleman, it was his duty to defend himself. He denied that he had made any observation on his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) that called for remark; but when he saw his hon. friend get up, day after day, and make observations on supplies when there was no one to second him, he could not help thinking that his time was thrown away. (*Order! order!*) It would be better if his hon. friend did

not continue such an opposition, when he was not borne out. (*Order! order!*) He did hope that no member of the committee of by-laws would be suffered to be in any way influenced by salary, emolument, or any sort of remuneration whatever. He conceived they ought to be perfectly independent men. To secure that object, a by-law was perhaps necessary; and he would propose one, by which members of the committee would be called on to shew that they had no salary or emolument connected with the Company, which was likely to influence their conduct. They were no more infallible than other people; and care should be taken that they were not influenced to vote contrary to the dictates of their conscience, by salaries which they received under the directors.

The Chairman.—“I beg to state, that there is no danger of the minds of those gentlemen being warped by undue influence. Their services are perfectly gratuitous; and I think, if the hon. gentleman would look at the list, he would be quite satisfied that they were above the operation of any species of influence. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes.—“Do any of them receive salary?”

The Chairman.—“They receive no benefit whatever; they are put to much trouble and inconvenience, and get nothing for it.”

Mr. Hume said, his hon. friend reminded him of the Grecian sage, who described those who were fond of descanting on the characters of others, as carrying two wallets, one before and one behind. In the front they placed all the faults of their neighbours, but in the back they prudently concealed their own. (*A laugh.*) His hon. friend had such a turn, such a twist for politics, that he introduced them at all times and on all occasions. He (Mr. Hume) would admit his hon. friend's reasoning to be good, if his facts happened to be true: the facts, however, on which he founded his arguments were entirely destitute of truth. His hon. friend would find a complete denial of them within the last eight-and-forty hours.

Mr. Lowndes.—“I have not seen a newspaper to-day.”

Mr. Hume.—Hitherto it had been the invariable practice to abstain from political discussion in that court (*hear! hear!*); and he conceived the practice to be a wise one. At a proper time, he was ready to meet any observations that might be made on his political conduct or opinions, but certainly that court was not the fit place for introducing such a subject. (*Hear! hear!*) With regard to the question immediately before the proprietors, he agreed with his hon. friends in thinking that those nominations ought not to come from behind the bar. When, in 1813, the chairman

proposed for re-election the whole of the old committee, he occupied some of the time of the court in objecting to such a proceeding, on principle. The chairman, *quasi* the chairman, was not a proprietor, but was the organ or representative of the court of directors, and therefore he submitted whether the transaction did not assume the appearance which his hon. friend had contended it did, when an individual, thus situated, named the persons who were to become members of the committee of by-laws? He did not mean to oppose the present nomination. He was sure the hon. gentleman, who was a particular friend of his, would do his duty; but still he wished, on account of his connection with the India House, that some other person had been proposed. No individual could have a greater respect for his hon. friend than that which he entertained; but as, on looking over the present list, he found there no person connected with the India-House, and also calling to mind the rule laid down in 1813 (most of the gentlemen who were on the committee at that time still retaining their situation), he could not help thinking that had any other proprietor been selected, it would have been more satisfactory. He, for one, would however heartily support the nomination, knowing that the individual on whom it had fallen was a man of honour and integrity. (*Hear! hear!*) The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. R. Twining said, he did not know whether this was the proper time for him to request the attention of the court for a few minutes; if it was, he promised the proprietors that he would detain them but for a very short time. Had the observations which he was about to offer to the court referred merely to the principle of appointments, on which so much had been said, little excuse would be necessary for him in offering his sentiments on the subject; but as what he was about to say must be rather of a personal nature, he felt that some apology was due to the court. He would say, then, that he felt himself greatly indebted to the hon. chairman and his deputy, for the high mark of distinction that had been conferred on his name, by their proposing him on this occasion as a proper person to fill up the vacancy in the committee of by-laws. He therefore returned them his warm thanks; and he gave thanks, equally warm and respectful, to the court of proprietors in general, for their approval of his nomination. He was greatly gratified by this proceeding, inasmuch as it was a token of the good opinion of the proprietors: and to be thought of at all by them he considered no mean honour. (*Hear! hear!*) He was also flattered by their selection, because he thought the office to which he had been appointed was one of no common

importance. When he looked to the duties the committee had to perform, when he considered the importance of the trust which was confided to them, he could not but feel that it was a great honour to any individual, to be recognized as one who was worthy of sharing in their labours; to be selected as a person worthy of associating with gentlemen of such approved talent and character. If, under ordinary circumstances, such a selection was honourable, he conceived that it was rendered still more honourable by what had occurred this day; because what had passed most clearly proved, and must bring conviction home to every mind, that the court of directors would have been the very last persons in the world to select any man to act as a member of this committee who did not at least bring independence to it, and who would not study to discharge his duty fearlessly and honestly, without looking to the right or to the left. (*Hear! hear!*) He considered this nomination as extremely flattering in another point of view: and certainly he would not now have made any allusion to the circumstance, if some allusion had not already been made. The court would easily perceive that he spoke of his father. (*Hear! hear!*) Every thing connected with him, and with the Company, which he had so long and so faithfully served, pressed strongly on his mind; and no allusion could be more gratifying to his feelings than that which his learned friend had made. The recollection that his father had served on this committee, the remembrance that he had been an active and useful member of it, would stimulate him to perform his duties, be they light or be they heavy, with his best ability. It was true that his abilities could not be placed in competition with those of his father, but still he hoped to discharge the functions of his situation with equal manliness and independence. (*Hear! hear!*) He would trouble the court with but one observation, which was perhaps necessary in consequence of what fell from the hon. member for Aberdeen, as to his (Mr. Twining's) connection with the East India House. He hoped he never would be driven to relinquish that connexion, for, to speak the truth, it was the best he had. (*Hear! hear! and a laugh.*) But he could not perceive how that connexion could, by possibility, interfere with his duties as a member of the committee. (*Hear! hear!*) If he were aware that it could have such an effect, and that the court of directors was ignorant of the circumstance, he could assure the gentlemen present, upon his honour, that he would at once point out the impropriety of placing him on the committee. (*Hear! hear!*) He would enter on the duties of the situation cheerfully and zealously. He wished his abilities were more extensive;

but, such as they were, he would devote them to the service of the proprietors, to whom he returned his heartfelt thanks for the appointment. (*Hear! hear!*)

GENERAL GILLESPIE'S PENSION.

The *Chairman* said, he had received more positive information respecting the case of General Gillespie since the question relative to that individual had been asked. The memorandum on this subject should be read by the clerk.

The memorandum was then read, from which it appeared that nothing had been done, with reference to the pension granted to the general, which was not in strict conformity with the law as it at present stood, the age of the individual enabling him to receive the allowances that had been made. The general had been at the depot at Chatham above 19 years, and he had been 14 years and nine months in the army in India. He held the rank of brevet-captain when he retired on the small allowance of 2s. 6d. a day; and he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, by brevet, on the application of the court. He had not been quite 20 years at the depot; but as he was 69 years of age, and as he had served upwards of 15 years, he was entitled by law to two-thirds of his entire salary. His total allowance had been £660 a year, of which, under these circumstances, two-thirds, or £440, was granted.

Mr. *Hume* said, as this was a pension exclusively for service in the depot, the fact ought to have been clearly stated. General Gillespie, it appeared, had not been 20 years in that situation, and yet from the return it would seem as if he had held it for 34 years. The clause in the act of the 53d of Geo. III. directed that certain pensions should be granted to individuals who had arrived at particular ages; now the return in this case was not satisfactory, because the age was not specified. The memorandum which had been read gave a proper reason for the grant; because the individual, having served upwards of 15 years, and being 69 years in the service, he was entitled to the pension which he received. He always felt a great degree of jealousy respecting superannuation allowances. Here he observed an individual, Mr. W. Owen, after 14 years' service, retiring on a pension of £205 a year. He thought the court should receive some information on this subject. Unless there was something very particular in his case, he ought not to have been allowed to retire on such a pension after a comparatively short service.

The *Chairman*.—"That individual was suffered to retire in consequence of strong certificates with respect to the state of his health. I don't know that they are in court, but they are in the house, and may be seen by any proprietor. They

were taken into serious consideration, and in consequence of this person's helpless state a superannuation-pension was granted to him."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—"What is his age?"

The *Chairman*.—"About 35."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, he felt that he was rather doing a service to the court of directors, when, as a proprietor, he rose to ask questions on the subject of pecuniary grants; and, in doing so, he hoped he would not be supposed to act disrespectfully towards the executive body. He was convinced that, in granting pensions, the court of directors acted *bona fide*, and to the best of their discretion; but still he thought they were placed in a very odious situation: a situation in which they were likely to be assailed by importunity, and were liable to be overcome by the force of their own feelings. He hoped, therefore, that the directors would not be displeased when he and others made remarks on this subject, but that they would, on the contrary, be gratified; since, by investigating the reasons which led to pecuniary grants, the proprietors armed the executive body with an answer for those who made improper applications for pecuniary grants. It would be enough to deter such applicants when the directors said, "you see our constituents look with a jealous eye to this odious source of patronage!" odious he must call it, for so it was in many instances. (*Hear! hear!*) He conceived that a grant of £205 a year to a gentleman who it appeared was not above 35 years of age, and who had not served the Company for many years, was a very large salary to retire on. After 14 years' service, the individual was entitled to retire on half his salary. Now he imagined that this individual could have been but a very short time in possession of £410 a year, although his total term of service was upwards of 14 years. The fact was, that the Company appeared to pay their establishment at a much higher rate than that at which individuals engaged in the public service were paid; and he could not avoid saying, without meaning to suggest any alteration in the grant, that it really appeared too large. Here he observed the grant to the clerk and superintendent of St. Helena correspondence was charged partly to the commercial and partly to the political account. He should like to have it explained why a portion of the grant should be charged to the commercial department? The St. Helena correspondence must possess much of a political character; and if it were very extensive, he would suggest that it ought to form a substantive item, and be added to those claims which the Company had on the Government of the country; claims which he hoped the directors would have the energy to bring to a fair and honour-

able settlement. He trusted that the executive body would not hesitate to appeal to the court of proprietors, if any occasion arose in which they were apprehensive of being borne down by power, and compelled to give away what they considered the just and fair claims of the Company. They all knew, through the medium of public conversations, the danger of letting large claims lie for a long period in an unsettled state; and they must perceive that Government seemed willing to pursue the same game with respect to the Company which Austria was playing towards themselves. Austria said, that, because on former occasions the claim was passed over, it ought to be resisted now. But were the people of this country to be seriously told, on the part of the German emperor, whose interests they had defended, that a just claim was vitiated because it was not made when negotiations on a different subject were pending. He observed, by the returns, that there was an increase of debt to the amount of £1,410,066, on account of recent expeditions. He believed that a great portion of this debt was increased on account of St. Helena. On the subject of the debt claimed by the Company, a statement had gone forth which was not very creditable to the character of the parties concerned. It was said that claims had been made by the Company, a great portion of which was likely to be disallowed. This argued either want of foresight on the part of those who had the interests of the Company in their care, or want of honesty, in making a charge to which the Company was not entitled, and which could not be supported. If there were no want of honesty, and he was convinced that there was not, then he would remind the court of what was stated two years ago by his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), who then warned the Company of the parties they had to deal with, and pointed out the necessity of their not incurring a heavy charge for taking care of an individual whom Government thought proper to preserve at so large an expense. The court of proprietors were exceedingly jealous of the expenditure of money in this way, and they insisted on their right of receiving back all those expenses which the Company had been obliged to defray on account of Buonaparte. When he made these observations, he might be allowed to add, that he had no fear of the court of directors performing their duty; but he thought it was not amiss to draw the attention of the executive body to the feelings of the proprietors on this subject; especially as it had been stated by the chancellor of the exchequer, that not one-half of the claims made by the East India Company were likely to be admitted. He trusted, therefore, that the directors would,

in as short a period as possible, come to a right understanding with Government on this subject.

The *Chairman* said, that with respect to St. Helena, there was no understanding, but a regular written contract between the Government and the Company. As to the amount of debt claimed by the Company, it was very true that they had not got the money which they expected to receive; but it was equally true that that circumstance did not arise from any neglect in asking for it. (*Hear! hear!*) Other accounts had been mixed up with the St. Helena claims; the necessary consequence of which was to produce delay; but he could assure the court that the existing account would be speedily settled, and, when it was adjusted, the future accounts would be balanced yearly. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes hoped that this subject would be taken into serious consideration by the court of directors, for he thought it was most scandalous that they, the proprietors of East India stock, should be subjected to so enormous an expense on account of an individual who ought to be hanged. (*Disapprobation.*) He repeated the sentiment, that individual deserved to be hanged, instead of being allowed to live in splendour. (*Disapprobation.*) It made his blood boil to think of the circumstance. He conceived it to be a very hard case, that ~~the man~~ should be supported at so great an expense, when the poor's rates in some parts of the country were 25s. in the pound. (*Order! order!*) He saw no necessity for order (*laughter!*), except, indeed, to order the St. Helena account to be accurately checked. The expense incurred on that station ought to claim the attention of every member of the house of commons; for, however he admired the present Government on account of their having brought us through the late war, still he objected to their expenditure of the public money on some particular points. (*Cries of order!*) He could not imagine why gentlemen cried out "*order!*" Had he not a right to speak on this subject? It was a subject that would provoke Balaam's ass to speak. (*Laughter!*) It was an outrage to the feelings of human nature, to see British officers placed on half-pay, to enable that man, Buonaparte, and the fellows who were with him, to drink champagne and claret at St. Helena. (*Order! order!*) Gentlemen must excuse him if he delivered his sentiments rather warmly, for this was a subject on which every individual who felt like an Englishman must have formed a decided opinion. Here he saw an expense incurred of upwards of £400,000, and it was proper that it should be repaid to the Company. He recommended this subject most strongly

to his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), who was, he would say, the king of scrutineers. The industry and acuteness which he displayed in the house of commons entitled him to the approbation and gratitude of all ranks of society. If it were not for his exertions, he believed Government would indulge in a course of lavish profusion and extravagance. It would be a very happy thing for the country if there were forty or fifty Humes in the house of commons. If his hon. friend could get rid of this St. Helena establishment, he would entitle himself to the lasting esteem and regard of his country. That establishment was, in fact, a mill-stone round John Bull's neck, which was daily strangling him. (*Order! order!*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaid said, that though his question was not directly answered, yet it had led to a very satisfactory communication, for which he was obliged to the hon. chairman; and he would suggest to his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes), that it was not encouraging the gentlemen behind the bar to afford information to the proprietors, if a debate arose on every statement they made. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes said, the chairman had so much of the milk of human kindness in his composition, that he was sure he would not be offended at any thing he said. He certainly was one of the best-natured chairmen that ever presided in that court; and if any thing had fallen from him (Mr. Lowndes) that appeared offensive, he could only say that it was not intentional.

The *Chairman* said he knew the hon. proprietor well, and was convinced that, in delivering his sentiments, he never meant to offend any person.

Mr. R. Jackson begged leave to make an observation on the sum granted to Gen. Gillespie. He did not object to the amount, because he was of opinion that officers who had served the Company ought to receive a liberal compensation, and were entitled to the gratitude and esteem of the Company, whose interests they had shed their blood in defending. The present grant appeared, however, to have been placed in the return somewhat incautiously: When the act of parliament under which the pension was granted received the sanction of the Legislature, his impression was, that those superannuations for which it provided applied to the civil service, and more particularly to the officers of that house. It had not occurred to him, that a gentleman employed in a military capacity could be brought within the rule of superannuation, as laid down in the statute; he took it, however, for granted that the court of directors, in providing for Gen. Gillespie, considered him as coming within the meaning of the act. Now, supposing their opinion to be correct, it

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was worthy of consideration how far the return was accurate, with a view to the terms of the statute. It was stated that Gen. Gillespie received his pension as commandant of the depot at Chatham, and there was appended to his name a service of thirty-four years. Admitting that this gentleman came within the provisions of the act, it was clear that they only referred to the number of years he was employed on the home service, that number being nineteen. Being upwards of sixty years of age, and having served more than nineteen years, he was, it appeared, entitled to claim two-thirds of his salary, amounting to £440. But when the court of directors, in the return presented to the house of commons, thought proper to add the number of years General Gillespie had served in the army to the nineteen years which he had devoted to the home service, they opened the door to an immense abuse; because an individual who had served many years abroad, and who had been employed by the Company but a very few years at home, might, by adding the two periods together, appear to be entitled to a very handsome provision under the superannuation act, if the construction which the court of directors had put upon it should hereafter prove to be correct. If they were at liberty to add the period of an individual's military service abroad to that which was passed in a civil or half civil service at home, it would not be difficult to convert an employment of two years into one of twenty. He was very glad to find that General Gillespie received his pension on account of his service in the depot for nineteen years; but when, in the return to the house of commons, they added together the two periods of service, and made a total of thirty-four years, it was forming a case of reference which might hereafter be quoted against themselves. If, at a future period, opposition were made to the grant of a pension to an individual who had served but a short time in a civil capacity, this precedent might be cited, and those who supported the proposition would have it in their power to say, "here is your own return; and we contend that, although this person has served only two or three years in the home department, and all the rest of the period specified in the army, yet he is entitled to the provision demanded." It was, therefore, necessary that the period of civil and military service should be distinctly stated.

The *Chairman* admitted that the return would have been more correct if the period of military and civil service had been specifically mentioned. As to the amount of the pension, General Gillespie was entitled by the law to the allowance granted on account of the period of his service in England. The defect pointed out in the return should be avoided in future.

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The Hon. D. Kinnaird suggested the propriety of stating the age of parties superannuated in all future returns.

Mr. Hume observed that there appeared to be a very considerable increase of the Company's pension list. It would be satisfactory if a full account of pensions were periodically made out for the use of the proprietors, by which they would be enabled to learn at a glance how far the pension list had decreased or increased. In the list which he held in his hand he observed several items that he conceived to be questionable. He observed £200 granted to Mr. Bosanquet, and £900 to Dr. Lumsden, a professor in the Company's college at Bengal. He was extremely jealous of such grants being made, unless the claims of the individuals were fairly placed before the court. If they admitted pensions to be conferred in this manner, without knowing the grounds on which they were granted, innumerable precedents would be formed, and there would be no end to the practice. He should like to know why Mr. Bosanquet, late of the Bengal civil service, should have £200 a year? He also observed a pension of £50 a year to Lieut.col. Alexander Lawrence, late of his Majesty's service. He knew not what connection the Company had with the veteran battalion, to which this gentleman had belonged; and he wished to learn why he received a pension. Again, he saw a pension granted to Mr. Medland, formerly a cadet of infantry. All these grants required some explanation; and he called the attention of the court to them, because he observed pensions to the amount of £3,800 granted, in many instances, under very questionable shapes, and he conceived that the court ought to be made acquainted with the circumstances which led to them.

The *Chairman*.—"The reason Mr. Bosanquet had a pension conferred on him is, because, although he was attached to the civil service, he volunteered in the military line, and received a gun-shot wound, which has totally incapacitated him. His is an extraordinary case, and perfectly justifies the grant. With respect to Dr. Lumsden, there are very few individuals present who are not sensible of the services he has rendered in the college at Calcutta. He has been obliged to visit Europe on account of ill-health. The pension granted does not satisfy him; he means to return to India, when the pension will cease of course. Lieut.col. Lawrence was severely wounded in India; and, in consequence, receives the pension alluded to by the hon. proprietor. Mr. Medland was dismissed by court martial; but there were peculiar circumstances in his case which induced the executive body to make some provision for him."

Mr. Hume.—It would only put the Company to the expense of a little more

paper, if all these circumstances were stated. It was very easy to say that Dr. Lumsden had proceeded to England in consequence of ill-health, and that Mr. Bosanquet, though a civil servant, had undertaken military duties, and was wounded in consequence. If these facts were set forth, he was convinced that not a single question would be asked about the different grants; it would, in the end, save a great deal of trouble if all these circumstances were noticed in a separate column. He wished the hon. chairman of the committee of by-laws to take this subject into consideration.

The *Chairman* said, the periodical statements of pensions granted by the Company contained a specification of the reasons on which those grants were founded, which it was deemed unnecessary to repeat in the annual returns. Those periodical statements were regularly laid before the House of Commons. There was one of them now before him, which would prove the accuracy of his observation.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird saw, with some surprise, that in the paper which he held in his hand reasons were assigned for a portion of the grants, while no reason whatsoever was given for others.

The *Chairman* said, that in future the reasons for the different pensions should be given in the paper which stated their amount.

Mr. R. Jackson said that, in his opinion, this subject was well worthy the attention of the court, and he hoped the committee of by-laws would bestow some pains on it. He thought the court of proprietors ought to be strictly informed, as well as the House of Commons, of the grounds on which pensions were granted. It was very true that a most wholesome by-law, which owed its existence to that committee of which he had before spoken, ordained, that an account of all pensions should be laid before the court: but while that account was submitted to parliament in a printed form, it was laid before the proprietors in manuscript, therefore it was not very likely that the proprietors in general should be acquainted with the nature, and disposition, and cause of these pensions. If a list, drawn up in the manner his hon. friend had suggested, had been circulated through the court, he was sure that the greater part of those pensions would induce, not merely the proprietors of East-India stock, but all mankind who were cognizant of the circumstances, to love the East-India Company. (*Hear! hear!*) They all appeared to be granted on grounds so humane and so praiseworthy, as must lead even strangers as well as the parties immediately benefited to bless the institution of so liberal and so high-minded a body. (*Hear! hear!*) In his opinion, however, all pensions granted by the Company

should be presented annually to the proprietors in a printed form; they would then be on equal terms with the house of commons: which they ought to be, because the money granted was theirs, and not the property of the public at large. He was sure that such a paper would be highly honourable to the court of directors, and would tend to furnish them with that sort of strength to which his hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had alluded. If the directors had no objection to the production of such a paper, he was convinced that the chairman of the committee of by-laws would turn his attention to it.

The *Chairman*.—"The account laid before the proprietors this day contains the whole statement, and can easily be printed."

The *Chairman* then stated, that a bill was in progress through parliament for the farther regulation of the trade to and from places within the limits of the Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China) and the ports or places beyond the limits of the charter, belonging to any state or country in amity with his Majesty.

The *Chairman* intimated that it would be necessary to hold another general court in the course of a short time, to confirm the new by-laws, and suggested the Wednesday or Friday following; but, after a few words from the Hon. D. Kinnaird, Wednesday, the 4th of July, was fixed on.

ASIATIC PRESS.

Lieut.col. Stanhope.—"Having given notice, at our last meeting, of my intention to bring forward a motion on the subject of the Asiatic press, I beg leave to state, from the lateness of the hour, and from certain circumstances which have intervened, that I wish to postpone the motion to the next general court."

Mr. Hume suggested to the hon. member whether it would not be better to let the subject of the press remain as it at present

was. He would perhaps recollect what he (Mr. Hume) stated at the former court, when he assured the hon. member that he laboured under an erroneous impression in supposing that any intention to overturn the regulations carried into effect by the Marquis of Hastings existed. He had now to state that they were still continued in full force; and, with every deference to the hon. member, and wishing as much as any man to preserve the liberty of the press in every country, he could not but think, as the press of India fully enjoyed the privileges which had been granted to it, that no advantage could be derived from the agitation of this question at the present moment. He had particular reasons, which he would explain to the hon. member, for wishing that the subject should not be brought forward, unless imperative circumstances rendered it necessary; besides, that court could not alter the law of the land: that could only be done by the legislature.

Lieut.col. Stanhope said he felt no apprehension for the security of the liberty of the press in Asia during the administration of the Marquis of Hastings; but that was not sufficient to guarantee its freedom in all future time. The slavery which it had formerly suffered might be renewed under another order of things; it was therefore necessary that such an impression should be made on the court and on the country, as would effectually prevent the recurrence of that mental despotism: he would therefore persevere in his motion, notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. proprietor.

Mr. Loundes was astonished to hear the hon. proprietor state that he would persevere. The agitation of this subject would, he was certain, produce the worst consequences.

Lieut.col. Stanhope said he would take a future opportunity to prove to the hon. gentleman the fallacy of his arguments.

The court then adjourned.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st Dec. 1820.—Instances, however rare, having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief of officers borrowing sums of money from the native officers and men under their command, it becomes necessary distinctly to prohibit conduct so obviously improper, as tending directly to create an undue influence, and subversive of discipline. The Comman-

der-in-Chief is persuaded that very few officers in the army have so far forgotten themselves; but any who shall do so hereafter are warned that they will incur the penalty of a direct disobedience of orders. Such a practice can seldom exist without soon coming to the knowledge of the officer commanding the regiment or battalion; who will be held highly blameable if he suffers it to continue.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 11, 1820.—At a General Court Martial, assembled

in camp at Keyrah, in Cutch, on the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1820, and continued by adjournments until the 30th day of the same month, Corporal Robt. Broomhead, Private Wm. Swift, Private John Boulden, Private Jos. Hide, and Private Jas. Mason, of H.M.'s 65th Regt., were arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

"For having been concerned in the wilful murder of Jaffer, a Native, near Bhooj, on the 6th Aug. 1820."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—"The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with the defence of the prisoners, and the evidence thereon, are of opinion as follows:

"That the Prisoners, Corporal Robt. Broomhead, Private Wm. Swift, Private John Boulden, Private Jos. Hide, and Private Jas. Mason are not guilty of the crime laid to their charge, viz. 'For having been concerned in the wilful murder of Jaffer, a Native, near Bhooj, on the 6th Aug. 1820,' they do therefore acquit them of the same."

Which sentence was approved and confirmed by his Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, as follows:

"The Commander-in-Chief having approved and confirmed the proceedings and sentence of the Court, the prisoners, Corporal Broomhead, Privates Wm. Swift, John Boulden, Jos. Hide, and Jas. Mason, to be released from confinement, and return to their duty."

The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief directs that the foregoing Order 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 the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 14, 1820.

—At a General Court Martial held at Cannanore, on the 17th day of Oct. 1820, and continued by adjournments to the 23d of the same month, Private Jas. George, of H.M.'s 69th Regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

"For highly insubordinate and mutinous conduct, in threatening the life of his Commanding Officer, on the evening of the 6th of Sept. 1820, saying, in presence of a Corporal and a file of men, who were escorting him to the hospital, 'The very first opportunity I have after I come out of hospital I will have the life of the Commanding Officer,' and repeatedly making use of the same words, or others to that effect, the same being prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, do find him the said Jas. George guilty of the crime charged, and adjudge him the said Jas. George to suffer a solitary confinement of two years, on such Hill Fort as His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct."

Which having been approved and confirmed by Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart., G. C. B., His Exc. directs the foregoing sentence to be carried into effect by confinement in the Hill Fort of Chittledroog, whither the prisoner will be marched from Cannanore as soon as it is made known to him.

The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief directs that the foregoing order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in H.M.'s service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

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

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known:

17th Lt. Drags. Dec. 19. Cornet W. Potts to be Lieut., without purchase, vice A. De L'Etang, deceased, 7th Oct. 1820.

Ensign the Hon. N. H. Chas. Massey, from 17th foot, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice W. Potts, promoted, ditto.

21st Lt. Drags. Dec. 16. Assist. surg. J. Mouat, M.D., to be Sup. assist surg. in the East Indies, vice Sinclair, who exchanges, 15th Dec. 1820.

14th Foot. Dec. 25. R. Naylor, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice W. Keown, promoted, 11th Nov. 1820.

17th Foot. Dec. 19. W. Stewart Moncrieffe, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice the Hon. N. H. C. Massey, removed to 17th Lt. Drags., 7th Oct. 1820.

47th Foot. Dec. 25. Lieut. P. Dundas to be Capt. of a Company, without purchase, vice F. Featherstone, deceased, 16th Nov. 1820.

Ensign W. Deverell to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Dundas, promoted, ditto.

59th Foot. Dec. 19. Ensign Edward Coventry to be Lieut., without purchase, vice J. Gibbs, resigned, 25th Nov. 1820.

89th Foot. Dec. 25. Chas. Arrow, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Norcott, deceased, 16th Oct. 1820.

Thos. Prendergast, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice C. J. King, promoted, 17th Oct. 1820.

FURLONGHS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Dec. 16. Lieutenant-col. Westenra, 8th drags., to Europe for two years, for the recovery of his health.

Capt. Knolles, 14th foot, to Europe for two years, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Barlow, 17th foot, to proceed to Ceylon for four months on sick certificate.

Ensign Chichester, 59th foot, to Ceylon for six months on sick certificate.

23. Lieut. P. Agnew, 89th foot, to Europe for two years on his private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOCHA.

The bombardment of Mocha, in Arabia, by his Majesty's ship Topaze, and the consequent cessation of hostilities, have been already noticed. The following is the copy of the treaty entered into on that occasion between the Mocha Council and the Agent of the British Government:—

Copy of a Treaty entered into with Amier Fakhall Vakeel, on the part of his Highness the Imaun of Senna, and the members of the Mocha Council, and Captain Wm. Bruce, Agent on the part of the British Government.

Article 1. That the Resident shall have a guard of the same strength as is allowed at Bagdad, Bussora, and Bushier, of 30 men, to support his dignity.

2. That the Resident shall be exempt from all compliances degrading to the character of the British Government; that he shall have full liberty to ride on horseback where and when he pleases; have free ingress and egress to all the gates of Mocha; amongst others of Shaikh Shadely, from which Europeans have hitherto been excluded for some years past; and shall have all the same liberty and freedom they have at Bushier, Bussora, Bagdad, and Muscat.

3. A piece of ground to be allotted for a cemetery; and none of those under the British Government and flag to be spoken to or insulted on account of their religion.

4. The Resident to have free permission to proceed to Senna, and communicate with his Highness the Imaun, whenever he may deem it necessary so to do; the Dola on these occasions furnishing a guard of escort, if it should be deemed requisite.

5. That the anchorage duty of four hundred German crowns shall cease on British ships when they land cargoes; hereafter no duty on this account shall be paid, whether the cargo is landed or not, the same as his Majesty's ships and those of the Honourable Company.

6. All subjects of the British Government trading to Mocha, and particularly the merchants of India, shall be under the protection of the British flag. If of the

Islam faith, and they should wish to settle their disputes according to the Mahometan Sharah, they shall be at liberty to do so, a person on the part of the Resident attending; and all differences among themselves shall be decided by the Resident; in the event of any of the Imaun's subjects being concerned in the dispute, by an agent on the part of the Resident (or himself if he pleases) and the Government conjointly. If the Imaun's subject is wrong, the Governor shall punish him: if on the contrary, the Resident. Also that all the dependencies of the factory of every denomination, from brokers downwards, shall be wholly under the protection of the British flag, and control of the Resident, who shall alone possess the power of punishing them, and redressing all complaints against them. [This 6th Article has been expressly admitted by a separate grant to Captain Bruce by his Highness the Imaun.]

7. That the escort duty on the British trade shall be hereafter 2½ per cent., the same as the French, and not 3½, as hitherto; and that the import duty shall be the same to the English and all their subjects, and no more shall be levied than 2½ per cent. upon imports and exports. [This article is expressly granted by a separate firman from his Highness, as a particular mark of his friendship for the British nation.]

(A true copy).

(Signed) Wm. Bruce, Government Agent. Mocha, Jan. 15th, 1821.

CALCUTTA.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At a Native General Court Martial, assembled at Dacca, on Monday the 6th Nov. 1820, Subadar Shaikh Samoo, of the Dacca Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the following Charges, viz.

1st. "For going on the 11th of Aug. last to the house of his Commanding Officer, Lieut.col. Cooper, C.B., commanding the Dacca Provincial Battalion, and disrespectfully importuning him for leave of absence, after he had been repeatedly ordered by Lieut.col. Cooper to go away, as leave could not be granted to him."

2d. "For having declared openly, on the day previous to his application for leave of absence, and in the presence of inferior officers and sepoy of the Battalion, that he would sooner be put in arrest than take his tour of command at an outpost."

"Such conduct being subversive of military discipline and good order, and disgraceful in a commissioned officer."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed and considered all that hath appeared in evidence before it, as well in support of the prosecution as on the part of the prisoner, find as follows, viz.

"Upon the first charge, although it has been fully proved that the prisoner did go, on the 11th Aug. last, to the house of his commanding officer, Lieut.col. Cooper, C.B., commanding the Dacca Provincial Battalion, and importune him for leave of absence, after he had been repeatedly ordered by Lieut.col. Cooper to go away, as leave could not be granted to him; yet the Court do not find the prisoner guilty of disrespect towards Lieut.col. Cooper in so doing, and do accordingly acquit him.

"Upon the second charge, viz. 'For having declared openly, on the day previous to his application for leave of absence, and in the presence of inferior officers and sepoys of the battalion, that he would sooner be put in arrest than take his tour of command at an outpost: such conduct being subversive of military discipline and good order, and disgraceful in a commissioned officer,' the Court find the prisoner guilty.

"The Court having thus found the prisoner guilty of the second charge, do therefore adjudge him, Subadar Shaik Samoo, of the Dacca Provincial Battalion, to be suspended from rank and pay for a period of two calendar months."

Approved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

The suspension from rank and pay awarded to Subadar Shaik Samoo is remitted in consideration of his length of service.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Dec. 16. Capt. H. L. Playfair, Regt. of Artillery, to be Superintendent of the Military Road, and Deputy Post Master of Chass, vice Capt. W. D. Playfair, who resigns.

Captain H. L. Playfair will also receive charge of the Telegraph Buildings, and other public works now in progress under the direction of the Superintendent of the Military Road.

18. Capt. H. Cock, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. N.I., is appointed to act as Maj. of Brigade at Dinapore during the absence of Brigade Major Pester.

21. Lieut. Weston, 1st Bat. 15th Regt. N.I., is appointed to officiate as Secretary and Persian Interpreter to the officer commanding the Nurbuddah field force, during the absence of Captain Scott.

23. Lieut. and Act.-Interp. and Quart. mast. Low, of 1st bat. 17th regt. N.I., to act as detachment staff at Jhak.

Cavalry.

Dec. 12. The removal of Lieut.col. Elliot from 7th to 1st Regt., and of Lieut.col. Clarke from the latter to former Corps, as notified in G. O. of the 23d Sept. last, is cancelled.

Native Infantry.

4th Regt. Dec. 16th, Lieut. George Snodgrass is removed from 2d to 1st Bat., and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Bradby from latter to former Corps.

7th Regt. Dec. 19. Lieut.col. W. Agnew is posted to the 2d bat.

11th Regt. Dec. 19. Capt. Irvine and Lieut. Colnett is posted to the 1st bat.

Maj. Robertson and Lieut. A. H. Wood, to the 2d bat.

16th Regt. Dec. 21. Lieut. W. F. Steer, 2d bat., is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quart.mast. to the corps, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Lester.

18th Regt. Dec. 19. Col. Jas. Price posted.

21. Ensign J. Sage, doing duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. at Berhampore, is attached to the 2d bat. 18th.

25th Regt. Dec. 23. Lieut. and act. Adj. Agar, 2d bat. to join, and to act as Adj. to the left wing of the corps at Looloa.

28th Regt. Dec. 19. Lieut.col. G. H. Fagan, removed from 1st bat. 24th to 1st bat. 28th regt., and Lieut.col. Person from latter to former corps.

29th Regt. Dec. 19. Lieut.col. Wm. Casement, C.B., posted to the 2d bat.

30th Regt. Dec. 21. Ensign Pollard, attached to 2d bat. 23d regt. N.I., to do duty with 2d bat. 30th at Chittagong.

Bareilly Prov. Bat. Dec. 18. Lieut. R. Blackall, 25th regt. N.I., is appointed Adjutant, vice Gregory, promoted to a company.

N.B. The appointment of Lieut. and Adj. Read, 12th N.I., to be Adj. vice Gregory, promoted, has not taken place.

Cadets recently promoted, posted to do duty. Dec. 16. Ensigns K. F. McKenzie, W. F. Beatson, C. H. Naylor, and H. Compton, with the hon. Comp. Europ. Reg. at Ghazepore.

Regiment of Artillery.

Dec. 16. 2d Lieut. Philip Jackson, to be 1st Lieut., from 1st Oct. 1820, vice Cruikshank, deceased.

2d Lieut. Geo. MacLean, to be 1st Lieut., from 9th Oct. 1820, vice Ewart, deceased.

Ordnance.

Dec. 23. Conductor Logan, on duty in the Cuttack magazine, to rejoin the arsenal in Fort William.

Medical Establishment.

Dec. 16. Manuel Anning, an apprentice in the Company's Dispensary, is pro-

moted to an Assist.apoth., to supply a vacancy in that rank of subordinate medical officers.

Assist.surg. Nisbet, from the General Hospital, will proceed by water to Berhampore, with the hospital of H.M.'s 17th foot.

Assist.surg. Dempster, from the General Hospital, is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of H.M.'s regt. proceeding to the Upper Stations.

19. Apoth. Grose, to join and do duty with the detachment of King's troops proceeding to the Upper Stations, and on his services with the detachment being dispensed with, to continue his route to Agra, and relieve Apoth. Parke from the duties of the hospital of the 1st bat. of art., who, when relieved, will join the hospital of the 3d bat. at Dum Dum.

Assist. Apoth. M. Anning is posted to the hospital of H.M.'s 17th foot, but will join and do duty in the hospital of the 2d bat. of art. at Dum Dum until the arrival of Apoth. Parke.

23. Assist.surg. J. Turner is appointed to the medical charge of the infantry levy at Benares, in the room of Assist.surg. Cooper, removed to a civil station.

Assist.surg. Woolly is removed from the 1st bat. 17th reg. N.I. to the 2d bat. 6th reg. N.I.; and Assist.surg. Renny from the latter to the former corps.

FURLOUGHS.

Dec. 12. Capt. Morton, of engineers, for four months, to visit the Presidency.

Lieut.col. Lumley, Commandant of Asseerghur, for four months to be absent from his garrison, on medical certificate.

Brev.capt. Trist, 2d bat. 5th reg., for three months, to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to an application to proceed to Europe.

13. Lieut. J. W. Ingram, 1st bat. 3d reg. from 15th Dec. to 9th Feb. 1821, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to an application to proceed to Europe.

16. Capt. Cowslade, 2d bat. 22d regt., for two months, to the Presidency on medical certificate, preparatory to an application to proceed to Europe.

18. Brig.maj. Pester, for two months, to visit the Presidency on medical certificate.

Brev.capt. and Adj. J. Graham, Hill Rangers, for two months, to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, November 3.

King v. Ramchund Takore.—The father of the prisoner (an old decrepid man) stated that his son, who lived with him, had

been for the last ten years since his marriage in a state of lunacy; that he was worse at some times than others, when he used to be bound with cords, hands and feet. He would run naked into the streets, and destroy his victuals, or injure the passengers. After a month ago he had gone to some relations, at a little distance, and beat them, of which they sent word. His father sent for him, and requested the keeper of the Santipoor Tannah to put irons on him, which the Tannadar refused, saying he had no authority to do so without an order from the police. He was, however, bound with cords, and put in a room to sleep with his wife and child, of whom, the latter, he was extremely fond. During the night his father heard the noise of some one beating the ground with a brass vessel. He called out to his son, "you madman, what are you about?" The prisoner replied, "I have killed my wife and son, and will kill you." His father rose, and quickly calling another of his sons, told him to fetch people from the Tannah, which he immediately did. The prisoner was then secured, when his father saw the dead body of the child; that of the female had been taken away. His father believed that, his wife having unbound the prisoner, he in an insane fit killed her and his young son with a brass vessel. Several persons testified to his constant derangement of mind.

The unfortunate man, in a careless, half-laughing mood, told the judges he had lost his wife and child, and if they wanted to know how he would tell them, but they must not believe the story of that foolish old fellow (his father). In this strain he told the story of his father's having received a vast quantity of brass pots from the Rajah, that they were piled up in a room where his wife and child were sleeping with him, that during the night some rats, pursued by two cats, running among these vessels, they fell down, when one striking his wife, and afterwards his son, killed them both. During the recital of this tale, and indeed the whole of the trial, the behaviour of the prisoner was of the wildest cast. We deeply regret it should fall to our lot to state, and are convinced it will grieve our readers to learn, that his pitiable demeanour, wild catches and jabbering nonsense were greeted by many of the spectators with laughter. It is our duty, and we must lift up our humble voice, to reprehend such unfeeling conduct.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, being at the time of unsound mind.—Hurt.

SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Third Annual General Meeting.

On Wednesday, the 11th Oct., was held the Third Annual Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of this Institution,

and which was better attended than the short notice and season of the year (both the Mohurram and the Dusuhra) could have promised. The delay in submitting the report this year, was owing, in a great measure, to the unexpected increase of duties falling on the corresponding secretary from the absence of his colleague (the recording secretary), Capt. Irvine.

The meeting was opened by Sir E. H. East calling the President to the Chair, upon which

W. B. Bayley, Esq. read the report of the Committee's proceedings during the past year (1819-20) since the last annual meeting, held on the 25th September 1819.

The Hon. J. Adam then rose, and moved "That this meeting do adopt the report which has been now read, and that the same be printed under the direction of the Committee."

The Hon. Sir E. Hyde East, Chief Justice, seconded the motion, and seized the occasion to express, with much feeling, his high admiration of the results of the past year's proceedings, and the visible good arising from them, for which he could not refrain from expressing his thankfulness to God. He observed (in substance), that when he first arrived in the country, any attempt or wish to improve the moral and intellectual state of the people was confined to whispers; the natives were said to view all such endeavours with jealousy; and the members and officers of Government collectively were afraid to come forward in the cause. But, during the short period which has since elapsed, how striking was the progress of events towards the attainment of this end, and the accession of fresh advocates in the cause at home and abroad!

Time was, when it had been said that, were the domination of Britain to be removed, no traces of blessings or benefits conferred would be perceived to result from the mighty conquests which her arms had achieved; but in the operations even of the School Book Society could be perceived the rudiments of a degree of excellence in intellectual and moral attainment, which (with the co-operation of other means) promised to rival the attainments of the west. But in place of whispers of good wishes for the improvement of the natives had succeeded actual endeavours for this object, and encouraged, too, by themselves. On the first steps taken to this end, he was himself a witness to the contradic-

* Alluding to the recent formation of School Book Societies at the other two Presidencies, and the friends to the cause of the Society who were arising in England, where its agents (Mr. Harrington, &c.) are engaging the interests of some of the most excellent and respectable public characters.

tion given by the natives to the erroneous fears entertained on this subject. When the meeting for the establishment of the Hindoo College took place at his (Sir Edward East's) house, some Pundits observed to the Chief Justice, "We have been, Sir, in our day a learned nation, and there are still a few learned men among us; but science has been overwhelmed with a rapid succession of barbaric governors, and the light of learning nearly extinguished: now, however, we trust that its embers are reviving, and that we shall become, generally, a learned people." From this period the natives shewed a greater anxiety to receive that degree of knowledge and information, which even then some European gentlemen of high character and rank sincerely thought could not be safely indulged; but within twelve months these gentlemen were convinced in their minds of the groundlessness of such fears, and confessed their erroneous sentiments with the candour which ever accompanies an honourable mind, and had since come forward to give the cause their personal aid and encouragement. To revert, then, to the pleasing spectacle exhibited this day: here might we see a society, most of whose managers and official members stood more or less intimately connected with Government, supported by a numerous and most respectable body of members throughout the settlement, and backed with the approbation and concurrent endeavours of the first characters at the other Presidencies, in support of its general objects. Even the natives of the country, under every discouragement arising from the state of mind natural to their present circumstances, have readily come forward to aid the moral and mental improvements of their own countrymen; and thus, during the short period of three years since its establishment, this Society has shot up till it has become a tree, whose wide-spreading branches give promise of abundant fruit; an institution, conducing in a very material degree to the improvement and efficiency of all others, having the welfare and best interests of the whole people at heart, while it was disconnected with any one party or name. It was indeed the great glory of a Government to forward such plans and objects. Contrasting, then, the silent whispers of the few who first manifested their disposition to promote the mental and moral improvement of the natives, with the concurrent feelings avowed and manifested from the highest to the lowest ranks towards this end, it was an event, he confessed, of so unlooked-for and surprising a nature; as satisfied him that the Institution was thus prospering, because it was favoured with the blessing of the Almighty.

These observations were received by the

Meeting with the marked satisfaction to which they were entitled. It was then moved by C. Lushington, Esq.,

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, Members, and officers of the Committee, for their services during the past year."

Holt Mackenzie, Esq. rose to second the motion, which he felt assured would obtain the full concurrence of the whole Meeting.

This called forth a brief acknowledgment by the President, in the name of himself and associates, of the kind testimony evinced in approbation of their labours. It was their gratification to feel and perceive, that their endeavours to excite an interest in behalf of the Society's objects in the minds of the natives had succeeded to an unexpected degree, and this he attributed in a great measure to the strict adherence which the Society had shewn, and he trusted ever would shew, to the fundamental rules of the Institution, which prohibited the Society from pursuing any measures which should prove an invasion of the religious tenets of the natives. Here, said the Chairman, it would not be out of place to mention, as expressive of the reputation gaining by the Society in India, that his Majesty the King of Oude had just communicated, through the Resident at Lucknow, his donation of 1,000 rupees in aid of the School-Book Society's objects. Nor was it to be forgotten how much of the Society's vigorous exertions had depended on the large contribution of native talents, time, and expense, in aid of its objects; he should therefore feel it his duty, though perhaps not the regular course for the President of the Committee on such an occasion, to bring to the notice of the Meeting, for the encouragement of their native fellow-labourers, the valuable services which had been rendered by the natives, members of the Committee, and especially their Hindoo Native Secretary: he should therefore propose,

That the thanks of this Meeting be cordially given to the Native Members and officers of the Society, and more especially to Baboo Tarinee Churn Mitre, for his constant labours on the Society's account; which motion was generally seconded, and the Baboo expressed his thankfulness for the approbation thus manifested.

J. W. Sherer, Esq. then moved that "the Committee of the past year be requested to continue in their respective offices for the ensuing year."

J. P. Larkins, Esq. seconded the motion, and expressed his cordial approbation as due to the zealous and unvaried exertions of the Committee; and in doing so, while he felt it would be invidious to particularize exertions, where all evinced so much zeal, and the value of whose labours differed only in the proportion of the re-

spective opportunities and abilities of each, he deemed it right to express in more marked terms the high admiration claimed by the uniform and energetic manner in which the President of the Society had laboured for its advancement, in a degree which had justly entitled him to the appellation of the foster-father of the Institution. Mr. Larkins then proceeded to dwell on the benefits which might be expected from the Society's exertions; though they might not be immediately discernible to the extent some might be sanguine to expect. Among other things, he declared that he had just been made acquainted with the voluntary act of several respectable natives, whereby they had recorded their decided disapprobation of some very immoral works, which had recently issued from presses entirely under native controul, the injurious tendency of which was surely too obvious to dwell upon.* These natives, he added, it should be remembered, were our fellow subjects, enjoying the same mild government, and justly entitled to all the benefits we had it in our power to convey to them. He would not, therefore, expatiate on all the advantages to be derived or expected from such an institution; and it might be that they would only unfold themselves when the present labourers in this important field should have left this scene of their exertions; but none, he thought, could reasonably deny that the next generation would witness the splendid results of these exertions for the welfare of the people of the country.

Mr. Bayley returned thanks for the notice thus taken of his share in the management of the Society's affairs; but would only add, that Mr. Larkins had put his labours and those of the other mem-

* This was an allusion to a document drawn up by Gour Mohun Pundit, and signed by several respectable Brahmins and Kaysths, expressive of their want of the means of instruction previous to the introduction of the press by the Europeans; noticing their disapprobation of "certain inflammatory works, as the Rotimunjoree, Bidya Soondor, or Onco-doh Mongol, and the Camsastro, not to mention many others, calculated (to use their own words) to shake the minds of the youth, and put them upon bad ways," and concluding with their satisfaction in the amusing and instructive works published by the Calcutta School Book Society. This document (which has originated solely among the natives concerned, who are of no particular *dul* or party) will be found inserted in a memorandum in the appendix to the Third Report (now printing) by the (Actg. Rec.) Secretary, relative to the number and nature of the works which issued from native presses, entirely originating among the natives themselves.

bers of the Committee in the most proper view, when he observed that discrimination was uncalled for where ability and not willingness to promote the Society's objects constituted the only real difference in their respective exertions. The motion was most cordially received.

The Chairman next proposed, in consequence of the departure of W. E. Rees, Esq., late Vice-President of the Committee, from the settlement,

"That Henry Shakespear, Esq. be appointed a Vice-President in the room of Mr. Rees," and the motion was seconded by Mr. Lushington accordingly.

It was also stated by the Chairman that three other places in the Committee might be filled up (vacated by the absence of Mr. M'Naghten and changes among the official members), upon which the President proposed, and Mr. Sherer seconded,

That Capt. Beatson, D. M'Farlane, Esq., and the Rev. Deocar Schmid, be appointed Members of the Committee, to supply vacancies among the European members.

Tarinee Churn Mitr then moved, and E. S. Montagu, Esq. seconded,

That Ram Juyu Turcalancaru, Pundit (in the room of his late father Mirtyoonyu Bidyaluncar), and Baboo Oomanundun Thacoar (*alias* Nundoo Lal) be nominated to supply vacancies among the Hindoo Members of the Committee.

Lieutenant Bryce then moved that Moolvee Curum Hossyn be again nominated a Member of the Moosulman part of the Committee, his situation having been formerly vacated on account of his being obliged to leave Calcutta.

Kazee Ubdool Humeed (the Kazee of the city) rose and spoke in favour of the motion, grounding his recommendation of his friend upon his respectable talents, and the situation he held in the College of Fort William.

The President then read a letter of a late date from Sir T. Stamford Raffles, expressive of his readiness to communicate with the Society on subjects any way conducive to its interests, and requesting a set of the Society's publications.

The Meeting afterwards broke up; but we cannot quit the subject without quoting the concluding remarks of the Report of the past year's proceedings.

"Your Committee are sensible that, in submitting this detail of their proceedings, they have been handling a subject which must be necessarily divested of interest, in the estimation of those whom nothing can please which is not recommended by the charms of novelty, or the elegancies of composition. It will be recollected, however, that the nature of their undertaking has been at once so multifarious and so complicated, that it was not possible to describe what has been done without an enu-

meration of particulars; and that when these particulars embrace primers, vocabularies and grammars, books for spelling, reading and writing, with the first principles of geography, philosophy, and science in general, the descriptions of these works must appear dry to all whose feelings are not somewhat called forth by an actual participation in the labour. And surely, in proportion as the grand object of this Society is viewed in connection with the actual state of the people, every reflecting mind will be convinced that no solid benefits can be conferred upon them without a patient prosecution of labours *apparently trifling*.

In this, the third year of its existence, as in the two former, the Society has been laying the foundation, by furnishing materials for the assistance of the master and scholar; and for years to come it will be laying the foundation still; it is by such reiterated labours they look forward to the gradual accomplishment of their wishes. He who expects speedy results of a very prominent and extensive nature, must strangely lose sight of the deplorable want of moral and intellectual cultivation which surrounds him. Even if the labours of the Society, in this almost neglected waste, were confined to one single language, their progress must of necessity be slow. But where the rudiments of many languages are to be provided, and the elements of science are also to be conveyed in many languages, and where the same elementary tracts are to be presented in different characters and dialects, it ought not to create surprise that the operations of the Society should appear for a considerable period to be detained, as it were, at the threshold of knowledge. In this laborious, patient, humble walk, it is their duty and honour to tread. They consider this, and must consider it, as their legitimate and appropriate province. In every apparent deviation from this point, they have been indirectly and substantially advancing towards it. When, for instance, the funds entrusted to your Committee have been appropriated to the purchase and distribution of works in the higher departments of literature, they have judged, not only that education would be promoted by the supplying of colleges and seminaries of learning with the means of instruction, but also that the attention of the more learned and respectable part of the native population might be thereby attracted to the Society, and engaged in its support. Yet, whilst they rejoice in the collateral good arising out of such an occasional application of their funds, still, your Committee must repeat it, the more direct and immediate business of the Society will be to encourage every effort, however humble, by which the acquisition of knowledge may be facilitated; to prepare and publish plain introductory works, in a style adapted,

as far as possible, to the weakest comprehension, and to proceed with the humble labours of the school, in sending forth primers, grammars, vocabularies and fables, as long as the schools of India shall require them.

If there be any justice in these observations, it were too soon to inquire, what has been the result of the Society's labours during the three years which have elapsed? If by such a question any prominent and very visible results are meant, the question is premature; for such immediate effects are precluded by the nature of the case. The true and satisfactory reply to such an inquiry must be this: that it may be seen in the thousands of elementary works now in circulation amongst the people, in the increased number and improved discipline of the native schools, in the proficiency of the scholars, in the manifestly growing attention to education, in the increasing thirst for knowledge, and love of reading, and spirit of inquiry, which continually fall under the observations of those whose avocations and pursuits enable them to view closely what is passing amongst us. The effects produced by the Society may also, in some instances, be seen in the growing interest felt by the more learned natives in the diffusion of knowledge, and in the extended co-operation of our fellow-countrymen in the same cause.

Your Committee cannot but consider the recent School Book establishments of Madras and Bombay as highly useful and important auxiliaries. Whilst this Society extends its solicitude over the districts with which it is more immediately connected, the two sister associations will advantageously direct their own means and energies with a respective reference to their local exigencies. Thus the three Presidencies are combined in a triple confederacy for the dissemination of useful knowledge in this interesting country! Your Committee strongly recommend the cultivation of a close and regular correspondence with the new Societies. By the interchange of thought, and mutual communication of labour, not only are new lights obtained, but operations are conducted with comprehensive wisdom and effect. But the advantages of such a co-operation having been already adverted to, your Committee will conclude their report with expressing their fervent hope that the concerted measures of the three Societies may be progressively beneficial, and with accelerated effect may advance towards the important object of ameliorating the character and condition of the native population of India.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct. 19.*

MISSION COLLEGE.

The preparations for commencing the Mission College having been completed, as we announced in our paper of last

Thursday, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta repaired, at an early hour on Friday morning, the 15th inst., to the College ground near the botanic garden, where he was honoured with the company of the Hon. J. Stuart, the Hon. J. Adam, Major-General Hardwicke, Mr. and Mrs. Udny, and a numerous and highly respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen, including the Archdeacon and Clergy, collected to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone. When the company were sufficiently assembled, the Bishop delivered, first,

A prayer for a blessing on the work then to be taken in hand, and for divine guidance and support to the professors, the students, the missionaries, and all who may in any way be connected with the institution; that they may severally be enabled to discharge their allotted duties, and especially be preserved from all heresies, and divisions, and party views: an adherence to primitive truth and apostolical order, joined to holiness of life and unwearied labours of love, being the best evidence that God is with them, and the surest pledge of His blessing.

Next, a thanksgiving for the Christian zeal displayed in the present age; more especially for the labours of the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; for his Majesty's most gracious letter, authorizing them to collect the contributions of the charitable throughout England; for the munificent aid received from other religious societies and public bodies; for the liberality of the Supreme Government of India, and for every manifestation of good-will to the work; praying that the same may be continued, and that the Almighty may raise up to the institution a long succession of benefactors, whose memory shall be blessed for ever.

Then, a prayer for the church of England, in whose Christian zeal the institution has originated; and therein for his most gracious Majesty King George, and all the Royal Family; for all orders of the Clergy, and for the congregations committed to their charge; for the Hon. the East India Company; for the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, and the Members of Council; for the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the Magistracy and the people; that all of these may endeavour to advance the happiness of the natives of this country, and that no habitual deviations from evangelical holiness, in those who profess the faith of Christ, may do dishonour to their holy calling; for all who may be called and sent to preach to the heathen; and finally, for the persons then assembled, that a participation in such works of charity might tend to engage them more deeply and surely in the service of God. This part of the de-

votions was concluded with the Lord's Prayer.

The following inscription, engraved upon a brass plate, was then read by the Rev. John Hawtayne, the Bishop's chaplain:

Individuæ. et. benedictæ. Trinitati. gloria.
Collegii. missionarii.

Societatis. de. propagando. apudexteros.
Evangelio.

Episcopalis. autem. nuncupandi.

Primum. lapidem. posuit.

Thomas. Fanslaw. Episcopus. Calcuttensis.
Precibus. adjuvante. Archidiacono. cate-
roque. clero.

Respondente. et. favente. coronadiæ. xv.
Decembris.

Anno. salutis. MDCCCXX.

Britanniarum. Regis. Georgii. IV. primo
Princeps. ille. augustissimus.

Quum. regentis. munere. fungeretur.

Literas. Societati. assigne. concessit.

Quibus. piorum. elemosynas.

Per. Angliam. universam. petere. L.I. ceret.

Hos. in. usus. erogandas.

In. eosdem. vir. nobilissimus.

Franciscus. Marchio. de. Hastings.

Rebus. indicis. feliciter. præpositus.

Agri. sexaginta. bigas. Bengalenses.

Ad. ripam. Gangetis. prope. Calcuttam.

Chartulis. assignavit.

Societas. vero. de. promovenda.

Doctrina. Christiana.

Particeps. consilii. facta.

Grandem. est. largita. pecuniam.

Illa. itidem. missionaria.

Cui. nomen. ab. ecclesia. ductum.

Ne. tali. tantoque. deesset. incepto.

Par. munus. ultro. detulit.

Christi. non. sine. numine.

Læta. hæc. Fuisse. primordia

Credant. agnoscant. posteri.

Amen.

The plate was then deposited and the stone was laid by the Bishop, assisted by Mr. Jones, the architect, the Bishop pronouncing:

"In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God blessed for ever: I lay this the foundation stone of the Episcopal Mission College of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be commonly called and known as Bishop's College near Calcutta."

His Lordship then proceeded: "O Father Almighty, through whose aid we have now commenced this work of charity, we bless Thee that we have lived to this day: O prosper the work to its conclusion: and grant that so many of us as thy Providence may preserve to witness its solemn dedication, may join together in heart and in spirit in praising thy name, and in adoring thy mercy, and in supplicating thy favour to this house evermore, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Assembly were then dismissed with the Bishop's blessing.

His Lordship and Mrs. Middleton now led the way to breakfast, which was very handsomely and well served up, in a neat bungalow erected for the purpose, and in an adjoining tent, where about forty persons sate down. The plans of the College were exhibited, and were much admired, as was also an elegant drawing executed and liberally presented by G. Chinnery, Esq. The College, we learn, will consist of three piles of building in the plain gothic style, disposed to a quadrangular form, the fourth side being open to the river. The principal pile will comprise a chapel to the east, divided by a tower from the hall and library on the west; and the wings, or side buildings, will form dwellings for the professors, with lecture-rooms and dormitories for the students; the whole being calculated to combine comfort and convenience with an elegant simplicity. After breakfast the company proceeded to view the ground, which is now in great measure cleared; and it was impossible not to feel that a happier spot could not have been selected, with respect to its convenience, its retirement, or the beauty of its situation. We have, indeed, never witnessed an occasion in which so benignant and heartfelt a satisfaction appeared; the effect of the whole was truly Christian; and confiding, as we do, no less in the prudence and discretion than in the zeal with which this important institution will be conducted, we trust those who were present will look back to that day with a feeling far more soothing and consolatory than any, which the recollection of enjoyments merely sensual can be expected to afford, when they are fading away for ever.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec. 21.*

SAUGOR ISLAND SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Saugor Island Society was held at Calcutta, on the 1st of Sept., at which were present: H. T. Prinsep, J. Young, R. Hunter, H. Mathew, L. A. Davidson, J. Calder, C. Trower, J. Kyd, R. Kyd, R. Robertson, J. Palmer, and R. McClintock, Esqs.; Major Rainey, Capt. Eaton; Baboo Camdullol Day, and Russomoy Dutt. On the motion of Mr. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Trower, J. Young, Esq. was called to the chair.

The annual report of the Committee of Management was read, from which it appears:

"That the clearance has extended nearly to four square miles, the expense of which was 29,759 rupees; and the expenditure, to the 1st Sept., had been 41,043 rupees upon the station of light-house point only, besides R. 12,776. 5. 8 on the purchase of a cutter, two elephants, tools, &c.

"That an accident occurred to the tank and bund in September last, and the superintendent, Dr. Dunlop, on proceeding to examine and repair them, having been taken ill, Mr. Plumet was ordered to succeed; both himself, however, and Mr. Saubolle, the surgeon, were seized with illness, and Mr. Maclean appointed to take charge, by whose exertions order was restored; and, on Mr. Plumet's recovery, Mr. Maclean was appointed to effect a second lodgment at the northern extremity of the island, as being better calculated than the space of Light-house Point, and the station of Mud Point was cleared by the 1st of January, and Mr. Maclean fixed in charge, on a salary of 300 rupees.

"That Commodore Hayes having proposed the clearing of Cox Island, the Committee closed with his offer, in the hope that its local advantages would point it out to Government as the fittest spot for a marine depot to the new anchorage, and by February the station was established under the gratuitous services of Mr. Andrews, the road-master, who has since been in the employ of the Society on a salary of 250 rupees per month.

"In the month of November, when the Committee feared the climate would prevent the extension of the system of European superintendence, Ran Joy Kur, a native, entered into a contract to clear 1,000 begahs, at the rate of eight rupees six annas for every begah cleared fit for cultivation, and pointed out to him the creek close by the new anchorage, where a fourth lodgment was effected in February; Ran Joy Kur, however, disappointed the Committee, having failed in his agreement.

"That a fifth station has been established at the confluence of the two creeks called Bhogava Khalee and Bhamun Khalee, where 25 families of Mugs have been settled. Independently of the five settlements, Mr. Plumet's efforts were employed in bunding and preparing for cultivation what was cleared in the neighbourhood of Light-house Point, and to finish the road opened to the tank and temple of Kopal Deo, so as to afford greater security to pilgrims who may resort to that place, which has been effected so that six stations may be said to be established. Three others have been established by individuals.

"The Committee had to encounter the difficulty of the want of water, which was brought either from Kedgeree or from Rajajyhoolla, but they expect after a time to be either supplied with this article by digging tanks, not of sufficient depth to fill from the water boozing from below, but merely to act as reservoirs to catch the rain that falls during the season.

"The station of Light-house Point, though better supplied with water than the other

stations, is represented as peculiarly unhealthy to Europeans, who we advised to make but occasional visits of supervision, and to sleep on board in their boats. The natives are much more sparingly attacked by fever, but they have been twice attacked by the cholera morbus. Two accidents only occurred at the Society's stations from tigers.

"The terms of the grant of the Gunga Saugor to Mr. Palmer were, that the land be free of rent for 20 years, under an engagement that a quarter should be cleared after five years, and the fourth after 10, three-fourths after 15, and the whole by the close of the terms. The entire land was then to be resigned to the Society in a state fit for cultivation, with the exception that Mr. Palmer was to continue in possession of so much as may be allotted to the shares he had in the general concern.

"Grants were made to Mr. Calder, Lieut. C. Paton and Rampersaud Bonnarjee. The space to the southward of Mud Point, between Committee Creek and Bhalmain Khalee, having been made over to them, the Committee resolved that all future grants should be made for periods expiring on the same date with that made to Mr. Palmer, viz. 1st October 1839. The terms to them were altered so far as to allow the grantees to have an option of continuing in possession of the whole lands of the grant after the date for its expiration, in case of the Society not being then prepared to make a partition. In this event, however, the grantees were to be subject to a rent of one rupee per begah, for all the land in cultivation so retained. A further stipulation has also been introduced, which is that building-land shall not at the partition be charged with a higher rate of rent than may be generally introduced on the rates paid by ryots or cultivators, for the land occupied by their habitations.

"In addition to the above alienation, Messrs. Richard Hunter, Kyds, and Co. applied and obtained a grant for the land lying between Channel Creek, the Urhae Bank, and Bhugwa Khalee; also more recently for a strip of land on the western side of the island, from Dog's Creek northwards to the southern boundary of Messrs. Calder and Co.'s grant.

"There were two opinions in the Committee in regard to the policy of extending this system of alienation. An objection was urged, which was founded upon a desire to ascertain, first, how far it is possible to make the undertaking more profitable than it has hitherto proved, by combining with the clearance of the jungle a contract for the manufacture of salt, for which the island is peculiarly fitted. The argument for extending the alienations was founded on the limited capital of the Society, comparatively with the extent of

the island, which it was urged would render it indispensable to look to extraneous assistance for its clearance, whether the Committee's plan succeeded or not in making it profitable to clear. The Committee will abide by any resolution that the proprietors at large may come to on this important point.

"The Committee have obtained from Government an experimental contract to provide salt at 70 rupees per 100 maunds, deliverable at the Sulkea Golas. They were very anxious to ascertain how far this would prove advantageous before the close of the past dry season, but they only obtained the sanction of Government to their proposal on the 21st of April, and the monsoon had then set in with so much violence as to frustrate the experiment, by occasioning the breaking up of the station of Dog's Creek, where it was designed to have commenced it immediately the dry season returned.

"In the course of the past year there was a sum of 29,949 rupees spent in improving the situation of Light-house Point, and clearing the ground about the temple; the greater part of the amount was in bunding and preparing about 1,200 begahs of what had been previously cleared. There is only a space of about 200 begahs with a cross now upon it, but a considerably larger space is proposed to receive the seed; and had there been a sufficiency of ploughs and bullocks, the whole 1,200 begahs might have been in the same state, for the bunds are all complete. The great abundance forms a great annoyance.

"The Committee do not think the Society, as constituted, can derive any agricultural profit; their object in preparing the land is with a view to induce others of the cultivating classes to settle, by shewing the capability of the soil.

"The employment that will be given to numbers, in the construction of the light-house by Government, is likely to prove beneficial. The Committee are obliged to say the station of Light-house Point is not likely to afford any adequate return for the heavy expenditure incurred, amounting to 71,000 rupees.

"The lodgment at Dog's Creek has not cost more than 2,357 rupees, because this is all the Committee have yet passed in deduction from the amount advanced to Ram Joy; the remainder of the advance, however, amounting to 5,168 rupees, will not be entirely recovered from him, consequently, in estimating the expense of the station, this balance must not be lost sight of.

"The station at Cox's Island has already cost 12,000 rupees.

"The advance to the Mugs has amounted to no more than 2,023 rupees; at the same time, that establishment involves little or no monthly charge, the advance being to be worked off as a debt due to the Society.

"As soon as the season shall allow, they purpose to recommence operations with the advantage of the experience they have acquired, and they hope with better prospects. Having obtained the leave of Government to manufacture salt on any part of the island (in fulfilment of the contract on which they have entered to furnish this article at Sulkea for 70 rupees per 100 maunds) they intend to make the cutting of the jungle go hand in hand with the manufacture, so that the latter shall create a constant demand for the fuel afforded by the prosecution of the objects of the Society. At present the wood is an incumbrance on the land, which notwithstanding the high price of firewood in the Calcutta bazar, is not worth the while of the Society or of individuals to remove; our superintendents have, indeed, for the most part, been obliged to burn it on the ground for want of any means of turning it to account. The salt contract, however, will afford the means in future, while, from the manner in which this will be conducted, the charge of carrying it on will consist only of the price of a few earthenware vessels, in addition to the labour of coolies; consequently, if it be found not advantageous to employ the working men in this manner, that is, if the produce of their labour in salt be not found to exceed the wages at which they are hired, the whole can be discontinued before 50 rupees have been expended. The Committee, however, hope, on the contrary, that a profit will be yielded by the contract, nearly sufficient to counter-balance the charge of each establishment in future; and if this point can but be established, the clearance of the island, with all the advantages anticipated in the formation of the Society, may be considered to be assured to us.

"The land that may be cleared in furnishing fuel, will remain to be cultivated in any manner that may be found most advantageous, nor will the Society's having concern in the contract to furnish salt, interfere in the least with the cultivation, as the earth which yields the brine for the manufacture must necessarily be scraped from spots incapable of agriculture, and which could not be otherwise turned to account in any way."

After the report had been read, some resolutions were put and carried. Among these are;

"That this Meeting approves of the proceedings of the Committee of Management during the past year, as explained in the report above recorded; and conceives it to be desirable that the report should be transmitted to the Government Gazette, with a request that it may be printed for general information.

"With reference to that part of the report which states that the following original

subscribers have omitted to make good the whole of their instalments, viz.

Due by Oomachurn Bonnerjee for			
2d and 3d instalments, on 1 share	S. Rs.	666	10 8
" Mr. T. Stephens, 3d			
ditto, on 2 shares	666	10 8	
" Sumbhu Chunder Sein,			
2d and 3d ditto, on 1 share ..	666	10 8	
Sicra Rupees			
	2,000	0 0	

"That the shares held in the names of the foregoing persons being forfeited to the Society, under the 4th resolution of the General Meeting of the 24th November 1818, which has been incorporated in the Deed of Association, the same be sold by public auction for the benefit of the Society, unless within one month from this date, the arrears and interest due thereupon be paid up, the Committee of Management are hereby instructed to intimate the same without delay to the parties.

"That the grants of land made by the Committee of Management during the last year to Messrs. J. Calder, C. Paton, and Baboo Rampersaud Bonnerjee, and to Messrs. R. Hunter, J. MacWhirter, J. Kyd, R. Kyd, J. Young, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, G. Ballard, N. Alexander, T. Jackson, and J. F. Sandys, also the additional grant made to J. Palmer and Co., be approved and confirmed.

"That the following gentleman be elected Members of the Committee of Management, in the room of Messrs. McClinton, Davidson, Barretto, and Baboo Ramduloll Day, who go out by rotation:—H. Sargent, Esq., J. Kyd, Esq., Capt. C. Paton, and Baboo Russomoy Dutt.

"That Richard Hunter, Esq. be chosen a Member of the Committee of Management, in the room of Commodore J. Hayes, who has been disqualified by the sale of his shares in the Society.

"The following gentlemen will therefore constitute the Committee of Management for the ensuing year:—H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Chairman; C. Trower, J. Palmer, J. Young, R. Robertson, R. Kyd, H. Sargent, Capt. C. Patou, J. Kyd, and R. Hunter, Esqrs.; Hurrymohun Tagore, Radhakant Deb, and Russomoy Dutt.

"That the thanks of this Meeting be conveyed to James Young, Esq., for his conduct in the chair."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Oct. 26.

MOORSHEBARAD.

A letter from our correspondent at this station, dated Dec. 3, 1820, contains the following information:

"The city has been extremely unhealthy, and again visited by that dreadful scourge the cholera, which has now happily subsided, though fevers still continue very pre-

valent, and the natives in general state the season to have been unusually sickly.

"On the 2d ult. the right wing of the 2d bat. 18th N.I. marched from Berhampore, under the command of Maj. Collyer, the left remaining until relieved by a bat. of the 10th N.I.

"On the evening of the 30th the most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, accompanied by Messrs. Chastenay and Prinsep, and Capt. Macan, arrived at the house of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., Agent of the Gov. general, and were joined at dinner by the principal civil and military gentlemen who were assembled to receive them. On the following morning his Lordship received the visit of his Highness the Nazim of Bengal, and gave audience to the civil and military gentlemen of the station. The grenadier company, band, and colours of H.M. 59th foot, and detachment of the body guard, were on duty on the occasion. After breakfast, on the morning of Saturday the 2d inst., his Lordship left Mr. Rickett's house for his camp at Baumauneah, returning the visit of the Nazim as he passed his Highness's house at Chumfootpookah, leaving dawks laid for his Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood, who is daily expected.

"On the 1st of the bat. of the 10th N.I. for the relief of Berhampore reached that station, and the left wing of the 2d bat. 18th, under the command of Capt. Shaw, marched on the morning of the 3d.

"P.S. I have several times observed an error in the press, styling the Nazim of Bengal Nizam; the proper title is Nazim, which originated in the Soubah being, in the time of the Emperors of Hindostan, chief of the Nezamat Adawlut for the three Soubadaries of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The last person who exercised this judicial office under the British Government was Mahomed Rera Khan, the father of the late Delaver Jung, and, a short time previous to his demise, the Nizamut Adawlut was removed to Calcutta by Lord Cornwallis."—*Cal. Jour.*

FURRUCKABAD.

Letters from the camp of his Excellency the Gov. General, dated at Furruckabad, Dec. 8th, mention the arrival of the Adm. Sir Henry Blackwood, and his party, at head-quarters, on the evening of the 6th.

It will be remembered that Sir Henry left Calcutta on Saturday the 2d inst., accompanied by one of the aids-de-camp of the Gov. General. The party slept at Hooghley on the Saturday night, and experienced every kind attention from the Collector of Government Customs at that station.

Leaving Hooghley rather late on Sunday morning, they did not reach Kishnagur, their next halting place, until ten at night. Dinner had been prepared for the

party by the Judge and Magistrate of the district, and every accommodation afforded them.

On the following day (Monday) they left Kishnagur at an early hour, and reached Cossimbazar in the afternoon, where they were entertained in a splendid and sumptuous manner by the Commercial Resident at that place, the officers of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, and the Heads of Department in Civil Service having been invited to meet the Admiral.

They remained at Kishnagur on the following day, to accept an invitation of the Nazim, who had collected a party of about 150 persons, composed of the ladies and officers of the cantonment, with all the members of the Civil Service at the station, and had provided a suitable entertainment, which was closed by nautches, fire-works, &c., and appeared to give great pleasure to all who participated in the Nazim's hospitality.

An Aid-de-camp of his Excellency the Governor-General met the party at Cossimbazar, from whence they moved early on the morning of Wednesday the 6th, and reached the Camp at Head Quarters, which was then at Sooty. On the evening of the same day his Excellency the Admiral, with all his party, met a reception from the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings characterized by that true nobility of kind-heartedness and warm hospitality, which adds so much to the lustre of public station, and throws the sweetest charm over private life.

On Thursday the 7th, the Camp moved from Sooty to Dinapore, and on the following morning, the 8th, from thence to Furruckabad. On the next day, Saturday the 9th, they were to move to Oude-nullah, where a halt would be made for several days, as there is excellent sporting ground near that neighbourhood.

All the distinguished personages of the party were in excellent health and spirits; and though the mornings were excessively cold, it was counterbalanced by so many pleasures in the pure air, breathed at a distance from the noise and cares of a busy metropolis, that every individual derived pleasure from the excursion.—*Cal. Jour.*

EARTHQUAKE.

The following has been transmitted to us by an esteemed and intelligent correspondent, on whose accuracy we can rely. It is dated Noakholly, Bulloah, Jan. 1:

"Last night we were visited by an earthquake, which the natives, and persons who have been resident in India for many years, declare to have been the most severe they ever experienced. The first shock was felt at about 26 minutes past nine p.m., and the violence of it might continue for the space of half a minute, after which

there was a moderately quick undulating motion, which lasted about two minutes: this was followed by a second shock, more violent and of longer duration than the first. I think, it might have continued three quarters of a minute; that was succeeded by an agitation of the earth, and the same undulating motion, which appeared to me to go off in four or five minutes, but all the other members of the family, and the servants, affirm that it was perceptible for a much longer time.

"The violence of the earthquake, that is, from the commencement of the first shock until the conclusion of the second, occupied, I should suppose, a space of three minutes and a quarter, or three and a half. The shocks were preceded and accompanied by a noise resembling the roaring of winds, mingled with the rattling of a heavily laden cart over the stones of a rough pavement; the motion was so violent that a person would have found it very difficult to walk while the shocks continued.

"It appeared to me that the earthquake took a direction nearly north and south, because the pictures hanging by a single ring to a wall with a western aspect, were not shaken against it, but swayed to and fro along the wall, like the pendulum of a clock, swinging a full inch and a half from their perpendicular position. The motion of the pictures would also lead me to conjecture that the undulations were horizontal instead of vertical, although my own feelings induced me to suppose the contrary while they lasted.

"It was remarkable that, during the whole period of the visitation, the birds which were in cages flapped their wings violently, struck them against the wicker work, and appeared much agitated; those on the trees were likewise disturbed from their roosts, and exhibited much alarm, chirping quick, and flapping their wings with a rapid motion, as they do when endeavouring to retain their footing upon a waving branch or difficult resting place; this continued until the earthquake had passed away."

Letters have been received from Nellore, stating that the earthquake was felt there about half-past nine on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 31, 1820: there being two shocks, the first of which was a smart one, and the other lasting nearly a minute.—*London Paper*, June 9.

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

Agricultural Report and Statement of the Weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, for Nov. 1820.

The weather. From the 1st to the 30th of the month the atmosphere has been mostly clear and the weather pleasant, with northerly winds.

The grain crops of Augrur have ripened considerably from the beginning of the month, and the cutting of the crops have been nearly brought to a conclusion during the month.

The indigo plant which has been preserved by the planter for seed has nearly ripened during the month, and the produce is almost ready for gathering.

The waters of the Ganges and Bhagritty, from the 1st to the 30th of the month, have fallen daily, the total fall being about six feet nine inches. Notwithstanding the early fall of the rivers this year, the Bhagritty is by no means so low at the end of this month as it was at the same period last year. Boats of burden, pinnaces, budgerows, &c. proceeded up and down the river with ease: and by the present appearance of the Bhagritty at the end of the month (the navigation of which may be relied on as being navigable until the latter end of next month, December, for boats of middling burthen) it is recommended for passengers proceeding for the upper stations by the Bhagritty, after entering the great river above Sooty (the Ganges), to proceed by the stream, owing to the short passages to Rajmahl being stopped: i. e. not navigable. The rivers were falling at the end of the month, at an average of about one and a half inches per 24 hours.

The callaye and other seed crops have thriven as well as could be expected during the month. The earlier sowings of the former have been found ripe about the middle of the month; the cutting of it is now beginning to be general. Owing to the callaye crops being luxuriant this year, animal food may be looked upon half cheaper than that of these two years, should a tolerably mild winter occur for other crops; several oil crops have been also gathered during the month.

The indigo of Assin and Kartic, both, but that of the former sowings particularly, have been greatly accelerated in growth during the month; the plant also being good, and likely to bid defiance to the present cold season. But the latter sowings of Kartic excite apprehensions, as to their being likely to prove abortive, owing to the plant being small, and the nights having begun to get cold towards the end of the month.

The mulberry (toot) has had a promising appearance as to its growth during the month: a speculation profitable to the ryot for the supplying of silk-worms for manufactures.

The barley, wheat, grain, other pulse, and seed crops have been likewise accelerated in growth during the month; the plant being also thick, and the vegetation in general early. The cold season crops are about six weeks more forward than those of the two years past. The cold

Asiatic Journ.—No. 67.

season has been mild at the end of the month.—*Hurk.*

COLONEL DOYLE.

The friends of Col. Doyle intend to give a Dinner to that gallant officer at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, as a mark of esteem and respect on his approaching departure for Europe.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* Dec. 21.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 15. Ship Udney, Woodly, from Colombo.

18. Brig Minerva, Russell, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.

21. Ship Mary, Boyd, from London 20th June.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 2. In the Cantonment at Choke, near Malwan, the lady of R. T. Batra, Esq., Assist. surg. 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I., of a son.

21. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Adams, of a son.

25. At Futtyghur, the lady of Capt. W. Morton, of Engineers, of a son.

— At Delhi, the lady of Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, of a daughter.

Dec. 8. The lady of Capt. A. Glass, of the Country Service, of a son.

11. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. H. E. Gilbert Cooper, District Barrack-Master, 10th Division, of a son.

— The lady of Capt. Craig, of a daughter.

14. The lady of Benj. Turner, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a daughter.

15. The lady of C. T. Evans, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of W. O. Salmon, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 10. At Dacca, Lieutenant J. R. Troup, 2d bat. 18th regt. N.I., to Miss C. Georgiana Stopford, second daughter of Chas. Stopford, Esq., of Chiplinton Park, Oxfordshire.

11. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Wm. G. Smith, to Miss Eliz. Wise.

12. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Capt. H. B. Pridham, to Miss Ann Eliza Deverell.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. At Peeprah, in Tirhoot, A. Glegg, Esq.

17. At Nursingpoor, or Gurrawarrah, Alex. Dick Lindsay, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and First Assist. to the Commissioner on the Nurbudda.

Dec. 11. On the route between Cuttack and Nagpore, Lieut. S. G. Jones, of the 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I.

VOL. XII. N

MADRAS.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Notice is hereby given, that all British subjects, not in his Majesty's or the Hon. Company's Service, residing at or in the immediate vicinity of the Presidency, are required, within the period of fifteen days from this date, to deliver to the Superintendent of the Madras Police a report of their names, country, place of residence, occupation, and period of arrival, specifying also the place whence they may have last come, &c.

Published under the authority of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

W. ORMSBY, Supt. of Police.

Fort St. George, 9th Nov. 1820.

FOREIGNERS.

Notice is hereby given, that all European foreigners, not in his Majesty's or the Hon. Company's Service, residing at or in the immediate vicinity of the Presidency, are required, within the period of fifteen days from this date, to deliver to the Superintendent of the Madras Police a report of their names, country, place of residence, occupation, and period of arrival, specifying also the place whence they may have last come, &c.; and that on their failing to comply with the orders, they will, on discovery, be placed under personal restraint.

Published under the authority of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

W. ORMSBY, Supt. of Police.

Fort St. George, 9th Nov. 1820.

SHIP POSTAGE.

Notice is hereby given, that under instructions from the Hon. the Governor in Council, no "Ship Postage" will in future be levied at this office, or at the out-station offices subordinate thereto, on letters to or newspapers from Europe.

The Inland Postage will be collected as heretofore.

R. SHERSON, P.M.G.
Madras, 14th Nov. 1820.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 23. Mr. C. H. Higginson, to be Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. E. H. Cruttenden, to be Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Trincomopoly.

Dec. 14. Mr. Geo. Lys, to be Sheriff of Madraspatnam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Oct. 20. Lieut. S. W. Steele, 12th, and

Lieut. W. Cunningham, 22d Nat. regt., to assist the officer on survey in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Capt. A. Roberts, 8th Nat. regt., is permitted to place himself under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Nov. 7. Capt. J. T. Trewman, Qr. Mast. of Brig. in Mysore, is appointed to act as Paymaster in that division during the absence of Capt. Crewe.

Capt. Chas. Snell, 15th regt. N. I., is appointed to superintend the Survey of the District of Rajahmundry.

20. Maj. G. J. Gillespie, 4th regt. Lt. Cav., is appointed a Member of the Committee assembled at the Presidency for the Investigations of Claims to Pensions.

Cavalry.

1st Regt. Nov. 20. Lieut. S. Bullock, 3d regt., to do duty with 1st regt. until further orders.

28. Lieut. S. Bullock, doing duty with 1st regt., to act as Adjutant to the corps, vice Taylor, deceased.

Native Infantry.

2d Regt. Dec. 7. Lieut. M. Tweedie is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. W. H. Agnew, from 1st to 2d bat.

6th Regt. Nov. 10. Lieut. J. Howison to take rank from 2d Oct. 1815, vice Milner, struck off.

Lieut. V. Mathias to take rank from 9th April 1816, vice Little, deceased.

Lieut. R. Brody (removed to 24th regt.) to take rank from the 13th June 1816, in succession to De Carteret, promoted.

7th Regt. Nov. 20. Lieut. col. and Col. J. Lindsay, removed from 18th to 7th regt., and 2d bat.

Lieut. col. R. McDowall is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

8th Regt. Nov. 1. Lieut. J. Lewis, 1st bat. 14th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 8th regt.

10th Regt. Nov. 27. Lieut. M. Lonsdale, removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. J. Friswell, from 1st to 2d bat.

18th Regt. Nov. 20. Lieut. col. E. Boardman, removed from 7th to 18th regt., and 1st bat.

21st Regt. Nov. 28. Ens. C. Wahab, removed from 24th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 21st regt.

22d Regt. Dec. 9. Lieut. col. A. Andrews (late prom.), posted to the 2d bat.

3d Nat. Bat. Dec. 9. Capt. W. B. Spry, 1st bat. 21st regt., is appointed to command the Detachment of the 3d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Condapilly.

Rifle Corps. Nov. 25. Ens. E. C. Gray, 1st bat. 19th regt., is removed from doing duty with the Rifle Corps, and directed to join his Corps.

European Regiment.

Nov. 7. Sen. Lieut. W. Fenwick to be

Captain, vice Maitland, deceased; date of com. 23d Oct. 1820.

10. Sen. Capt. Peter Lawless to be Maj., and Sen. Lieut. Pat. Brown to be Capt., in succession to Andrews, promoted; date of com. 8th Nov. 1820.

Cadets recently promoted posted to do Duty.

Oct. 23. Cornet J. S. Lushington, with 1st regt. Lt. Cav.

Ens. G. Waymouth, with 2d bat. 12th regt.

Ens. H. M. Lardner, with 4th extra bat.

Dec. 9. Ens. G. W. Osborne, with 2d bat. 24th regt.

Ens. G. Marshall, with 2d bat. 24th regt.

Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenants.

Nov. 10. 2d Lieut. W. F. Lewis, from 10th March 1815, vice Aston, struck off.

2d Lieut. F. Bond, from 29th March 1815, vice Willock, deceased.

2d Lieut. T. Biddle, from 15th April 1817, in succession to Best, promoted.

2d Lieut. J. Lambie, from 3d Aug. 1817, vice McCausland, deceased.

2d Lieut. A. D. Coull (deceased), from 21st May 1818, in succession to Bonner, promoted.

2d Lieut. T. Cussans, from 1st Sept. 1818, to complete the estab.

2d Lieut. J. Lowe, from 21st Sept. 1818, vice Gordon, deceased.

2d Lieut. J. Aldritt, from 14th Oct. 1818, vice Noble, deceased.

2d Lieut. E. Sheriff, from 25th Oct. 1818, vice Nelson, deceased.

2d Lieut. R. S. Yolland, from 6th Nov. 1818, vice Cull, deceased.

2d Lieut. T. W. Friday, from 13th Nov. 1818, vice King, deceased.

2d Lieut. P. Hammond, from 2d Feb. 1819, vice West, deceased.

2d Lieut. A. G. Hislop, from 2d March 1819, in succession to Hockley, promoted.

2d Lieut. H. S. Foord, from 26th May 1819, in succession to Thoresby, promoted.

2d Lieut. W. S. Carew, from 19th Sept. 1819, in succession to Black, promoted.

2d Lieut. E. Thomas, from 1st Nov. 1819, in succession to Crawford, promoted.

2d Lieut. D. B. Dighton, from 11th June 1820, in succession to Murray, promoted.

Engineers.

Oct. 31. Capt. W. R. Shaw to be Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Capt. W. Garrard is appointed Superintending Engineer in Malabar and Canara.

Ordnance.

Nov. 24. Mr. J. Hattersley to be a Conductor, vice Houghton, deceased.

Pioneers.

Oct. 24. Brev. Capt. Cadogan is transferred from 1st bat. to be second in command in 2d bat.

Lieut. 2nd Brev. Capt. J. W. Moncrieffe, 12th regt. N. I., to do duty with 1st bat. Pioneers, vice Cadogan, transferred.

Medical Establishment.

Oct. 24. Mr. Assist. surg. James Aitkin, to be Garrison Assist. surg. of Fort St. George, and appointed to the medical charge of the Black Town, the Jails, and the Native Infirmary, vice Stuart, deceased.

27. Mr. Surg. Colin Rogers to be a Superintendent; Surg. on the Establishment, vice Stirling; and to succeed that gentleman in the Northern Division.

31. Mr. Surg. Lacy Grey Ford is appointed to the medical charge of the Courts of Judicature at Tellicherry, vice Dyer.

Nov. 7. Sub. assist. Surg. John Daly is attached to the Medical Store Department at the Presidency.

20. Assist. Surg. J. Malcolm is appointed to do duty under the Superintending Surg. of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force.

Dec. 7. Garriso. Surg. C. M. Calce is appointed to afford medical aid to the Pensioners at Tripasson.

Assist. Surg. J. V. Sherman is directed to proceed to Wallahad, and to afford medical aid to the 2d bat. 24th regt.

9. Surg. W. Currie removed from 18th to 10th regt. and 2d Lt.

Surg. C. Simson (late prom.) is posted to 18th regt. and 1st Lt.

Surg. G. Mather (late prom.) is posted to 7th regt. and 2d bat.

FURLOUHS.

Nov. 7. Capt. Rich. Cewe, Paymaster in Mysore, to visit the Presidency for three months, from 1st Dec.

10. Lieut. col. H. Mason, 6th regt. Lt. Cav., to return to Europe for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

Capt. G. Ogilvie, commanding in Wynnaad, to visit the Presidency with leave of absence, until the 28th of Feb. 1821.

The leave to proceed to Bombay granted to Lieut. D. Maitland, 19th regt. N. I., is extended for three months.

Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Tomlinson has been permitted by the Government at Bombay to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, for three months.

28. Surg. John Jeffreys has been permitted by the Government at Bombay to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, for six months.

24. Lieut. col. T. A. Fraser, 5th regt. N. I., to the Western Coast, and eventually to Bombay, on sick certificate, for three months.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAJAH OF TANJORE.

Account of the Reception of His Highness at Nellore.

The Rajah having written to the heads of departments at this station that his Highness would arrive here at about eight o'clock in the morning of the 26th inst., this intelligence soon became public, and throngs of people lined the Madras road at the early hour of daylight of the above date, from Nellore to a distance of about five miles. At about six o'clock the Judge of the Zillah moved in procession to meet his Highness, and having received the Rajah at a distance of about three miles from Nellore, his Highness, the Judge, and Mr. Surgeon Sutton proceeded, at the head of an innumerable cavalcade of inhabitants, the Rajah's troops, the Judge's court servants in palanqueens, Chocadars, Peons, &c. &c. to the Rajah's tents, on the north side of the fort. Here the troops of the garrison were formed into a street, and received the Rajah with presented arms, drums beating, &c.; and it is impossible to describe the grand effect of the spectacle as now appeared; countless multitudes of people all moving in one mass; the Rajah, Judge, and his Highness's Attendant Surgeon in the centre; drums, fifes, trumpets, horns, banners, pikes, horsemen, palanqueens, &c. &c., all heard or seen in this numberless multitude; and, as to make this imposing spectacle more grand at this particular time, the Collector and Commanding Officer now met his Highness, where the Rajah, dismounting, received these gentlemen in the way of Eastern Princes, and the whole party having regained their conveyances, proceeded with the Rajah to his Highness's Dwar tent, where, after a short visit, paun &c. and flowers and uter were distributed, and the gentlemen returned with the respective attendants to their houses. Here they were visited by his Highness on the succeeding day, who expressed himself much gratified at all the attentions which had been shewn to him, and proceeded early the next morning on his journey. The arrangements made by the gentlemen to meet his Highness, the Maharajah were certainly well calculated to produce the effect of public shew, and the Rajah appeared throughout the procession to be exceedingly gratified; and indeed he ought to have been, for the orders of Government to the public Authorities stationed on the route of his Highness from Tanjore to Benares, "to pay him every proper respect," could not have been better attended to than they have been at Nellore; throughout which Zillah the Judicial and Revenue Native Authorities have paid his Highness, by orders from the Judge and Collector, every

mark of respect; and the same respect was shewn in the most flattering way possible by the gentlemen on his arrival at the Sudr station. I never saw in my life before such a grand sight, and such a crowd; for not only were the roads utterly impassable, but all the houses in the fort and the ramparts were crowded with men, women, and children, of all castes and ages, to see and salute the procession as it moved along.—*Mad. Cour.*, Nov. 7.

DERRIAH BEGUM.

On Thursday last died, at her house in Triplicane, her Highness the Derriah Begum, relict of his late Highness the Nabob Wallajah, in the 62d year of her age. The flag of the fort was hoisted half mast high, and minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired on the occasion.—*Mad. Gaz.*, Dec. 9.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. At Nagpoor, the lady of Capt. Isacke, Persian Interpreter, of a daughter.

Dec. 8. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Bond, Artillery, of a son.

20. Mrs. Geneveva Prins, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 8. Capt. Arch. Erskine Patullo, 4th Light Cavalry, commanding the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, to Miss Isabella Brodie, daughter of the late J. Brodie, Esq., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of J. Brodie, Esq., of Brodie, North Britain.

DEATH.

Dec. 10. John Read Ainslie, son of the Rev. R. Smyth, Chaplain of Arcot, aged six years and six months.

BOMBAY.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Staff and other General Appointments.

Dec. 31. Capt. C. Whitehill to be Assist. Adj. Gen. to the Baroda Subaltern Force, vice Stannus, promoted to a Regimental Majority, 19th Dec. 1820.

Capt. John Morin to officiate as Assist. Quart. Master Gen. during the employment elsewhere of Capt. Wilson, or until further orders apply, ditto.

Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. Hessman, of Artillery, is appointed a Member of the Clothing Board.

3. Maj. Jackson, 6th Dragoon Guards, and Aide-de-Camp of His Excel. the Commander in Chief, is appointed to the situation of Military Secretary to Maj. Gen. Smith, C. B. commanding the Expedition preparing for the Gulf of Persia.

4. Lieut. Iredell, Sub. Assist. Com., is directed to proceed in that capacity with the Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

Dec. 31. Assist. Surg. J. Woolcott, 2d bat. 13th reg. Madras N. L., to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years from date of embarkation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREDATORY HORDS.

The predatory hordes in Guzerat still continue troublesome, and we have to record a spirited little achievement of Major Ballantine's against a party of Komaun Katties, consisting of 70 horse and a party of infantry, who, after a smart action, were completely routed. Govind Row and the Bownuggur people came up and pursued them to the mountains, within a coss of Meetceala; Gala Kurreen and three others of note were killed. 15 men and 25 horses were taken prisoners, and upwards of 200 head of cattle, their spoils from the interior. They passed by Umrallee in the night, but Govind Row declares he knew nothing of the business until word was sent to him to join.—*Bom. Cour.*, Jan. 6, 1821.

EXPEDITION AGAINST ARAB PIRATES.

The detachment of H. M. 65th, under Major Digby, to receive which the transports James Scott and Cornwall sailed on the 29th ultimo, arrived here from Dwarka in boats, on Sunday last. The expedition to the Arabian coast will sail, it is said, about the 10th instant. The embarkation of the troops, &c. will commence on Monday morning.—*Bom. Cour.* Jan. 6, 1821.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Two of the convicts of the last Sessions, Daoud Dossa and Aja Poonje, sentenced to transportation to Prince of Wales' Island, effected their escape from the Bombay Jail during the night of Sunday last. They had been double ironed, and two sepoy were placed sentry over them; but notwithstanding these precautions, they succeeded in disengaging themselves from their irons, cut through a thick stone wall, passed their sentries, got over two walls, and passed a third sentry undiscovered. A third prisoner, confined till he could procure bail, effected his escape at the same time. It is conjectured that the families of the convicts, who had been humanely allowed to visit them, furnished the felons with the files and instruments by means of which they were enabled to escape.—*Bom. Cour.*, Nov. 18.

LOSS OF THE DIANA.

(Further Particulars.)

"A little before 11 o'clock, Capt. Williams, his two officers and myself were

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. xi., p. 522.

awoke from our sleep with the alarming information that the ship was close upon the land. We were all immediately on deck, and you will easier imagine than I can describe our feelings at the appalling scene which presented itself. The ship was absolutely at this moment within 150 yards of a tremendous elevated precipice and rocky shore, extending as far as the eye could reach on either side; and between us and the shore, close to the then situation of the ship, the sea appeared breaking with the greatest violence over the sunken rocks. I must here bear testimony to the promptitude and coolness displayed by Capt. W. and his officers, at this trying crisis, and every effort was instantly made by them to extricate the ship from her perilous situation. All endeavours made with this view proved in the end fruitless; and so rapidly had the ship at this time been impelled towards the shore, that it was found perfectly impracticable even to turn her head outwards, owing to her having already come under the lee of a projecting part of the shore, which, intercepting the wind from the sails, rendered the ship from this moment quite unmanageable. I am convinced that the short space of five minutes did not elapse from our coming on deck until her actually grounding and striking with considerable violence upon the sunken rocks; a leak had been sprung at the same time, by which we found her rapidly filling with water, and the violence of the sea and surf setting inwards, she was soon afterwards thrown completely on her beam-ends. All hopes of extricating the ship now terminating, our attention became solely directed to the considering by what means the safety of our lives might be secured. The ship was, before striking, as near as 30 yards to some parts of the projecting shore, and our endeavours were long and ineffectually occupied in attempting to convey a rope ashore from the end of the driver-boom for this purpose, but which the violence of the surf rendered impracticable, and there remained no other alternative but swimming or floating ourselves ashore by pieces of the wreck, exposed as we were to the most imminent hazard of our lives, by the violence of the breakers dashing us upon such parts as were perfectly inaccessible: and it was to this circumstance alone we ascribed the deaths of those who ultimately perished. A few natives having preceded us, I left the ship at the same moment with Capt. W. and his first officer, but it never was certainly ascertained whether they had reached the shore or not; we found that 54 in number ultimately reached the shore, where we remained until daylight, in order to inspect the situation of the wreck, and ascertain what prospect there might be of recovering any part of the cargo or property: all of

which we found, however, to be irretrievably lost; so rapidly did the ship break up after our quitting her, that the space of an hour had not elapsed when no part of her was visible above water.

"Being still ignorant on what coast we had been lost, our party set out in order to ascertain this point; and keeping generally an easterly direction, and as near as we were able along the sea-coast, there being no trace of human path, we found it totally impracticable to penetrate into the interior; and after scrambling over the same rocky hills and precipices which the coast first presented to us for the space of eight hours, we began to despair of finding either human being or habitation; and over the whole extent we had gone not even the smallest vestige of soil or vegetable production had been discovered. We however at last had the gratification to find what appeared a footpath leading into the interior, and after pursuing it a short time, were happily conducted to the miserable habitation of four Arabs, literally living in the caverns and holes of the rocks; in short, we found they were the only inhabitants, and that we had been cast upon an island, or rather a rock, whose entire extent was of the same character, and equally destitute of soil with the track we had passed over, and the truth of which we had ultimately but too much reason to find confirmed to us. They said they were only induced to remain in such a deplorable situation from the great abundance of fish which the shores of the island afforded them; that we must resign ourselves to our fate, as there was little likelihood of any boat or vessel touching till the cessation of the south-west monsoon, by which we might be conveyed to the main land; that they would in the mean time contribute their aid in subsisting us with fish, as far as they could, and that we would find shellfish in great abundance along the rocky shores. We ultimately found, however, their engagements but ill-performed, and that avarice alone, or expectation that we would be able to reward them, by having concealed money or valuables amongst us, had only induced them to make this early offer.

"By this minute detail I am, however, going into unnecessary length; it may therefore be sufficient to say, that for the period of two months and 27 days we have been doomed to suffer the greatest distress and privation of every thing necessary to human comfort; our only subsistence has been shellfish, and we have literally lived like the Arabs in the holes of the rocks; any thing in the shape of vegetables, rice or bread, we have been entirely destitute of as the Arabs themselves were. There were only two parts on the shore of the island where, having the advantage of water, we were enabled to reside and procure subsistence. On the 15th July, four

Portuguese Seacunnies of our party, impatient under our circumstances, and entirely of their own accord, proposed our constructing a raft, and that they were determined, though during the prevalence of the monsoon, to set out upon it, in hopes of reaching the main land. The weather being then unusually moderate, and the Arabs admitting, and indeed suggesting the measure as perfectly practicable, we accordingly, with considerable labour and difficulty, having the materials to convey to the opposite side of the island, constructed a raft, and having committed to them a letter to his Highness the Imam of Muscat, the four Seacunnies set out accordingly on the raft the 15th July. Having however obtained no tidings of the fate of these men, by inquiries made on the coast, I am much inclined to fear they may not have been destined to reach the land, and hardly a hope to be entertained of their safety. We were finally conveyed from the island by the providential arrival of two Arab buggalows belonging to Muscat, from Zangibar, with slaves, which the want of water had induced to put in."

Bom. Gaz.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Partridge, Betham, from Bengal to London, having been on shore near Madras, put into Bombay to repair, but proved so leaky that she was run on shore, and became a wreck.—*Lloyd's List.*

Arrivals.

Dec. 29. Ship Lady Nugent, Hunter, from Calcutta 17th November.

Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. C. Wright, from Mangalore 8th Dec.

Vestal, Lieut. Robinson, from Mangalore 20th Dec.

31. Ship Hyperion, Norfor, from London June 21.

Jan. 1. Ship Edmonstone, Brewer, from Calcutta 1st Dec.

Departures.

Dec. 29. Ship James Scott, Boon, to Cutch.

Ship Cornwall, Richardson, to Cutch.

Jan. 1. Ship Minerva, Trill, to Coromandel Coast.

H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. J. Stout, to Muscat and other ports in the Persian Gulf.

2. Ship Regret, Welbank, to London.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 18. At Colaba, the wife of Mr. W. S. Pollock, Conductor, Commissariat Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 28. Quart. mast, Serj. Peter Smith, H. C. regt. of European Inf., to Mrs. Elizabeth Holbrook, widow of the late Conductor Holbrook.

Jan. 1. Mr. James Warren, regiment of Artillery, to Miss Isabella Lucia Green.

DEATHS.

Dec. 31. At Beendy, George, infant son of Lieut. Sutherland, of the 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I., aged 5 months.

Jan. 3. At Colaba, in the 19th year of her age, Margaret Olivia, wife of Capt. C. H. Mainwaring, 47th regt., after a tedious and hopeless illness.

— Mr. D. Newton, Assistant to the Custom-master, aged 60.

— Lieut. Alex. Rind, 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I., attached to the Poonah aux. horse.

CEYLON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Advices have been received that the Moira, Hornblow, from Bengal to London, had put into Point de Galle, having been on shore at the Little Basses, and intended to go to Bombay to be docked; and that the Lady Banks, from Bengal to London, had put into Point de Galle with six feet water in the hold.—*Lloyd's List.*

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 3. At Point de Galle, by the Rev. Robert Mayor, Edmund S. Waring, Esq., to Miss Henrietta Maria Rabincl.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

WAR WITH SIAM.

It appears that a war with Siam has been seriously determined on at the Court of Ava, and great exertions have been set in progress for commencing it with effect. Large supplies of money had been required from all the provinces; and, in consequence of the operation of this measure, money had become very scarce at Rangoon, and the markets were of necessity very dull. A body of men was expected there, amounting, with followers, to ten thousand, under the command of an officer of high rank. This was to be the nucleus of a great army, since it was to be augmented by a man from every family in Pegu, and to be afterwards increased further in the same manner as it passed through other provinces to the enemy's frontier. Where it was impracticable to give a man, the family was to pay a sum of from 80 to 100 micals; and by this and other exactions the funds necessary for keeping the army on foot, and in efficiency, were to be provided.—*London Paper, June 6.*

RANGOON.

American Baptist Missions.

The unsuccessful visit of the Missionaries to the new Emperor of Burmah has

been already stated.* We shall here detail the circumstances which led to that visit, and the curious particulars which attended it.

In December 1819, when about to proceed to the Court at Ava, the Missionaries transmitted to the Board their reasons for the step on which they were about to enter, in the noble spirit, as our readers will see, of Christian Confessors:

"From last Spring till within a month or two ago, our affairs appeared to be in a prosperous state. Many daily heard the Gospel; cases of hopeful inquiry frequently occurred; no serious opposition appeared.

"The former Emperor was known to be, in heart, hostile to the Priests of Buddha; and he frequently manifested his sentiments in such acts of persecution, as kept the religion in a low and declining state. On his death the hopes of the Priests and their adherents began to revive, and every discovery of the new Emperor's disposition has tended to restore the religious establishment of the country to its former privileges and rank. The change effected, even in Rangoon, under our own eyes, is very remarkable.

"Soon after these events began to transpire, and probably in consequence of them, our fifth inquirer, a teacher of learning and influence, was accused before the Viceroy of having embraced heretical sentiments. The Viceroy gave no decisive order, but directed farther inquiry to be made. Upon this our friend went to the principal informant, who is at the head of Ecclesiastical Affairs in Rangoon, made his peace with him, and discontinued his visits to us. This circumstance spread an alarm among all our acquaintance; and, combining with the general state of things, and the prevailing expectation that our attempts would shortly be proscribed, occasioned a complete falling-off: with the exception of the teacher above-named, who has lately visited us in private, and those who have already joined us, we are entirely deserted.

"Under these circumstances, it appears to us that there remains but one course of proceeding: to go directly into the Imperial presence, lay our Missionary Designs before the throne, and solicit toleration for the Christian Religion. By this proceeding we hope to discover the real feelings and sentiments of the Emperor. We hope to ascertain, as distinctly as possible, whether he is devoted to Buddhism, or has imbibed, in any degree, the opinions of his grandfather, and disguises them, at present, merely from motives of policy. If devoted to Buddhism, he will prohibit our Missionary Work, and we shall be

* See Asiatic Journ., vol. xi. p. 415.

under the necessity of leaving his dominions: if he has imbibed his grandfather's opinions, and be, in any measure, pleased with the Christian system, he will, we hope, give us such private encouragement, at least, as will enable us to prosecute our work, without incurring the charge of rashness and enthusiasm."

After toiling up the river 350 miles from Rangoon, in almost continual danger from the daring robbers who infest it, the Missionaries reached Ava on the 25th of January. The following extracts of their Journal detail the particulars of their interview with the Emperor.

"We repaired to the house of Myadamen, former Viceroy of Rangoon, but now one of the Public Ministers of State. We did not disclose our precise object, but only petitioned to behold the "golden face." His Highness committed our business to Mounng Yo, one of his favourite officers; and directed him to introduce us to Mounng Zah, one of the Private Ministers of State.

"In the evening, Mounng Yo called on us to say that he would conduct us to-morrow. We lie down in sleepless anxiety. To-morrow's dawn will usher in the most eventful day of our lives: to-morrow's eve will close on the bloom or the blight of our fondest hopes.

"The next morning we left the boat, and put ourselves under the conduct of Mounng Yo.

"He carried us first to Myadamen as a matter of form; and there we learnt that the Emperor had been apprized of our arrival, and said 'let them be introduced.' We therefore proceeded to the palace.

"At the outer gate we were detained a long time, until the various officers were satisfied that we had a right to enter; after which we deposited a present for the Private Minister of State, Mounng Zah, and were ushered into his apartments in the Palace-yard. He received us very pleasantly, and ordered us to sit before several Governors and petty Kings, who were waiting at his levee. We here, for the first time, disclosed our character and object; told him that we were Missionaries, or 'propagators of religion;' that we wished to appear before the Emperor, and present our Sacred Books, accompanied with a Petition. He took the Petition into his hand, looked over about half of it, and then familiarly asked several questions about our God and our religion. Just at this crisis, some one announced, that the 'golden foot' was about to advance; on which the Minister hastily rose up, and put on his robes of state, saying, that he must seize the moment to present us to the Emperor.

"We now found that we had unwittingly fallen on an unpropitious time, it being the day of the celebration of the late

victory over the Cassays, and the very hour when his Majesty was coming forth to witness the display made on the occasion.

"When the Minister was dressed, he just said, 'how can you propagate religion in this Empire? But come along.' Our hearts sunk at these inauspicious words. He conducted us through various splendour and parade until we ascended a flight of stairs, and entered a most magnificent hall. He directed us where to sit, and took his place on one side: the present was placed on the other; and Mounng Yo and another officer of Myadamen sat a little behind.

"The scene to which we were now introduced really surpassed our expectation. The spacious extent of the hall, the number and magnitude of the pillars, the height of the dome, the whole completely covered with gold, presented a most grand and imposing spectacle. Very few were present, and those evidently great Officers of State. Our situation prevented us from seeing the further avenue of the hall; but the end where we sat opened into the parade, which the Emperor was about to inspect.

"We remained about five minutes, when every one put himself into the most respectful attitude, and Mounng Yo whispered that his Majesty had entered. We looked through the hall, as far as the pillars would allow, and presently caught sight of this modern Ahasuerus. He came forward, unattended, in solitary grandeur, exhibiting the proud gait of an eastern monarch. His dress was rich, but not distinctive; and he carried in his hand the gold-sheathed sword, which seems to have taken the place of the sceptre of ancient times. But it was his high aspect and commanding eye that chiefly rivetted our attention. He strided on. Every head, excepting ours, was now in the dust. We remained kneeling, our hands folded, our eyes fixed on the monarch. When he drew near, we caught his attention. He stopped, and partly turned towards us: "Who are these?" "The Teachers, Great King," I replied. "What! you speak Burman—the Priests, that I heard of last night? When did you arrive? Are you teachers of religion? Are you like the Portuguese Priest? Are you married? Why do you dress so?" These, and some other similar questions, we answered; when he appeared to be pleased with us, and sat down on an elevated seat; his hand resting on the hilt of his sword, and his eyes intently fixed on us.

"Mounng Zah now began to read the Petition; which ran thus:—

"The American Teachers present themselves to receive the favour of the excellent King, the Sovereign of Land and

of Sea. Hearing that, on account of the greatness of the Royal power, the Royal country was in a quiet and prosperous state, we arrived at the town of Rangoon, within the Royal dominions; and having obtained leave of the Governor of that town to come to see and behold the golden face, we have ascended and reached the bottom of the golden feet. In the great country of America we sustain the character of Teachers and Explainers of the contents of the Sacred Scriptures of our Religion; and, since it is contained in those Scriptures, that if we pass to other countries, and preach and propagate religion, great good will result, and both those who teach and those who receive the religion will be freed from future punishment, and enjoy without decay or death the eternal felicity of heaven; intreating that Royal Permission be given, that we, taking refuge in the Royal Power, may preach our religion in these dominions, and that those who are pleased with our preaching, and wish to listen to or be guided by it, whether foreigners or Burmans, may be exempt from Government molestation, they present themselves to receive the favour of the excellent King, the Sovereign of Land and of Sea.

"The Emperor heard this Petition, and stretched out his hand. Mounng Zah crawled forward and presented it. His Majesty began at the top, and deliberately read it through. In the mean time I gave Mounng Zah a copy of a tract, which was put into the handsomest style and dress possible. After the Emperor had perused the Petition, he handed it back, without saying a word, and took the tract. Our hearts now rose to God for a display of His grace. "Oh! have mercy on Burmah! have mercy on her King!" But, alas! the time was not yet come. He held the tract long enough to read the first two sentences, which assert that there is one Eternal God, who is independent of the incidents of mortality, and that, beside Him, there is no God; and then, with an air of indifference, perhaps disdain, he dashed it down to the ground! Mounng Zah stooped forward, picked it up, and handed it to us. Mounng Yo made a slight attempt to save us, by unfolding one of the volumes, which composed our present, and displaying its beauty; but his Majesty took no notice. Our fate was decided. After a few moments, Mounng Zah interpreted his Royal Master's will in the following terms: "Why do you ask for such permission? Have not the Portuguese, the English, the Mussulmans, and people of other religions, full liberty to practise and worship, according to their own customs? In regard to the objects of your Petition, his Majesty

Asiatic Journ.—No. 67.

gives no order. In regard to your Sacred Books, his Majesty has no use for them: take them away." Something was now said about Brother Colman's skill in medicine: on which the Emperor once more opened his mouth, and said, "Let them proceed to the residence of my physician, the Portuguese Priest: let him examine whether they can be useful to me in that line, and report accordingly." He then rose from his seat, strided on to the end of the Hall, and there, after having dashed to the ground the first intelligence which he had ever received of the Eternal God, his Maker, his Preserver, his Judge, he threw himself down on a cushion, and lay listening to the music, and gazing at the parade spread out before him!

"As for us and our present, we were huddled up and hurried away, without much ceremony. We passed out of the palace-gates with much more facility than we entered: and were conducted, first, to the house of Myadamen. There his officer reported our reception, but in as favourable terms as possible; and as his Highness was not apprized of our precise object, our repulse appeared, probably, to him, not so decisive as we knew it to be. We were next conducted two miles, through the sun and dust of the streets of Ava, to the residence of the Portuguese Priest: he very speedily ascertained that we were in possession of no wonderful secret, which would secure the Emperor from all disease, and make him live for ever, and we were accordingly allowed to take leave of the Reverend Inquisitor, and retreat to our boat.

"We still cherished some hope; and regretted that a sudden interruption had prevented our explaining our objects to Mounng Zah in that familiar and confidential manner which we had intended; and we determined, therefore, to make another attempt on him in private.

"He received us, the next day, with great coldness and reserve. We ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the policy of the Burman Government, in regard to the toleration of any foreign religion, is precisely the same with that of the Chinese: that it is quite out of the question, whether any of the subjects of the Emperor, who embrace a religion different from his own, will be exempt from punishment; and that, in presenting a Petition to that effect, we had been guilty of an unpardonable offence.

"It was now evening. We had four miles to walk by moonlight. Two only of our disciples followed us. They had pressed as near as they could venture to the door of the Hall of Audience, and had listened to the words which sealed the extinction of their hopes and ours. For some time we spoke not:

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Some natural tears we dropt, but wiped them soon:
The world was all before us, where to choose
Our place of rest, and Providence our guide.

"Arrived at the boat, we threw ourselves down, exhausted in body and mind. For three days, we had walked eight miles a-day, chiefly in the heat of the sun, which, even at this season, is exceedingly oppressive in the interior of these countries: and the result of our travels and toils has been—the wisest and best possible—a result, which, if we could see the end from the beginning, would call forth our highest praise."—*Mission. Reg.*

PENANG.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 12. Mr. John Weir to be an Assistant in the office of the Secretary to Government.

Oct. 7. Mr. K. Murchison to be Accountant and Auditor.

Mr. W. S. Cracroft to be Deputy Secretary to Government.

Mr. John Anderson to be Deputy Accountant and Auditor.

Mr. W. M. Williams to be Deputy Warehouse Keeper.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The third session of Oyer and Terminer for the present year commenced yesterday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with the usual formalities.

But there being happily only two bills submitted to the consideration of the Grand jury, and which were ignored, the Session was immediately closed. The result must be gratifying to the community, as tending to evince the decrease of crime in the settlement.—*Pen. Gaz., Sept. 27.*

SUMATRA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Coromandel, Butler, sailed from Batavia 31st Jan. for Malacca, and on the 5th Feb. struck on the mangroves, beat off her rudder, and floated the following day, but made so much water that she was abandoned by the crew, who arrived at Samarang in their boats.—*Lloyd's List.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following instance is related to show the goodness of the horses in this colony;

and, with the various circumstances attending it, stands unequalled in those pages in which are recorded the most powerful exertions of the most celebrated horses:—On Wednesday, the 26th of April 1820, it was considered necessary that the earliest medical attendance should be procured; to effect which, two animals were immediately taken from their pasture (a clover field); one of them was a mare, whose foal had been lately weaned from her; the other was a filly one, only two years and a half old, without even a shoe on, and neither of them had been previously fed with either hay or corn. They were mounted by two young gentlemen, who went with the expectation of meeting the gentleman they wanted on his road from Sydney; but at the turnpike, hearing that he had passed through some time before, they followed him to his residence (a road neither of them had ever travelled before), where they found him, waited until he was ready, and returned with him; having performed a journey of forty miles in two hours and fifty minutes; in which time all delays on the road are included.—*Syd. Gaz.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SHIPPING.

The Cerberus, Ronaldson, from Bengal and Ceylon to London, which was driven on shore on the 10th of March, went to pieces on the night of the 22d. The most valuable part of her cargo is saved.—*Lloyd's List.*

DEATH.

March 17. At Winberg, Capt. John Graham, of Fintry, late of the Cape regt., Commandant of Simon's Town.

EGYPT.

Accounts have been received from the French traveller in Egypt, Mr. Frederic Caillaud. They are dated the 22d of November last. He was preparing to set out the same day from Syene for Dongola. Ismael Pacha, the son of the viceroy of Egypt, had gained a great victory; the head quarters of the expedition were at Dongola, from which the Mamelukes had been expelled. The journey from Syene to Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile, takes one month. Mr. Caillaud intended to make astronomical observations on his way, and to collect all kinds of information respecting the antiquities of the country, which are at present but little known.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

SHIPS DISPATCHED.

June 16. The dispatches for Bengal by the ship *Florentia* were closed, and delivered to the Commander of that ship.

18. The dispatches for Bengal by the ship *Barrosa* were closed, and delivered to the Commander of that ship.

22. The dispatches for Bengal by the ship *Kingston* were closed, and delivered to the Commander of that ship.

27. A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. T. M'Taggart, of the *Rose*; and C. Biden, of the *Princess Charlotte* of Wales, for Bengal direct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR R. BROWNRIFF.

On Wednesday (June 13), General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B., late Governor of Ceylon, had the honour of a private audience of the King, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to permit him to present the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State of the Kandian kingdom, which has hitherto formed a distinct Government from his Majesty's possessions in the Island of Ceylon.

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

Thursday (June 14), the Regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Astell, M.P., received their Colours in the area of the Company's Warehouses in New Street.

MR. C. R. W. INNES.

Mr. C. R. W. Innes has been permitted to proceed to Madras and practise as an Attorney in the Supreme Court.

BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.

At a numerous and highly respectable Meeting, convened for the purpose of forming a Society for the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Native Inhabitants of British India, and parts adjacent, held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, London, on Saturday, May 26, the Right Hon. John Charles Villiers, M.P., in the Chair:

After the nature and objects of the meeting had been stated from the Chair, namely, that it had originated in authentic communications from many of the principal natives of India, expressing their desire for aid to institutions of their own, having for

their object the acquirement of knowledge in European literature and morals,

Addresses were delivered by J. H. Harrington, Esq., late Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanee Adalat at Calcutta, by W. H. Trant, Esq., late member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta; and by the Rev. W. Ward, of Serampore, author of a work on the History, Literature, and Mythology of the Hindoos; each of whom stated the great want of instruction existing among the native population of India, as it had fallen under their own respective observation, and the anxiety of the natives themselves for education and improvement, all tending to recommend the formation of an Auxiliary Institution in the Parent Country.

Mr. Harrington and Mr. Trant also communicated (in confirmation of documents already received from Sir Edward Hyde East, his Majesty's Chief Justice at Calcutta) the progress made by the Hindoo College at Calcutta, the Calcutta School-Book Society, and the Calcutta School Association, respectively established in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818; and they further stated the express solicitation of the native Managers of the College, and the earliest desire of the conductors of the two latter Institutions, to receive the encouragement and support of the British Public towards the successful prosecution of their respective undertakings. Mr. Ward also particularly dwelt on the urgent necessity of female education in India.

After which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Moved by Sir J. Mackintosh, M.P., LL.D., late Recorder of Bombay, and Professor of Law in the East India College; and seconded by Wm. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.:

That an Association be now formed, to be denominated "The British India Society," the object of which will be to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the native inhabitants of British India and parts adjacent.

2. Moved by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and seconded by the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth:

That a communication be opened and maintained with the several Local Institutions established in any part of the British possessions in India and the adjacent countries, having in view the same benevolent design as that proposed by this Society; and that all practicable measures be adopted to encourage, aid, and support such Institutions, by occasional supplies of money,

books, medical and chemical instruction, philosophical and surgical apparatus, &c.

3. Moved by Sir William Burroughs, Bart., F. R. S., late Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta; and seconded by John Thornhill, Esq., one of the Directors of the Hon. East India Company.

That, in furtherance of this design, a subscription be opened in the Metropolis, and throughout Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into effect the declared object and intention of this Association.

4. Moved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare, and seconded by Sir James Saumarez, Bart., Knight of the Bath: That all persons subscribing one guinea per annum, or upwards, be considered members of the Society, and entitled to vote at its General Meetings; and that a donation of ten guineas shall constitute a member for life.

5. Moved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford; and seconded by the Right Hon. John Sullivan, Esq., Member of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India:

That persons subscribing Three Guineas per annum, or upwards, be Governors of the Society, and entitled to vote at all Meetings of the Committee of Managers, as well as at the General Meetings of Subscribers.

6. Moved by the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Gambier; and seconded by Dr. Lumsden, late Professor of Arabic and Persian in the College of Fort William:

That a Donation of Thirty Guineas or upwards shall constitute a Governor for Life, with the privileges above stated.

7. Moved by Benjamin Shaw, Esq.; and seconded by Charles Gardiner, Esq., late Secretary to the Supreme Government of India:

That the business of the Society be conducted by Two Patrons, a President, Vice-President, Three Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a Committee of Management.

8. Moved by Z. Macauley, Esq., Vice-President and Treasurer of the African and Asiatic Society; and seconded by the Hon. Philip Pusey:

That a Provisional Committee be now appointed for managing the affairs of the Society (with power to add to their number), and that the Committee be requested to prepare the names of such individuals as they may deem proper to propose at the next General Meeting of this Society (to be held on Saturday, the 30th of June next), for Patrons, Presidents, and Vice-Presidents of the Institution.

9. Moved by the Right Hon. Lord Dunsley, M. P.; and seconded by the Rev. J. H. Stewart:

That John Herbert Harrington, Esq., William Henry Trant, Esq. and John Poynder, Esq. be requested to undertake the Office of Secretaries to this Society.

10. Moved by Robert Steven, Esq.; and seconded by John Poynder, Esq.:

That Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, be the Treasurers of this Institution; and that a Statement of the Society's Receipts and Disbursements, together with a Report of the Proceedings of the Committee, be laid before the Subscribers, and read at the Annual General Meetings, to be holden in the Months of May or June in every year.

J. C. VILLIERS, Chairman.

Resolved unanimously, on the Motion of Sir William Burroughs; and seconded by J. Baretto, Esq.:

That the cordial Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Chairman, for his able exposition of the objects of the Meeting, and for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) J. H. HARRINGTON, } Secretaries.
W. H. TRANT, }
J. POYNDEK, }

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 30. Gravesend, ship General Hewitt, Pearson, from China.—*Passengers* from the Cape of Good Hope: Sir John Newbolt, Lady Newbolt, and four children; Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, and four children; Mrs. Bird and child; Col. Daniell, 54th regt. of foot; Mr. E. Fisher, free merchant, Bombay.

— Gravesend, ship Mary Ann, Young, from Batavia.

June 1. Liverpool, ship Albion, Fayer, from Bengal.

5. Deal, ship Castle Huntly, Drummond, from China 27th June.

7. Deal, ship Canning, Patterson, from China 16th Feb., and St. Helena 25th April.

9. Deal, ship Asia, Balderston, from China 16th Feb.—*Passengers*: Mr. Reid, Mrs. Reid.

11. Gravesend, ship Lady Borington, Leving, from Bombay.—*Passengers*: Lieut.-col. H. F. Smith, C. B., Madras Establishment; Mrs. Col. Smith, Miss Smith; Mrs. Captain Smith, Miss Jane Smith, Miss H. Smith, Master H. Smith; Mrs. De Vitre, Miss H. E. Vitre, two Masters Vitre; Dr. J. Gilder, Bombay establishment, Mrs. Gilder, Miss Gilder; Mrs. Ewart; two Masters Jukes; Miss Bruce, Master Bruce; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Nicol; Lieut.-col. Hogg, Bombay Establishment; Captain C. Davies, ditto; five female servants, six male ditto.

— Gravesend, ship Northampton, Charlton, from Bengal.

— Ditto, ship Prince Regent, Innes, from China 27th Jan.; Cape 3d April; and St. Helena 18th.—*Passengers* from

the Cape, Mr. and Mrs. Boterkoper and Mr. Warren.

12. Ditto, ship Albion, West, from Mauritius.

20. Off Plymouth, ship Waterloo, Lovell, from Bengal and Ceylon.

June 1. Gravesend, ship Catherine, Knox, for Madras.

— Deal, ship Abberton, Gilpin, for Madras and Bengal.

3. Gravesend, ship Andromeda, Stewart, for Madras and Bengal.

5. Liverpool, ship John Bull, Corlett, for New South Wales.

— Gravesend, ship Sarah, Thacker, for Bombay.

— Ditto, ship Palmira, Lamb, for Madras and Bengal.

7. Deal, ship Lusitania, Langdon, for Van Dieman's Land.

12. Ditto, ship Fairlie, White, for Madras and Bengal.

14. Ditto, ship Providence, for New South Wales.

15. Cove of Cork, ship John Barry, Dobson, for New South Wales.

18. Deal, ship Florentia, Remington, for Bengal.

21. Ditto, ship Larrosa, Hutchinson, for Bengal.

23. Gravesend, ship Kingston, Bowen, for Bengal.

— Deal, ship Malabar, Aiscough, for New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

May 28. At the Principal's Lodge, East-India College, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Batten, of a son.

June 10. The lady of Capt. Blanshard, of the Hon. Company's ship Marquis of Wellington, of a daughter.

16. At the Lodge, near Tewkesbury, the lady of Col. Marriott, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

June 27. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Robert Limond, Esq., Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, to Catherine, only daughter of Robert Simpson, Esq., of York-place, Kingsland-road.

DEATHS.

June 4. At Henley-on-Thames, Eleanor Harper, youngest daughter of the late Col. Gabriel Harper, East-India Company's service.

6. At the Grove, Epping, in the 74th year of his age, Lestock Wilson, Esq., many years a Commander in the East-India Company's Marine.

10. At his mother's house, at Southgate, Middlesex, in the 40th year of his age, Charles Pasley, Esq., late Major in the Hon. East-India Company's service, and Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Persia.

13. After a long and painful series of ill health, borne with the greatest fortitude

and resignation, Margaret Christiana Rachel, eldest daughter of the late James Edmonds, Esq., of Bombay, aged 21.

18. Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, in the 89th year of his age.

27. Suddenly, in the 78th year of his age, John Forbes, Esq. of Fitzroy Square. Mr. Forbes had passed 36 years of his life in Bombay, and died universally respected.

22. At Bridgenorth, Capt. Joseph Smith, of the 11th regt. Bombay Nat. Infantry.

Lately, Stephen Sullivan, Esq., formerly secretary to the Government, and Persian translator at Madras, aged 79.

— In France, General de K'Jean, Nephew to General Law de Lauriston, formerly Governor of Pondicherry. General de K'Jean was a man highly respected and esteemed by his own countrymen, and equally so by the English, with whom he was much connected during many years' residence in the East-Indies.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The Exchanges with India have suffered a further depression since our last report.

In Calcutta, bills on London, at six months' sight, were by the last accounts, at two shillings and two-pence per sicca rupee, and bills drawn in London on Calcutta, at sixty days' sight, are at one shilling and ten-pence half-penny, to one shilling and eleven-pence per sicca rupee.

No material alteration has taken place in the rate of premium.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 26, 1821.

Cotton.—The demand last week was considerable and steady; the request was enlivened by flattering accounts from Liverpool, but the large sales at that port did not produce the rise of prices which might have been expected. The purchases in London are chiefly for exports.

Sugar.—The show of new Sugars considerably increased last week, and, as the samples of good quality were more numerous, some interest was excited in the market; the purchases made were chiefly by the wholesale grocers, who are reported to be out of stock. The refiners purchased on a limited scale, and, as several of the importers were determined to effect sales, a reduction of 6d. a lb. was submitted to.—There was a good show of new Sugars this forenoon. Muscovades may be stated heavy, and the few sales are at the reduction we have stated.

Coffee.—There was some fluctuation in the prices last week: on the Wednesday, two large parcels of St. Domingo went off with much briskness. Coffee in casks at 115s. 6d. and in bags 116s. 6d.; towards the close of the week the request for Foreign Coffee became again languid, and a large parcel of St. Domingo was withdrawn at 115s. 6d. and 116s.; the quality of the latter was, however, inferior to the parcels which had sold so freely; a parcel of Havannah on Friday met with no buyers, the whole was withdrawn at 117s. 6d. and 118s.; there were however purchasers at the previous market prices, which the holders would not accept. Jamaica, and other Coffees of the British Plantations, sold during last week with great briskness at an advance of 2s. a 5s. per cwt.

Rice.—The Java Rice sold at the India-House this day week realizes a premium of 6d. per cwt.

Indigo.—The prices of Indigo are without variation. The East-India Company have declared 3,746 chests, and a further declaration is expected.

Spices.—There is no alteration in East-India Spices: good Pimento in to-day's sale went lower: 8d., which last week realised 9d.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1820-21.

Ship	Tonnage	Managing Owners	Commanders	First Officers	Second Officers	Third Officers	Fourth Officers	Surgeons	Partners	Consignments	To be affixed	To be in Down
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Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of May to the 25th of June 1821.

1821.	May 26	28	30	June 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bank	229	—	232 1/2	233 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	
Stock	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	
Reduced.	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	
Consols.	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	
4 p. Cent.	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	
Comp. 1780.	110	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	
Navy	110	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	
Long	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Annuit.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Imperial	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	
3 p. Cent.	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	
3 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	
Annuit.	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	
Omnium.	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	
India	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	
Stock.	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	
South Sea	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	
Old So. Sea	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	
Annuit.	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	
New	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	
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India	49p	48.50p	51.52p	52.40p	46.40p	39.40p	42.40p	46.47p	48.50p	49.52p	51p	50.40p	49.50p	50.40p	48.40p	48.40p	45p	45.40p	45p	44.45p	46p							
Bonds.	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	3p par	
Exchequer	3.4p	4.1p	1.4p	2d.2p	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	3.1d	
Consols	76 7/8	76 7/8	77 1/8	78 1/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	76 7/8	
Lottery	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
AUGUST, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, §c. §c. §c.

CHARACTER OF THE HINDOOS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I have observed in your Journal for May the following passage, in a letter signed "CARNATICUS:" "By the bye, I wish the well-meaning people of England, who are so fond of extending their bounty in the cause of Christianity to India, would look a little nearer home; to the starving and wretched groups of their countrymen in Ireland; to save them from the pinching grasp of cold and hunger; to let the Hindoo alone, contented, innocent, and happy; and to apply to the side of real charity and beneficence the heaps of money that are extorted from credulity and weakness."

I have passed many years in India. I shall not, however, say much myself on this subject; but as I happen to have a work written by a Brahmin,* who may be supposed to know something of the condition of his countrymen, I shall give you an extract from the introduction.

"The public will, I hope, be assured that nothing but the natural inclination of the ignorant towards the worship of objects resembling their own nature,

and to the external forms of rites palpable to their grosser senses, joined to the self-interested motives of their pretended guides, has rendered the generality of the Hindoo community (in defiance of their sacred books) devoted to idol worship; the source of prejudice and superstition, and of the total destruction of moral principle, as countenancing criminal intercourse, suicide, female murder, and human sacrifice."

If idolatry be prevalent in India, and if, as this Brahmin asserts, it be "the source of prejudice and superstition, and of the total destruction of moral principle," it is difficult to believe that a people living under such a system can be "innocent and happy."

As I cannot help thinking that Ram Mohun Roy is rather better acquainted with the real state of the Hindoos than Carnaticus, I must contend that "the well-meaning people of England" have not erred "in extending their bounty in the cause of Christianity to India," and consequently that the money which has been raised for this cause has not been "extorted from credulity and weakness." I am, Sir, yours, &c.

BENGALENSIS.

* Translation of the Moundeek Opanishad of the Uthurn-ved, by Ram Mohun Roy.

LITERAL VERSION OF FIRDŌSĪ'S EPISODE

OF

ROSTAM AND SOHRĀB.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

MR. EDITOR :—The original Persian text of Sohrāb is divided into sections, and each of them headed as the four of which I furnished you with an English translation in your Journal of May. I now proceed to the fifth section.

خروج کردن سهراب و طلب کردن اسب

Sohrāb sallies forth, and demands a war-horse.

The hero Sohrāb thus addressed his parent, saying, "Listen, oh, mother! to my story; for I shall proceed into the territory of Iran, that I may see in person the father that begat me; with this view I demand a spirited horse, whose hoofs are hard as the rock-splitting steel; which is powerful in his gait as an elephant, and rapid in his speed as an eagle; darting through the ocean like a dolphin, and bounding over the land like an antelope; which can carry me on his back completely armed and accoutred, and bearing a lance and battle-axe in my hands; for on going to meet a dignified antagonist, I must not enter the lists on foot."

Now the mother heard so much of her boy, that he set himself upon a level with the refulgent sun; she directed her master of horse to gather with the speed of a storm-cloud all the stud, that Sohrāb might select a charger from it, fit for carrying him into the field of battle. Accordingly all the herds were brought from hill and dale, and paraded before him in the city; where the bold-hearted youth stood by with a noose in his hand, which he threw over the neck of such as excelled in strength and figure; he put his hand upon the back of several of them, and their bellies sunk to the earth under

him; many a handsome courser thus foundered under his weight, but he could find none that would suit him; there was not a horse among them worthy of his choice, and that renowned hero remained disappointed and vexed.

At last a Gord, or War-chief, stept forth from the crowd, and made up to the elephant-bodied youth, saying, "I possess a colt of the breed of Rakhsh, swift of foot as an arrow, and rapid in speed as the wind; none has ever seen so fleet a courser, for in his strength and movements he has the action of the star Hór (which appears only once in a thousand years); his body is a mountain, and his stretch a flash of lightning, and the bull and tortoise (on which this globe rests) are trodden on and bruised by his hoofs: he ascends upon a precipice with the flight of a raven, and plunges into the ocean with the quickness of a diver: on setting off to subdue the refractory, he darts across the plain like an arrow from a bow.

Sohrāb was delighted with the chief's report; he smiled, and his cheek was flushed with joy. They brought forward that beautiful dapple-grey, and readily presented it to the heroic Sohrāb. Having stroked, and coaxed, and put on its saddle, the hero-born warrior got upon its back; he sunk into his seat heavily as Mount Bisitún, grasping in his hand a lance massy as one of that rock's fluted marble columns: then he turned to his mother, saying, "How came I to get such a horse as this? now I am mounted to my liking, and shall soon darken King Káwós's good fortune.

Having thus spoken, he returned to his mansion, and set about preparing to make war upon the Iránis. Volun-

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Firdōsī's Episode of Rostam and Sohrāb.

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teers flocked around him from all sides, for he was equally liberal of his money and expert at his sword: he made a requisition upon his brave grandfather, and claimed his aid and succour. When the Prince of Samangán met him in this mood, he undertook to supply him with all manner of necessities: such as a crown and throne, a regal sash and cap, horses and camels, gold and jewels, cuirasses of Rome, and such an abundance of warlike apparatus as astonished the young lion of a boy; for he was munificent in his presents and donations, and had adopted all the forms and ordinances of sovereigns.

The news reached King Afrasiyáb, that Sohrāb had launched his bark upon the water; that he was collecting an army about him, and felt independent as the cypress of the grove: with the flavour of his mother's milk yet in his mouth, he was practising the spear and bow exercise; he was sprinkling the earth with his sword, or deluging it in blood, and was already in his mind at war with King Káwós; troops were thronging from all quarters upon him, and he did not seem to care for any human being: it were idle to enlarge on such a subject, for virtue ever excels in those of an illustrious lineage; that personage, who had sprung from the stock of the gigantic Rostam, never could be suspected of any thing mean and debasing; for the king had ascertained this fact, that Sohrāb was the offspring of Tahimínah and Rostam Zal-zal.

فرستادن افراسیاب هدیه و نامه پیش سهراب

Afrasiyáb's dispatching an Epistle and some Presents to Sohrāb.

On receiving these reports of Sohrāb, Afrasiyáb was so delighted and happy that he smiled. He would distinguish the intrepid chiefs of his army, and any that excelled in the use of arms; such as the Generals Hómán and Bármán, who would not flinch from meeting

formidable lions: he selected twelve thousand of his bravest soldiers, and consigned them to their command. He said to these chiefs, "in the business I am to charge you with, you will shew your wisdom in remaining discreet and silent;" he moreover added, "you will take this secret abroad with you, and there preserve it from being divulged; that the father must not come to a knowledge of the son, nor have any opportunity of cherishing a natural affection for him. When I send this army to co-operate with Sohrāb, he will forthwith proceed with it to fight the Iránis; and when the father and son come thus in contact, the former will find some pretext for challenging the latter; it may so happen, that the crafty old warrior shall fall the victim of this heroic son. Let me once lay hands on Irán, deprived of its Rostam, and I can make this world too narrow for the longer abode of King Káwós: afterwards I can do for Sohrāb, and some night compose him to his eternal sleep; but should he in the mean time fall by the hand of Rostam, that renowned warrior's heart would break on coming to a knowledge of what he had done."

The two vigilant champions proceeded on their march, and approached the noble-minded Sohrāb; taking along with them the royal gifts, namely, ten caparisoned horses and ten laden camels, a torquoise throne and cornelian crown: this surmounted with pearls, and that supported on a stand of ivory; also a letter, addressed to that illustrious youth, couched in the heart-winning terms of flattery, and stating, "if you could secure the Irání throne, you might deliver this world from all manner of contention; for there is no great distance from this region to that, the territories of Samangán, Túrán and Irán being contiguous. I have sent such an army as you may require, and you can seat yourself on the throne, and assume the crown, or play the king. Without

exception, there are not in Túrán any braver or better generals than Hómán and Bármán; if your delight be war, they will fight your battles, and help you to subdue all your opponents: these I have sent are to be under your commands, and to consider themselves for the time as your guests."

There were the Chaghtayi Turks of China, and three hundred thousand men wholly trained to war, who were forward in their way from China, then in alliance with Afrasiyáb, and other renowned China soldiers, and all ready for revenging his wrongs upon Iran: "these," he added, "are thus hastening on, and intended to co-operate under Bármán."

Now they had brought up that epistle and royal dress of honour, together with the horses and laden camels: so soon as intelligence of this reached Sohráb, he accoutred himself to go forth and meet them. Fleet as the wind, and accompanied by his grandfather, he joined Hómán, and felt his heart rejoiced at the sight of such a host of warriors. Hómán, on his part, on beholding his chest and shoulders, was altogether astonished at their ample dimensions; then having presented the royal epistle, along with the gifts, horses and camels, that valiant cavalier, the General Hómán, said to Sohráb, "Oh, lion-like champion! be pleased to read the sovereign of Turán's letter, and signify to us what your commands are." So soon as the ambitious youth had perused his epistle, he hurried the troops from that place at a quick pace: the world-conquering and war-experienced cavaliers proudly gave the spur to their wind-fleet coursers; the drums beat up while they pranced along their route, and the earth was filled with troops, and the din of men and arms. Had a crocodile or lion come in Sohráb's way, neither would he have dared to encounter him. He thus led his army towards Irán, burning the houses, and laying waste its cultivation.

رزم کردن سهراب با هجیر

Sohráb's single combat with Hajir.

On their border stood the stronghold of the *دژ سپید* or white citadel, and on this place the Iránis put much dependence. Hajir, the son of the blacksmith Háwáh, and an experienced soldier, was Governor of this castle, and a man of great firmness and skilled in arms. Heretofore Gostaham, the son of Gozjdaham, was a man of consideration there, having a taste for state, and being one of the Gord or warrior tribe: he had a sister, who was an equestrian and warrior, and a fierce, proud, and ambitious young woman.

So soon as Hajir had notice of the Turkish movements, he armed for battle with the ardour of a lion; and now that Sohráb had approached the citadel walls, the undaunted Hajir took that opportunity of viewing him: then, quick as the dust, he mounted his wind-fleet charger, and sallying from the castle, galloped upon the plain. That hero-born champion spoke aloud, and calling the attention of the Turkish host, said, "who of you are combatants and leviers of war, chiefs bold of heart and skilled in fight? for no person can be approved of in battle unless he be lofty of stature, mighty and overwhelming."

When the war-levying Sohráb saw him, he drew himself up, and drew forth his sword; and, bounding like a lion from the midst of his army, the gallant youth confronted Hajir, and thus addressed that experienced warrior, saying, "is it from a vain bragging that you thus singly enter the lists; and are you so infatuated as to come alone to battle, and move so stately to engage with a crocodile? What man of note are you, and what are your lineage and character; for the mother that bore must soon have to bewail you?" Hajir thus replied to

him, and said, "I bear no good-will to any individual Turk: I am that bold-hearted cavalier and hero-en-thraller, who esteem a lion as little as I do a fox! I am that magnanimous Hajir, the Commander-in-chief, and shall soon make your body shorter by the head; this I shall send to the king of the universe, Afrasiyáb, and that I shall leave to be devoured by the vultures."

Sohráb smiled, for these words touched his pride; he confronted him, and returned the challenge: and they both soon let fly such clouds of darts, that they could scarce discern each other's persons: that elephant-bodied champion went forward like a ball of fire, and this stirred his horse from the place like a moving mountain. Hajir pushed his lance at his opponent's flank, but its point glanced aside and missed its aim; that lion, Sohráb, parried it, and as resolutely planted the point of his own spear in the other's side; when, closing with the quickness of the wind, he raised him from his saddle: for in his mind he had made light of him, and dashing him like a rock severed from its mountain upon the earth, he had well-nigh annihilated his life and spirit. He now dismounted himself, and got seated on his chest, intending to cut the head from his body; when, wreathing and turning on his right side in anguish and sorrow, Hajir asked Sohráb for quarter: complying with this request, he let go his hold; and, grateful for his generosity, Hajir afterwards gave him much good counsel. The intrepid youth now secured, and sent him as a captive to the general. Hómán was struck at his prowess, and astonished with what ease he accomplished this gallant exploit.

On this intelligence being conveyed within the citadel, that Hajir had been seized and carried off a prisoner, men and women were loud in their lamentations, saying, "Hajir cannot again preside in this assembly."

رزم کردن سهراب با گرد آفرید

Sohráb's Combat with the Gord-afríd, or hero-born Damsel.

Now the daughter of Gozjdaham, the son of King Núdár, was informed that her tribe had lost its governor; she was sore afflicted, and wept aloud from pain, and brought cold sighs from the bottom of her heart. She was a female trained after the fashion of a cavalier and warrior, and had ever distinguished herself in battle; in so much, that none had been known to excel her, and she had got, in consequence, the name of the Gord-afríd, or hero-born damsel: moreover she felt so acutely for this misadventure of Hajir, that in expressing her regret she became flushed and red as the leaf of a tulip; but as this concern admitted of no delay, she set about equipping herself as a knight for combat: she braided her hair, and secured it under a casque, and put over this a Roman helmet. With girded up loins she mounted her charger, and sallied from the citadel with the bound of a lion; and poising in her hand an iron-melting javelin, she dashed across the plain rapid as the flight of a falcon: like the dust of a whirlwind, she drew up in front of the Turkish line, and with a voice of thunder called aloud, saying, "Where are your champions, and which is your chief, and who of all your mighty men of war is the devoted friend of a single combat? let me view the man that can pledge his skill in battle, and engage me after the manner of a formidable crocodile? Of all those who grace your army ranks, is none so bold as to accept my challenge?"

When that lion-overthrower, Sohráb, observed her, he smiled, and bit his lip with his teeth, and thus addressed himself to her, saying, "Is the elk returned within the toils and power of the sword-man?" Then, with the speed of a squall of wind, he drew on his cuirass, and put a China helmet on his head: he fiercely presented himself before

the Gord-afrid, who seemed to him another noose-ensnaring amazon.

She strung her bow, and bent it ready, and no bird could safely pass within the reach of her arrow; she poured a deluge of arrows upon Sohráb, and upon the cavaliers on his right and left. On beholding her, Sohráb looked abashed and astonished; but advanced briskly to the fight, and raising his shield, and facing the thick of it, he waded through a field of gore and blood. Gord-afrid observed her opponent, that he was burning like a flaming fire; throwing her still-strung bow across her shoulders, and rising upright in her stirrups, she aimed her javelin at Sohráb, furiously directing its point and the rein of her horse towards him at the same time. On finding himself the object of this fierce assault, Sohráb drew up like a tyger, and giving head to his charger, darted upon her like a flash of lightning. Now the lion was enraged, he made a furious charge, and the point of his spear soon grazed her body; for the life-seeking weapon entering at her wrist, found its way out by the crest of her helmet; then aiming a blow at her loins, he made the armour fall piece-meal about her feet; and with the action of a ball, struck into the air by a *chógán*, or club-player's club, he was preparing to toss her on his spear from the saddle; but, as she staggered in her seat, the Gord-afrid unsheathed a sharp scimeter from her side, and drawing it across his spear, cut it into two; when, righting herself in her saddle, she recovered her seat; yet she was not his match in single combat: hope and fortune might smile for a time upon, but soon forsook her. The chief gave rein to the dragon his horse, with such a frown on his countenance as to darken the bright face of day, and charging with a shout, came in violent contact, and threw the helmet from her head; upon which the braided locks escaped from the confinement of her casque, and her face seemed a sun surrounded with rays of glory!

Sohráb was now aware that she was a princess, and the curling tips of her hair were the gems of her crown. He was astonished, and asked, "Are there among the Irání troops in this field many such damsels as this? and do the cavaliers of war, on the day of battle, raise the dust up to the clouds under such attractive forms? If the females of Iran are capable of such exploits, what are we to expect from its men of war? He drew the coil of his noose from his holsters, and adroitly threw and caught her in it by the middle. He said to her, "Why, O moon-faced charmer! do you court war? ask me not to release you: such an elk seldom falls into my net; make no stir, for you get no deliverance at my hands."

Having no stratagem left her but this, the Gord-afrid then unveiled her cheek; and exposing her face to him, said, "Oh, intrepid Sir, and active as a lion amidst the bold and resolute! both armies have witnessed this our contest, and seen our battle-axes and swords, and our dexterity in wielding them; now I have thus shewn my ringlets and face, your troops will make you the subject of their remarks: that he after such a manner stirred up the dust to the clouds in the field of combat, and made all this fuss to encounter with a female. It were improper for you to loiter here so long, as to incur any stigma upon yourself from this conflict; nor should you subject me to blame or remark from either side: let us therefore withdraw from between the lines, where we can best settle this affair between ourselves; for in such cases it were wiser to practise prudence. Now the citadel and garrison are at your free disposal; with this preliminary understood, there is no room left for discussion; our treasure, castle and governor, are all yours, and as you may enter under such conditions, what can you desire or wish else?"

When she thus exposed her cheek to Sohráb, it displayed the fresh, and

blooming fruit of the jujube; it was a bower in paradise, where the gardener had planted no cypress with her stateliness. Her two eyes were those of the Gawazn' or mountain-bull, and her two eye-brows were a bow: and you might fancy she was every moment shooting from them an arrow. His heart was subdued by the first glance of her eye; and getting inflamed, his mind became a casket of calamity. He said to her, "Now you must not swerve from your promise, for you have experienced my good fortune in combat: put no trust in the battlements of this citadel, for they are not loftier than the celestial spheres; a blow of my battle-axe might shake them to the foundation, and none could aspire to wound me with his lance."

Gord-afrid gave rein to her steed, and turned his spirited head towards the castle, and Sohráb bore her company till she had reached the porch of Gozjdaham's citadel; when the portal opened, and Gord-afrid entered, much jaded and bruised in her body. They closed the gate, and all within were in affliction, their hearts being filled with sorrow and their eyes with blood: for old and young were in much pain and tribulation at the misfortunes of Hajir and Gord-afrid.

Gozjdaham, and all the men of war and renown, came to visit the princess; and the old man's cheek glistened, like that of a lion, with joy on beholding his daughter. He spoke to her, saying, "Oh, kind-hearted overthrower of lions! the minds of this noble assembly were filled with grief for your sake, lest while you mingled war with scoffing and banter you might involve your family in some disreputable act; and praise is due to the Most High that you did not forfeit your life to the foe."

The Gord-afrid burst into a hearty laugh, and mounting the rampart looked down upon the general; and now she noticed Sohráb seated on his horse, she thus addressed him, saying,

"Oh, champion of Túrán and China! why did you give yourself this trouble? you may just return both the road you now came, and also that from our field of combat to your camp." Sohráb replied, "I swear, O my fair-faced charmer! by my crown and throne, by the sun and moon, that I will level this battlement with the dust, and make myself, oh tyrant! again master of your person; when helpless, and in danger of your life, you will rue these taunting expressions: what have become of your vows and engagements?" Upon listening to this speech, Gord-afrid smiled, and said again, in banter, "The Turks are not likely to find wives in Iran: such was your fortune; it rested not with me, do not vex yourself on account of this misadventure: you may thus bear yourself among the Turks, and consider yourself mighty only among your kins-folks. With such strength and prowess, these arms and shoulders, you may find no match among your own champions; yet so soon as our sovereign hears that you have taken the field with a Túrání army, the king of kings and Rostam will hasten from their mansions, and you are not equal to engage with this able-bodied warrior: not a man will remain alive of your army, and I know not what calamity else hangs over you. It grieves me to think that, with those hardy and bulky limbs, you should find it necessary to turn your back upon the tygers; it were better that you issued your previous orders, and set your renowned face towards Túrán; for, notwithstanding your personal strength, you cannot long be safe, and he is a silly bull that devours his own flanks or wilfully destroys himself."

Upon listening to such taunts, Sohráb felt ashamed, as he might so easily have possessed himself of the castle. In that neighbourhood, where this citadel towered on high, there was a plain of considerable extent: its whole cultivation he gave up to plunder, and it was altogether laid waste. He then

said, "It now gets late, and we must intermit our warlike operations for the night; but we can draw a line of posts around these walls, and keep up an alarm within them till dawn;" he was adding, "they have a respite for one night, but will to-morrow suffer decapitation." After saying this, he gave rein to his horse, and returned, conversing with his companions, to his own tents.

نامه گزدهم بکاووس و نمودن احوال
سهراب

Gozjdaham writes to King Káuôs, and gives him the news of Sohrâb.

Now that Sohrâb was gone, the elder Gozjdaham withdrew; and seating himself with the secretary, dictated a letter for the king, and had a courier ready for conveying it.

First he saluted the sovereign with a blessing, and then entered upon the passing occurrences: stating, "an immense host of troops has made an inroad upon us, all of them zealous for war and full of heroism. One champion is superior among them, and they represent him as not exceeding fourteen years old: in stature he is more lofty than the mountain cypress, and radiant as the sun in the mansion of Gemini. With his lion-chest and upright figure, I have seen no such battle-axe, or a power of wielding it among the Irânîs: when he brandishes his Hindî scimeter, he puts the ocean and mountain to the blush; the roar of thunder is not so appalling as his voice, and his arm is bright as the polished sabre. There is no such champion in Irân or Tûrân; nay, there is not such another warrior in the world: he is known by the name of Sohrâb; that intrepid hero, who will not flinch from demon, elephant, or lion: perhaps you might say this is doubtless Rostam, or a warrior of the lineage of Narimân.

"When this manner of a prince made his appearance here, along with a mighty host of troops, seeking to re-

venge themselves, the courageous Hajîr bound up his loins, and got upon his prancing charger; and having presented himself before Sohrâb to try his skill in combat, we scarce had recognised him on horseback when we saw him dismounted; for the ardent warrior had not moved his eye-lid, nor had the fragrance of the fields refreshed his brain, when Sohrâb had dragged him from his saddle, and seated on his chest, pinned him with his grasp to the earth; and it is a fact, that from his example we are all in fear of our lives and full of tribulation.

"Many are the Turkish warriors I have seen and met, but I have never heard of such a cavalier as this: there is not such another warrior as him in the world, except that proudly triumphant and able-bodied hero; for all throughout the universe he has no match, unless it be Rostam Zal-zar! God forbid that he should provoke any of our warriors to meet him, between the two armies, in single combat; for were this rough and hard as a rocky mountain, I could not wish to see them come into collision on the plain. May the earth have compassion upon that mountain, which, on the day of his wrath, he may assault on horseback."

"Could the king in this affair curb his indignation, he would neither assault him in the field, nor sit down in ambush against him; he should consider all Irân as eclipsed of its glory, and the whole world as confounded by his sword. He appals and disarms us from resisting him, for his strength is innate, and none dares oppose him hand to hand: it might suffice to compare him with the prince of chivalry, Sam, for none has witnessed a horseman and cavalier, that equalled him. In this contest we have not the power of grappling with him, or of opposing his battle-axe, grasp, and fierceness: esteem his might as towering into the sky, and the good fortune of our warriors as laid asleep. To-night we are housed in this poor citadel, but are

prepared to escape into the country; for were we to make ever so short a stay, we have no means of defending ourselves; and I can only add, that he is not likely to halt here, for the constellation of the lion is confounded at his rapid movements."

When he had sealed the letter, he hastened the messenger at night, and spoke to him, saying, "You must use such dispatch as to prevent any of the enemy's outposts getting sight of you at dawn." He sent the messenger by the direct road; and now this letter was disposed of he got up. Under the citadel there was a secret outlet, the entrance of which was known only to Gozjdaham: withdrawing into the interior, and stooping his head, he disappeared through this discreditable passage; and in the course of the night, he and all his household made their escape by this outlet from the fort.

Now the sun shone bright on the mountain's peak; the Tûrânî army was accoutred, and ready for service: the general Sohrâb, with a spear in his hand, had mounted a prancing charger, and was settling in his mind that he would make all the garrison soldiers prisoners, and drive them bound like a flock of sheep before him.

When he challenged the citadel, nobody appeared to answer him, and he roared aloud like an enraged lion. They forthwith burst open the gate, but found no person of note within it: for the cavaliers, garrison, and commander had escaped during the night along with Gozjdaham; and on Sohrâb and his troops entering the fort, they saw no signs of Gozjdaham or his people: all that were left, were a few convicts, who, however criminal, were not to blame in this; and being brought before him, had, on intercession, their lives spared them.

His heart being impressed with the love of Gord-afrid, he was seeking after, but could find her no where. He said mentally, "Alas! oh, alas! that this splendid moon should be

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shaded by a cloud: some unaccountable spell must have bewitched me, that fortune could rob me of such an article of game; a poor stranger of an antelope fell into my net, which escaped the snare itself, but left me entangled in it; an angel-faced charmer came suddenly across me, who stole my heart, and involved me in manifold vexations on her account. This plunderer of hearts as suddenly disappeared, and left me the victim of sorrow for her sake: such a veiled eye, alas! as was full of fascination; it did not wound me with a sword, yet it shed my blood: without the enjoyment of her cheek, life were but a bitter portion to me, for my body was the captive of her sugary replies; I know not what trick that enchantress played me, for she at once shut the path of rejoinder upon me. What with that mode of warfare, with that face and speech, I never witnessed such another heart-plunderer as she is; whenever I call her conversation to mind, fire issues from the collision and inflames my pain. Such a calamity visits me as has no termination, for it is for my benefit to live apart from my beloved: indeed, it behoves me to weep aloud, for I know not who she is that possesses my heart."

He would thus argue the question with himself, and stir up the flame of his passion, but was withal anxious that no person should get privy to his secret; yet love is not to be concealed, for tears will declare the secret to mankind. Were a lover ever so cautious and prudent, passion for his mistress would draw loud sighs from his bosom. In his great affection for this accomplished princess, the cheek of Sohrâb had lost all its bloom.

Hómân had no special intimation of this affair, that Sohrâb had blood in his liver, or was smitten with love; yet, in his sagacity, he was figuring in his mind and saying, some calamity has befallen him; his foot has been caught in some person's snare, and he has got entangled within the noose of some

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idol's ringlets; he is hiding the anguished and bloody state of his heart; appetite pursues its track, and the foot gets mired in the slough. He availed himself of an opportunity of admonishing him in private, and said, "Oh, lion-hearted and high-minded warrior, by the canons of their faith the grandees of old never would esteem any more honourable than themselves; they did not idly dispose of their affections, nor would allow themselves to be intoxicated with the potions of love: they could lure a hundred musky antelopes into their snares, but never would admit of their own hearts getting entangled; that man, who is truly a knight and champion, will not yield to the fascinations of the young and lovely: whoever can bargain for the favours of fortune, may reach the height of sovereignty and heroism. You who with the heart of a lion are the tamer of demons, how could you allow yourself to be dejected and cowed by love? It is not befitting that such a person as is ambitious of sovereignty and dominion should be whining and complaining of a moon-faced charmer! Mankind consider you as the son of Afrasiyáb, and you now are, through him, the sovereign of sea and land. We marched from Túrán upon an important expedition, and came along swimming through an ocean of blood; we have blocked up the borders of the kingdom of Irán, and this citadel, which is its key, we made no difficulty of taking; but although our operations have so far succeeded to our wishes, yet we have much arduous service before us.

The king of kings, Káwos, is coming up against us, together with Tós and Rostam, who can banter with a lion. That general Gúdriz, and the intrepid Gév, Fíramorz, Bahrám, and that lion Rahám; Gírgín, Mílád, Fírhád-zád, and Karázah, who is formidable as an elephant. So many lions, with arms hard as steel, having their loins bound up for revenge, and seeking fame and reputation, all united in a body, and

ready to fight us; and there is no saying what may be the consequence to us. You are the hero in the field of these our cavaliers, then what can be your object in paying your court to mistresses? Let your heart become frigid in its love of the bold and wanton, lest to-morrow it hang back in warring with the resolute and brave. Yes, my young friend! in the spirit of intrepidity you have set out on an arduous undertaking. Whether you can accomplish it at one effort, or must trust to perseverance, know for a truth, that he who will be constant to his labour shall at last crown it with success: what you have undertaken is to excel in war; why trifle away your time in any other concern? Study to excel in the heroism and warfare of the world, and seize on the crowns and thrones of its sovereigns. Let you but once accomplish the conquest of a country, and the charmers of every quarter of it will come and court your favour. That man stands low in the affections of his mistress, who is poor in his purse and weak in power; but the mighty and the mean will equally worship him, whose state in this world is prosperous and flourishing."

Now that Hómán thus concluded his case, it was acceded to throughout by the magnanimous Sohráb. He was awakened from a state of lethargy by that speech, and his mind was again wound up for war: he replied, "Oh, chief of the renowned men of China! let me offer you my manifold thanks for such excellent counsel. This advice has proved the solace of my life, and from this moment I have renewed my compact with you; that, under the orders of Afrasiyáb, I will subdue the whole world by sea and by land." Having so said, he gave up all thought of his charmer; and coming forth, took his seat on the throne of state; and addressing a letter to the king, detailed to him the seizure of this citadel, the consequent delay, and the progress they had theretofore made. The sovereign of Túrán was gratified by this

report, and signified his approbation to Sohráb.

On that letter of Gozjdaham, on the other side, reaching the Khosró or King of Irán, his heart was grievously afflicted on listening to its contents. He sent for all the chief officers of his army, and laid the particulars of this statement before them. They took their seats around the Irání sovereign, each according to his rank and station; such as Tós, Gúdriz, the son of Gishwád and Gév; as Gorgín, Bahrám, and the heroic Farhád.

He thus addressed the noble warriors; saying, "This affair is of much and extensive importance to us; from the manner in which Gozjdaham represents it, our minds should have nothing else to occupy them. What are we to do, and how can we remedy this

evil, and where is the hero in Irán that is a match for this man."

The whole assembly were unanimous in this, that Gév be deputed to the chief of champions in Zabul (Cabul); that he may convey this intelligence to Rostam, how the imperial throne was threatened with danger; that as he was the refuge of the Irání people, Gév might specially call upon him to take the field. Then the prime minister sat down with the secretary of state, that they might notify this select affair to him, which seemed as if remediless.

In my next, I shall proceed with King Kawos's letter to Rostam; but fearful of intruding too much upon your valuable pages,

I am, yours, &c.

GUL-CHIN.

ON THE PRESS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—A friend of mine, who attended the meeting of Proprietors of East-India Stock at the India-House yesterday, has reported to me the substance of the speech of the Hon. Gentleman who moved for the production of papers on the subject of the restrictions on the freedom of the press in India, together with the outline of the speeches of the Seconder of the motion, and of the Hon. Proprietor who spoke in reply.

It affords me great pleasure to learn that the latter Hon. Gentleman, with that accuracy and ability which so eminently distinguish him, demonstrated the error of most of those assertions, and supposed historical facts, on which the arguments of the Hon. Mover were mainly founded. If I had happened to be present on that occasion, I should have felt it to be my duty to follow up what that gentleman so successfully urged, by the statement of a fact bearing strongly on the question, which came within my own personal knowledge. I therefore beg leave

to state it to you, for the purpose of being inserted in your useful Journal, and for the eventual consideration of those gentlemen, who, allured by the attractive theories displayed in the debate of yesterday, may be advocates for the unrestricted liberty of the press in India.

During the administration of the late Lord Minto, various tracts in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengallee languages, villifying the character of the Mahomedan Prophet and his religion, and exposing his impostures as well as the absurdities of the Hindoo mythology, and the frauds and artifices by which the Bramins exercise a mental tyranny over their credulous votaries, were printed at the press of the Missionary Society at Serampore, for the purpose of being circulated among the native inhabitants of our provinces, although (as subsequently explained) *without the knowledge and concurrence of the truly respectable members of that society.*

The language of these tracts, es-

pecially of those which related to the religion of the Mahomedans, was in the highest degree offensive. Fortunately, however, before these dangerous productions had got into circulation, their existence was reported to the Government, which immediately adopted the most prompt and energetic measures for the suppression of them. The missionaries readily surrendered all the copies of these inflammatory works remaining in their hands, and gave a solemn assurance (to which they have religiously adhered) never again to permit similar works to issue from their press.

Can any one, Sir, who is acquainted with the character of the native population of India, doubt the consequences which the unchecked diffusion of these pernicious tracts among the Mahomedans and Hindoos of our provinces would have produced?—"Touch the religion of the Mahomedan," says the late Rev. Claudius Buchanan, "and he draws his dagger." When the form of a turban proved an engine sufficiently powerful, in the hands of a few mischievous and designing men, to effect a combination of our native soldiery for the murder of their officers, is it to be supposed that the instrumentality of these works would not have been employed for a similar purpose, or that works of that description would not, independently of any collateral excitement, have roused the latent fanaticism of the bigoted Mussulman or Hindoo?

Sir, little doubt can, I think, be entertained, that if the Local Government had not peremptorily and effectually exerted its authority, the most serious consequences would have ensued. We owe it to the existence of that systematic control over the liberty of the press, which was the subject of the Hon. Proprietor's vituperative eloquence, and to its seasonable and authoritative exercise, on that occasion, that this danger was averted. The freedom of the press might otherwise have let loose the dagger and the sword, and British India might have exhibited,

on a much wider scale, the horrors which have lately taken place at Manila.

With a view to shew that the highest British Authority in India, far from being an advocate for the freedom of the press in the existing condition of society in that country, is sensible of the necessity of imposing restrictions upon it, I subjoin a copy of rules which were established for the guidance of the editors of newspapers, under the orders of the present illustrious and enlightened Governor General, when the censorship of the press was abolished; and which were circulated amongst all the editors in Calcutta, and subsequently published by the editor of the Calcutta Government Gazette.

"The editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads:

"1st. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Hon. Court of Directors, or other Public Authorities in England connected with the Government of India; or disquisitions on political transactions of the Local Administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

"2d. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances.

"3d. The republication from English or other newspapers, of passages coming under any of the above heads; or otherwise calculated to affect the British power or reputation in India.

"4th. Private scandal, and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in society."

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
AN OLD INDIAN, AND PROPRIETOR
OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

ORIGIN OF THE MALAYS.

(Concluded from page 35.)

IV. RELIGION.

The Malays having been converted in modern times to Islamism, no parity of faith can exist between them and the Indo-Chinese. The Dayak alone stands forth in all his primitive originality; neither changed by time, softened by intercourse, nor shaken by any religious or political convulsion, from his native home-born prejudices.

"In religion, the Dayaks acknowledge the supremacy of the Maker of the World, whom they term *Dewatta* or *Devata*, and to whom they address prayers as its preserver. The ceremonies of a religious kind are few."—*Leyden's Borneo*.

"The Biajús are generally very superstitious and much addicted to augury; they do not adore idols; they have no temples, but their sacrifices of sweet-wood and perfumes are offered to one God, who they believe rewards the just in heaven, and punishes the wicked in hell."—*P. Lasitau. Hist. de Comp. des Port*, vol. iii. p. 221.

"The religion of the Lanjans, and probably of all the Lohas, or Laws, is nearly the same with that which prevails in all the countries comprised in the farther peninsula. They lived a long time in the form of a republic, and observed the laws of nature rather than those of the Chinese their neighbours, before they had kings, and were subject to their empire. The worship of images was in those times unknown to them, uncorrupted as they were with the superstitions of other nations; the open sky was their temple, and they adored one being, whom they esteemed above all things, under the name of Commander. In this simple and uncorrupted state the Lanjans continued, till such times as the disciples of Shakka began to spread their doctrines over the East."—*Marini's Hist. of the Laws. Balbi's Pegu*.

"They, the Kambojians, adore the Supreme God under the name of *Tipeda*."—*Wusthoff. ap. Pur. Pil.*

"The Dayak does not admit of polygamy."—*Leyden and Lasitau*.

"The Lanjans approve of having only one wife."—*Marini*. "The King of Pegu can have only one wife, but maintains

three hundred concubines."—*Fred. ap. Ho.*

"At the birth of a child, during parturition, they summon a conjuror, who is termed *Dalian*, instead of a midwife, and who, instead of lending any assistance to the woman, beats a *gindang* and sings until the child is born."—*Leyden's Borneo*.

"It is customary to rendezvous at the house of a new lain-in woman, where all the family and relations meet to divert themselves with dancing and other kinds of merriment, in order to drive away the sorcerers, and to prevent them from making the mother lose her milk, and the child from being bewitched."—*Marini's Laws*.

"When a man of his own accord wishes to separate from his wife, he resigns her clothes and ornaments, and pays her besides a forfeit of twenty, twenty-five, or thirty Spanish dollars, after which he may marry again."—*Leyden's Borneo*.

"The men here, as in most eastern countries, buy their wives, or pay their parents a dowry for them. If after cohabiting with his wife for a time, the husband dislikes either her person or temper, he has liberty to repudiate, and send her home again."—*Balbi's Pegu*.

The custom of purchasing the wife is peculiar both to the Malay and Dayak.

"With regard to the funeral ceremonies, the corpse is placed in a coffin, and remains in the house till the nearest of blood can procure or purchase a slave, who is beheaded and burnt, that he may become the slave of the deceased in the other world. The ashes of the deceased are then placed in an earthen-urn, on which various figures are exhibited."—*Leyden's Borneo*.

"The priests put the carcase of *Sue-madee* into a coffin below, and burnt it in a fire made of odoriferous wood, offering sacrifices of sheep and other animals. The ashes were put in a silver urn, and buried in a sumptuous tomb."—*Pint Pegu*.

"Great preparations were made for burning the corpse of the king's only daughter (1630). On a costly altar was placed the corpse in a coffin of gold; the king set fire to the pile; the body was

consumed, lying in the gold coffin, enriched with jewels and other ornaments; they then gathered the ashes, inclosing them in a golden urn."—*St. Voy. Gl. Do.*

"They believe that they who are bad lives here, want all things in the other life, and that therefore it is necessary to bury with them what will supply their occasions."—*Tav. Acc. of Assam, &c.*

"The Dayaks are described as a mild and simple people; and though their superstitious opinions occasion great enormities among them, yet it is admitted by the Moslems, that when once converted, they become exemplary for the propriety of their conduct."—*Leyden's Borneo.*

"The Lanjans would be an almost faultless people, and free from reproach, could this most horrid and cruel practice be once rooted out of the country" (the predilection for human skulls).—*Marini's Laws.*

"The Dayaks have some vestiges of ordeal amongst them."—*Leyden.* All the inhabitants of the farther Peninsula have them. "The Siamese have proofs by fire and water." Like the Javanese, "The Siamese believe, like all the East, that eclipses are caused by some dragon, who devours the sun and moon."—*Loubiere.*

It is however necessary to observe here, that there are extensive ruins of temples, statues, inscriptions in characters unknown to the Chinese, Malay, or Dayak, dilapidated cities of stone, &c. in various parts of Borneo, of which tradition retains no remembrance; although the unconverted tribes of Dayaks neither know the use of images nor temples, nor even of stones, bricks, or mortar.

When the Hindu religion was introduced into the Benjar and Succadana districts by the King of Majepact on Java, the country was full of Dayaks, and the king of the former place was Kiay Lembu Meng Koerat. All those who formerly professed the Hindu religion on Borneo have been converted to Islamism, and are called Malays.

V. TRADITIONS.

The following information of the Dayaks in the province of Succadow, up the great river Lawai, and very nearly in the centre of Borneo, was obtained from the chief Mantri of that district; himself originally a Dayak, though now converted to Islamism.

There are twenty-four tribes of different names, who have not their bodies tattooed, and six that have this distinguishing mark; also the Tamman tribe (perhaps Saman), who have their hair like that of the Papuans, and are represented as a similar race of people; and lastly, the Untakka Dayaks, who are tattooed, but are as fair as the Chinese. They wear the *solar*, or trowsers, like the people of that nation, but do not speak the same language. From whence the two last tribes emigrated the above informant never heard; but all the others came either from the country of Lao or Law (or Lawai, as he calls it); from Kampota Kamonoug (probably Kombojia); from Tampajok (perhaps Champa, or Tchiampa); and Batu Rusa (where the latter place is, it is difficult to conjecture). He says their tradition is, that the Biaju Rajah (perhaps Burma) made war upon their Rajahs seventeen descents ago (to what period this is meant to extend I know not, as they have no idea of chronology), and having obtained a great victory, put many to the sword, whilst all those who could obtain prowess fled in all directions. Many arrived at, and settled upon the banks of the great Lawai river (called so after the country), some upon those of each of the other rivers on the island, and others elsewhere. The Islams of Songow have some written accounts of this terrible war and expulsion from their native shores, and the Dayak national songs all mention it.

The natives of Kambojia inform me, that the whole of the Dayaks originally came down the great Kambojia river. It is said that the inhabitants on its banks, and at Champa, not only speak a language similar to that spoken by the Dayaks, but that the people resemble each other greatly, in features, dress, manners, and customs, as well as in religion.

VI. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

ETymology. The Sultan of Pontiana informs me, that in all the Arabic and Buggese writings the Island of Borneo is called the greater Jawi or Jawa, and Sumatra the smaller; and the whole of the Archipelago, the Jawi Islands, except Java and its eastern range, which are denominated the Sunda Isles; only the eastern part having any portion of the Jawi people on it.

Marco Paulo, who got his information

from the Tartars in 1265, gives it the name of "Java Major," describing it as "three thousand miles in circumference."

I shall, with due submission to able philologists, state it as my opinion, that Java, or Jawa, means the people from Ava or Awa, or as "the natives of the latter pronounce it, *Yava* or *Yawa*,"* a permutation of consonants not unusual with the Hindus, as noticed by Mr. Colebrooke and Sir William Jones.

"*Yuran* signifies young, and *Yuwana*, youth; the first makes *Yua* in the nominative case: this is adopted into Hindustani with the usual permutation of consonants, and becomes *Juba*, as *Yuwana* is transformed into *Juban*."—*As. Res.* vol. vii.

The conversion of the letter Y into J is noticed also by Mr. Marsden in his Grammar, on the authority of Mr. Wilkins. To prove, however, that this etymon is not fanciful, I will shew, that whenever these islands are mentioned, as well as in their present names, allusion is had to the Laws, Mons, Tais, Anams, or Avans; the ancient inhabitants of Pegu, Siam, Burma, Cochinchina, and Lao. Gaubil, in his History of the Mogul Tartars, p. 214, says, in the year 1293 (after Marco Paulo had left it), "the Emperor sent an immense expedition against the King of Quava (which is now called Borneo, *Qua* signifying, in the Chinese language, kingdom:)" which would make it the kingdom of Awas.

Mr. Marsden, in the fourth page of his History of Sumatra, observes, "That El Adrisi, the Nubian geographer, in the middle of the 12th century, calls the Island of Borneo *Su Burma*, which is evidently Borneo (he says), from his mentioning two passages leading to it, the Straits of Malacca, and the Straits of Sunda." If we may be permitted to suppose these names given by the Chinese, the first civilized nation that settled on or traded to these Isles, the above designation would imply the Island of Burmas, *Su* signifying an Island, in that language.

The natives of Borneo call their Island Qualamontan; which, if placed in the

* This etymon is surely as rational as calling it the Isle of Barley, where this grain never grew, and has not been found to succeed: this has occasioned mistakes. "The Malays are quite different from those of the Javans, from whom they derive their origin."—*Nieuheff. Ch. Col.*

Chinese monosyllabic manner, might be written, *Qua-law-mon-tai*, or the kingdom of the Laws, Mons, and Taias.

The other Islands are Mon-danao, the Lake of the Mons; Su-law, the Island of the Laws; Su-law-bis, or Celebes; Sumon-tai, perhaps for Sumatra; La-su, for Lason, or Luson; Mon-kasser; Mon-law-kas.

The names of the rivers on Borneo are either called after places in the Mother Country, or have allusion to the national names of the emigrants. There is a place called Pontiano on Borneo, and a Pontiano in the Gulph of Siam; a town in Maludu Bay is called Bankoka, similar to a city in Siam; and Lao on the N.E. of Borneo; there is In-anam, Sulaw-mon, Mon-pava, Law-batuan, Mon-gatal, Menan-kubur, &c. &c. "The Kambojia river is named the Menar."

The distinguishing names of the inhabitants evidently speak for themselves: the Dayak, or Daya, is not unlike Taya, "the inhabitants of Upper Siam, and reputed savages."—*Loubiere.* The Tai Raja of the Celebes, is the Taya Rajas. Tai-ga-law, or Tagala, and Bis-owas, or Bisayas of the Philippines. The orang Idayan of Borneo has the same etymon as Daya; and lastly, the Mon-lao, or Malay.

JAVANESE. Two more points, and I have done. I have resided so little on Java, and have had so few opportunities of forming any judgment of the inhabitants, that I can merely state my conjectural opinion of them.

The Javanese are evidently a people more civilized than their neighbours; they have more of the Hindoo feature than the Malay, and no doubt exists that a considerable emigration of Hindus took place and settled on their shores; the only question there can be, is from whence, when, and in what numbers they emigrated, and what inhabitants they found on the island.

The Dupatti of Samarang told me, if I recollect aright, that it took place A.D. 70, from Guzerat. Dr. Leyden states it as his opinion, from Calinga, or Telinga, the northern Sircars. May it not also have been from the ancient kingdoms of Sunda and Madura, on the hither Peninsula of Hindustan? The similarity of the names, and the Kanara character's having been said to resemble the Javanese, has raised this conjecture with me.

"South of the Portuguese territories, which end at Cape Rama, lies the country of the Raja of Sunda, whose dominions extend along the coast, about fifteen leagues from the said Cape to Merzi, and sixty or seventy inland, being bound in the south by Kanara." In Fryer's time he "resided at Sunda, when the whole country took the name."—*Fryer's Travels*, p. 162.

The southernmost port on the Malabar coast is Quilong, perhaps the Tanna Killing.

But it is very possible that the Hindus from all these places were driven to Java and elsewhere, which may thus be accounted for.

"The Budzoists had for a long time gotten footing in the hither peninsula of the Indies; but the Bramans never rested till they had excited the Rajahs against them, who rooted them out with fire and sword."—*Universal Hist.*, vol. vi, p. 116.

To fix the precise period of the expulsion of these Hindus from India I find difficult, from the contradictory statements on this subject.

"The Siamese epocha, which commences from the death of Sommona Kodam, was five hundred and forty-four years before the Christian era, which puts the migration of the saint into Siam many centuries earlier than the expulsion of the Siammians out of the hither peninsula of India."—*Ibid.*

"The Viji Raja (Hindu) arrived in Ceylon seven days after the ascension of Bhudja; others will have it 350 years after the birth of Christ; the Christian natives of Ceylon say 77 of the Christian era."

"The Singalhais have two dates."—*Maloney's Ceylon, As. Res.*, vol. vii.

"The Viji Raja arrived in Ceylon on the 7th of May, 543 years before the coming of Christ. Valentyne states it in the year 106 of Jesus Christ, 649 years after the statement made by the most authentic authors."—*Jomville's Ceylon, As. Res.* vol. vii.

I presume Java must have received the persecuted Hindus about the same period as Ceylon, Pegu, and Siam.

SAMANGS. Relative to the origin of the Samangs or Papuans, I see no grounds for differing from the Spanish historians, who have had the singular advantage of residing in their vicinity. They have derived their information from the Togalese

and Bisayans, the former of whom have not only an ancient written character, similar to the Batta alphabet, but, from their close connexion with the Chinese and Japanese centuries before the arrival of Legasapi, had arrived at a state of comparative civilization; and at this day have not only historical records in their native tongue and character, but have translated into them several Spanish tragedies, which I have seen performed by them in their native theatre at Manilla.

On the island of Panay, "there are here those blacks the Spaniards call Negrillos, who were the first inhabitants of these islands, and afterwards driven into the thick woods by the Bisayas, who conquered it. The hair is not stiff curled, nor are they so stout and strong as the Guinea blacks. They fly the Spaniards, not so much through hatred as from fear."—*Relac de las Filipinas, par Coronel.*

LUCONIA. "The Spaniards found upon this coast a nation of Moors, who called themselves Tagalians, or Tagalese, who certainly came from Malacca, or perhaps more immediately from Borneo: that they are really Malaysians by descent is evident, from their colour, shape, habits, manners, and language. They are for the most part a modest, tractable, and well-disposed people. In some provinces they found Pintadoes (the Bisayan or tattooed tribes), that is, painted negroes, persons tall, straight, strong, active, and of an excellent disposition; lastly blacks, who lived in the mountains and thick woods, on whom the Spaniards have bestowed the name of Negrillos. There is no government among them, and scarce any society: those who inhabit the foot of the mountains are mortal enemies to those who dwell at top. These are by the other natives held to be the aborigines of the Island."—*Game i Carreri.* "The Pintades found these Negrillos so incorrigible, they dealt with them no otherwise than by knocking them on the head."—*D. F. Navarette de la Mon. Ch.*

"And lastly, the Tingihanos, supposed to be descended from the Japanese; being brave, yet very courteous and humane, they never hurt either Spaniards or Indians. But they shew no mercy to the poor Negrillos, from a principle of self-defence. It is generally believed that these people are the same that inhabit the several islands

between that country and the Philippines."—*Luytz. L'Am. d'Hier. de Ban. y Cor. Mendoza.*

"In Mindanao are blacks like Ethiopians, who own no superior, any more than those on the island and mountains of Manilla."—*Dampier.*

"The traditions are, that the Papuans are brethren of the Moluccans, and the language seems to have no affinity with that of New South Wales, but is probably connected with that of Borneo."—*Pennant's Outlines. Forrest's New Guinea.*

All the ancient authors who have written of this race, appear to concur in considering them the aborigines of all these islands; nor do I see any thing not exactly conformable to the laws of nature elsewhere observable of every indigenous race in the vicinity of the equator, of a similar complexion, &c. The paucity of their numbers on some of the islands will argue little, when we consider the detestation in which they are held by the other tribes, and the decapitating system of the Dayaks of the Celebes and Borneo; the only matter of surprise is, how they continue to exist at all. They will shortly, in all probability, disappear, like the aborigines of the West-India Islands.

CONCLUSION. The conclusions that I am led to draw from the foregoing remarks are, viz.

1st. That the Papuans are the aborigines of all these islands, at least as far as the same has been traced.

2d. That the whole of these islands have next been peopled by emigrations

from the farther Peninsula of the Mons, the Laws, the Tayas, and the Anams; which, in all human probability, has originated from one of those overwhelming revolutions, religious or political, which sweep before them the destinies of entire nations. Perhaps it occurred at the period those countries were overrun by the Chinese A.C. 140; at all events, it must have transpired previous to the introduction of the doctrines of Shakk, or Bhodu, into those countries, as the Dayaks have neither temples, priests, nor images.

3d. That Java has had a third race on its shores; the Bhudu Hindus, perhaps on their expulsion from Hindustan by the Bramins.

4th. That the Malays, Dayaks, the inhabitants of all the Philippines, the Eastern Islands, and the Polynesian Isles, are all of one original race, with this difference, that they were originally Mons, Laws, Avans, Tayas, or Anams.

I have to add, only, that the Chinese "pretend to have sailed, some thousand of years ago, over all the Indian seas, as far the Cape of Good Hope, without the help of the compass, of which they boast themselves to be the first inventors."—*Let. Edifi.*, vol. xxvi. p. 78.

That they had colonies all over these islands at a very early period, may, I believe, be satisfactorily proved from authentic documents. Whenever the literature of China, Ava, and Siam, shall be better known to us, this point will be decided.

II.

Batavia, May 12, 1815.

SHIPWRECK OF THE MARY ANN.

Extract of a Journal kept by Lieut. Mens, on board the Transport Mary Ann, wrecked on the 8th March 1820, on her Voyage to Banda.

THE 4th of March, at 8 o'clock in the morning, weighed anchor, and left the roads of Sourabaya with a fair wind; and at three in the afternoon the pilot left us. From the 5th to the 8th the wind continued favourable. On the night of the 8th, at half past eleven, during the mate's watch, we had the misfortune to strike upon a rock. The captain immediately ordered all sail to be set to try whether it

was possible to get the vessel afloat again, which however was found to be impracticable, and we were obliged to cut all sails away to prevent the ship from falling over. On sounding, no ground was to be found on one side of the vessel, while on the other there were only two fathoms water. We remained the whole night in this dreadful state: the weather began to be boisterous and rainy, and the vessel struck at times so hard that no one was able to stand on his legs. The rock had struck right through the bottom of the ship and lifted the ballast visibly up. From

time to time we sounded, and found the water rising; at 4 o'clock in the morning the rudder got loose, was broken in pieces and hauled on board; sounded the well, and found five feet water in the hold: we still had hopes to save the ship, and set all hands to throw ballast, consisting of roofing tiles, iron hoops, and pipe-staves, overboard; still this was found of very little use, and we were resolved to throw the Government cargo, mostly chests containing clothing for troops, &c. overboard also: after a labour of full two hours, we found that this also was of no avail, and our hopes began to fail us. It was now about seven in the morning; the wind rose, and the vessel beat so violently against the rocks that nobody was able to stand. It was truly melancholy to see how mournfully we looked at each other. The lady of Lieut. Neyman, with her two innocent babes, were objects of real compassion, and from them we still endeavoured to conceal the real state of our perilous situation. At 9 o'clock the water had risen above the ballast; the masts were cut away, and secured for further use.

The pumps were in such a bad state that they were of no service. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the ship filled, and fell over on the larboard side: all our hopes were now gone. At 12, the surf broke over her in such a manner that the guns on the larboard side were no longer visible, and the ship was now in such a state, that if she had got off from the rock she must have sunk immediately. The carpenter had been busy the whole morning repairing the large boat; and when she was put overboard, it was necessary for two men to bail her to keep her afloat; and as she could not hold the passengers and crew, we resolved to make a raft, which on account of the strong wind and high sea was a difficult task.

We were 62 in number, viz. 2 officers, 1 woman, 2 children, and 15 fusileers; 1 captain, 1 mate, 1 boatswain, 36 sailors, 2 native women, and 1 child.

We put a small cask of water and some biscuit on board the boat, and divided the men in her and on the raft. The captain, his mate, and the two officers, were the last who left the ship; we then cut the rope, and trusted ourselves to the waves. We had been very fearful about the raft from the beginning, and our fears were

but too well founded, for at a short distance from the wreck it went into pieces; fortunately all the people upon it, with the exception of one fusileer, saved themselves in the small boat, which we then took in tow: we were 46 persons in the launch, and had great difficulty in keeping her steady. At sun-set the wind and sea were calm, but at night it blew fresh, and at midnight we shipped a sea and had a foot and a half of water in the boat; to lighten her, we resolved to throw all the articles we had taken with us overboard, except the provisions, and this had a good effect. To bail the water out we used a tin case, in which the Captain had his papers; but at last, finding no one willing to perform this labour, it became necessary for the Captain and myself to take it by turns, and we succeeded tolerably well; but it was of no long duration, as we shipped a heavy sea which filled the boat so much that we had serious doubts of her safety; our best endeavours to bail the boat were now of no avail, and this increased our consternation. The carpenter, after much trouble, discovered two leaks in the boat, which he was successful in stopping; but it required two or three people constantly bailing to keep her afloat, as a great deal of water oozed through the seams. At the dawn of day the weather became moderate, and to our great joy we saw the morning of the 10th March arising. We dried ourselves in the sun, and questioned the Captain when he thought we should see the land. At noon we got the biscuit up; and, by advice of the Captain, divided it in such a manner that it would last us three days, allowing every one a quarter of a biscuit per diem; the allowance of water was calculated at half a bottle per day, which was served out in a small canteen. We passed the night tolerably well. On the ensuing morning (the 11th) the Captain informed us that in all probability we should see the Island of Flores about noon, which so happened: this cheered us up again; and with a favourable breeze we advanced with our little mast and miserable bit of a sail tolerably well. In the evening we were close under the land, but, for fear of accident, were obliged to stand out to sea again, and sent the small boat to paddle in shore to seek for a landing place; we were the more induced to this, as she had received considerable damage by

knocking against the launch when the provisions were served out, so that her bow was kept fixed by a rope. We perceived her quite close to the shore, when a sudden gust of wind obliged us to stand out, and soon lost sight of her; about 10 o'clock the weather became calm, and we passed the night tolerably well. In the morning of the 12th we went close in shore of the Island of Flores, but could find no traces of any inhabitants. At noon we came within sight of Adanara; steered for it, and at 2 o'clock saw a great many canoes approaching us, and prepared ourselves to receive them. When they came near us with loud shouting, we hoisted a white handkerchief as a sign of our peaceable intentions. As soon as they came alongside, numbers of them leaped into our boat, making a great noise, and laying hold of the few articles we had yet remaining. As we were armed with eight muskets, three pistols, two blunderbusses, and eight swords, we determined to resist force with force, and soon made these ruffians jump overboard. Shortly after this a canoe came from the Rajah, desiring the Captain to come on shore: he accordingly went alone; but as he remained a long time, four of us went armed to seek him, and found him in the midst of more than 200 natives. He said that the King would receive us, if we were not armed: this we did not consider prudent to comply with, and declared to the Rajah that we would rather go to sea again immediately. He asked us then to make him a present of one of our muskets, which we assented to, and were now allowed to come armed on shore. They shewed us a place to remain in; and as we were guarded by a great number of armed men, we resolved to keep watch, in which the soldiers and sailors assisted each other.

On the 13th, early in the morning, the Rajah came to pay us a visit; he asked for two more muskets, which we refused to give him, on which he seemed to be very much displeased. We understood they had sheep for sale, two of which the Rajah sold us for five rupees each; and fortunately the Captain had some cash with him. As we could get no rice, we purchased from the Rajah, at an exorbitant price, some jagon (Indian corn), which we roasted on the coals, after the native custom. At noon the Captain, his mate, the two

officers, and Madame Neyman, with her two children, got an invitation from the Rajah's family, who were anxious to see Europeans. We ascended a tolerable steep hill, on the summit of which was the Rajah's residence, and some huts. Here we received a plate of bad rice and curry. Whilst we were enjoying this meal, the Queen expressed a wish to see the children. Madame Neyman went into one of the huts where the Queen was: here one of the princesses examined the two children very minutely, supposing them to be differently made from the Malays. After dinner a young prince came up to me, and laid hold of the buttons of my jacket, asking me if they were gold; neither he nor the Rajah seemed to believe me when I told them they were copper. He asked me for one; I cut it off and gave it him, with the possession of which he seemed highly pleased. We took our leave from the Rajah and his family, and went down to our people.

A Portuguese came from one of the islands to sell some rice, which was very welcome to us. We had supposed that the 15 sailors in the boat were lost; but in the evening two more Portuguese came, and informed us that 15 men in a boat had landed at Solar. We had the Island of Solar in view, and understood we could reach it in half a day; and as we learnt that it was inhabited by some Christians, we resolved to proceed thither.

On the 15th two large prows, tied together, with our small boat lying across them, came from Solar. The Rajah seeing this boat desired to have it, and the Captain wanted to exchange it for a large prow which was lying on the beach; but this proposal was not accepted, and the Captain was obliged to purchase the prow for a large sum of money, as we did not wish to go all again in the launch. The prow was immediately set afloat, and the Captain made an agreement with the Rajah for another boat, which he was to send to Solar, in payment of which he was to receive 15 Spanish dollars and two muskets. We made preparations to go; purchased some jagon, and divided the men into the prow and launch. At 3 o'clock we left Adanara, and arrived at 10 in the night at Solar. Here was no Rajah, but a Queen who reigned: she received us kindly, and treated us with a cup of tea.

and afterwards rice, and ordered victuals to be cooked for our men.

On the 16th March we purchased a pig for 10 dollars; as we could not get any rice, we were obliged to content ourselves with jagon and some wild vegetables. About sunset, the Rajah of Adanara arrived with the prow for the captain: he did not however come ashore, but sent for the 15 Spanish dollars and the two muskets. On receiving these he asked once more for the same amount, and threatened not to give the prow. On hearing this, all of us ran into the sea and hauled the prow on shore by force, and sent some of our men for our arms to defend ourselves, if necessary. The Rajah hereupon desired his people, who were still in the prow, to leave her, and called out to the captain it was all well, wished him good bye, and sailed away. The Queen of Solar informed us that the Rajah of Adanara was a great pirate, who cared very little about spilling human blood, and therefore con-

gratulated us that we had so easily escaped.

On the 17th March we took our leave of the hospitable Queen of Solar, who had treated us as well as it was in her power to do. We went to sea, and about sunset reached a small island, where we intended to pass the night. On landing, all the people, who were collected in great numbers on the beach, ran towards the hills: we followed them, and by this means reached the Rajah, who received us very kindly, and gave our people some rice. The following morning at sunrise we went to sea again, after having first provided ourselves with about five days' provisions, consisting of some rice, jagon and fruit, and sailed four days until, on the 22d, about half past three in the afternoon, we reached the Island of Timor, when we landed at Fort Coopang, where the Resident, Mr. Halewyn, received us in a kind and friendly manner.

DISPUTES ARISING FROM THE INTERCOURSE

OF

BRITISH SAILORS WITH THE CHINESE.

(From Minutes of Evidence on Foreign Trade before the House of Lords.)

In 1772, a Chinese and some Europeans were wounded in an affray, which originated in the fourth officer of the Lord Camden having incurred debts which he was unable to pay. The trade was in consequence stopped till the Isonstock was satisfied the parties were out of danger.

In 1780, a French sailor killed a Portuguese in a struggle, for which, without any thing like a proper trial, the Chinese caused him to be strangled. This interference of the Chinese was much regretted by the representatives of the European nations at Canton, as forming a dangerous precedent. Upon a former similar occasion the Chinese Authorities had declined to interfere, and when strongly urged, suffered the murderer to escape.

In 1784, a very long dispute with the Chinese Government arose out of the accidental wounding of three Chinese, by the firing of a salute from the country ship *Lady Hughes*, at Whampoa. This correspondence was accompanied by a consider-

able interruption to the trade, and by the imprisonment of Mr. Smith, the supracargo of the ship, from which he was not released till the unfortunate gunner was found, and delivered into the hands of the Chinese.

In 1785, an English sailor belonging to the Earl of Chesterfield was killed in an affray between some English sailors and Chinese. The murderer, it was believed, was afterwards strangled by order of his own Government.

The Supracargoes feeling great alarm towards the end of the year, in consequence of the irregularities practised by the English seamen, and being "apprehensive that serious consequences might happen to the Hon. Company's affairs, if the Government should be offended by their bad behaviour," thought it absolutely necessary, for the preservation of regularity and discipline, to send an order to all the commanders of ships to concert among themselves the means of preventing the apprehended evil.

In January 1786, nearly two hundred English sailors from different ships landed at the French Banksall, beat the only French officer then on the spot in a most shocking manner, and did considerable damage to the Banksall and its furniture. The French Consul at the Port, Monsieur Veillard, and the commander of the French ship, made their complaint to the British supercargoes, who considered it to be their duty, under the circumstances, to order the British commanders to inquire into the affair, and see such reparation made as was practicable, which was complied with accordingly. Some restrictive orders were also agreed upon and circulated, in September 1786, to all the British commanders in the Port.

In January 1788, a seaman belonging to the Earl Fitzwilliam was killed in a scuffle by a Chinese, and the latter, upon complaint made to the Government, committed to prison, and, it is believed, was afterwards executed.

In the same month, a Chinese was wounded in a scuffle with an English sailor belonging to a country ship, who was in consequence taken into custody by the Supracargoes' order, and confined on ship-board till it was ascertained that the Chinese was out of danger.

In 1796, the Supracargoes complained to the Court that great part of their attention had been taken up by the improper conduct of the subordinate officers of the Company's ships, who had been guilty of creating disturbances both on board and on shore, and some of whom had been degraded on that account.

In 1800, the Supracargoes made strong representations to the Court respecting the English sailors and their riotous conduct while on shore at Canton, whither they were occasionally permitted to go to purchase necessaries. It was hoped that the Court would seize any opportunity to make regulations which might be effectual, as the scenes described were disgraceful in the eyes of the Chinese; embarrassing to the Company's interests and to their servants, and highly offensive to all descriptions of persons.

In February 1800, an accident happened to a Chinese, who was wounded by one of the crew of his Majesty's schooner *Providence*, Capt. Dilks. The Company's Supracargoes left no means unemployed

to compromise the affair, as well as to exonerate themselves from responsibility for the acts of persons not under their orders; but although the Viceroy had a strong partiality for the English, the Supracargoes were of opinion the matter could not have passed over so easily had the Chinese died. In that event, and the refusal of Capt. Dilks to abide by the law of the country, a stoppage of the trade would probably have ensued, and it was difficult to say where the resentment of Government would have ended: the Supracargoes therefore recommended that orders might be given to his Majesty's commanders, especially when within the Bogue, on no account whatever to fire at a Chinese; or that they might be furnished with letters and presents from his Majesty to the Emperor, by which additional privileges might be obtained for them.

In 1801, an attempt was alleged by the Chinese to have been made by some persons belonging to the ship *Cirencester* to smuggle a few camlets on shore. This transaction was represented by the Hoppo at Peking so very unfavourably, that one of the Chinese merchants was amerced, by a sentence of the Emperor, in the sum of 50,000 taels. The Chinese merchants immediately applied to the English Supracargoes for indemnification, by whom the subject was reported to the Court of Directors, and orders issued to all the commanders of ships at Canton, denouncing the severest displeasure of the Company against any persons who might be found offending in such a manner; and that any officer detected in so doing, should be forthwith deprived of his homeward-bound privilege.

In 1802, referring to the negotiation between the Chinese government and Capt. Dilks, the Select Committee transmitted, for the information of the Court, an extract from the Chinese Code of Criminal Laws, by which it appears that the guilt of a person wounding a Chinese is determined by the time which elapses from the infliction of the wound until the death; and stated, that in future they would endeavour to profit by this information. The Chinese in question was stated to have lingered for some time after Capt. Dilks's departure, and to have died of the wound he received.

In 1804, the attention of the Court was called to the long established practice of

permitting the seamen of the Company's ships to spend three days ashore at Canton, "where they are exposed to the art practised by the Chinese of mixing their liquors with ingredients of an irritating and maddening effect, causing a state of inebriety more ferocious than that occasioned by any other spirit, and leading to riotous scenes of the greatest enormity, and which tend to keep alive in the minds of the Chinese the most unfavourable opinion of our character," and the Supracargoes hoped the Court would issue orders that this indulgence might cease.

This year the Chinese Government took exception at his Majesty's ships anchoring in Anson's Bay, which led to a negotiation of considerable length with the Hoppo and Viceroy, and occasioned the publication of several edicts directing the departure of the ships; one of which, addressed to the Supracargoes, was couched in strong terms.

During the time that the seamen of the Neptune were at Canton, on the liberty with which they were indulged on 24th Feb. 1807, a Chinese received a wound in an affray, in consequence of which he is said to have died: the guilty individual was unknown, and could not be given up. The Chinese government stopped the trade, but soon after offered to permit the loading of all the ships, except the Neptune, to proceed, which the Supracargoes absolutely declined. On the 15th April, after an ineffectual examination by the Chinese officers of the sailors of the Neptune, permission was granted to "ship off" to that and the other ships of the fleet; the Chinese Government insisting however upon the detention, in the custody of the English Chief, during the pleasure of the

Emperor, of a seaman of the name of Edward Sheen, as the most active in the affray.

The Chinese Government, as the ships were about to sail, refused to permit Sheen to accompany them; but he was released the following year, by order of the Emperor, upon paying a fine of eleven taels, four mace and two canderines.

In 1808, the Court were referred to translations of edicts which had been issued by the Hoppo of Canton, in consequence of complaints preferred by the Americans against Capt. Pellew, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, from which it appeared that the Chinese received with the greatest readiness, and on the slightest occasions, impressions to the disadvantage of British sailors.

The Company's ships were again detained by the Chinese Government, in consequence of a Chinese having been killed, but sailed without permission; the Chinese in this case only stipulated, after the ships had sailed, that the offenders should be punished according to the laws of England. The discussions on this subject lasted till the close of the year 1811.

The Supracargoes refused this year to give up a seaman belonging to the Cumberland, and at the same time solicited the Court's instructions how to act in cases of murder by Europeans.

In 1816, the General Hewett was detained by the Chinese, which led to the encounter between the Chinese forts and his Majesty ship Alceste.

In 1817, his Majesty's ship Orlando's boats were assaulted by the Chinese, who also declared their determination to search country ships.

ANECDOTES

RELATIVE TO

THE TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

(From the Friend of India.)

A MISSIONARY in the upper provinces, happening, in a recent conversation with a respectable brahmin, possessed of landed property in the district of Juya-poor, named Shree-Krishna, to impugn the me-

rit and efficacy of the offerings presented by the Hindoos to the manes of their deceased ancestors, his Hindoo friend brought forward the following anecdote, as a powerful proof of the doctrine of transmigration.

As he, Shree-Krishna, was one day riding on horseback to the town of Amber, about six miles from Juya-poor, accompanied by two servants and another Hindoo, (a person sent to invite guests to a wedding,) named Bumbhoo, a snake suddenly darted on Bumbhoo and bit him in the back, upon which Shree-Krishna after affixing three bandages to different parts of the body with the hope of arresting the progress of the poison, conducted him to the house of a charmer of snakes. Bumbhoo was by this time faint and exhausted; but on the charmer's whispering something in his ear, he seemed to revive and sitting up, answered his interrogatories. It is not unusual for charmers and exorcists to pretend to discourse with transmigrated human souls. In this instance, the charmer professing to address himself to the serpent, asked him why he had bitten the man in so unprovoked a manner. The serpent, according to Shree-Krishna, replied through the patient, that he had only revenged himself for a gross injury sustained in his former birth. He (the serpent) had been a Tumbolee, a vender of *gaun*, in his former lifetime, and this Bumbhoo was a Rajpoot; he had then seduced his wife, and was one day detected with her. In consequence of the detection, his wife had advised this Rajpoot, her seducer, to poison him, which he at length effected. The injured husband was in the next birth, made to assume the form of a serpent, that of the identical serpent which had now bitten Bumbhoo; her seducer, the Rajpoot, having been transformed into this person, Bumbhoo. Frequently, since the change in their respective situation, had the enraged serpent attempted to destroy Bumbhoo, but his wife, who had been transformed into a female serpent, had constantly interposed and sucked up the poison. But as the female serpent had been lately killed by some accident, the former husband had now full opportunity for revenge, and had therefore bitten Bumbhoo in the hope of destroying him. The charmer now, on the offer of large gifts, pretended to attempt appeasing the deceased Tumbolee in the form of the serpent, which by the bye was not present; but at length he said he could not prevail, as the implacable serpent would accept of no satisfaction. After still larger offers the charmer making a pause, declared that the serpent, in consideration of his inces-

sant intreaties, had agreed to spare Bumbhoo, should he survive the hundredth fainting fit occasioned by the rankling operation of the poison. The conditions being too severe, the charmer had recourse again to intreaties; and at length prevailed on the relenting serpent to abate ninety-five of these fainting fits. His clemency however was useless; for Bumbhoo sunk under the fifth and expired.

Shree-Krishna, with the view of further confirming the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, also added the following anecdote.

THE SOUL REMANDED BACK TO LIFE.

About seventeen years ago, a man in the service of Shree-Krishna, named Moojee-rama, dying, his friends made the requisite preparations for burning his body, but by some accident three hours had elapsed before they were ready with every article, during which time the body remained in the house. Having at length carried it to a convenient distance, they laid it down and commenced the performance of the Pinda-dan, or offering to the departed spirit. But no sooner was the ball of rice placed on the breast of the deceased than he opened his eyes, turned on his side, and made an effort to rise, which, on their loosing the bandage on him, he accomplished, to the astonishment and terror of all the spectators. Without casting a look on his astonished friends, however, he hastened home, and digging in the fireplace, where it seems he had deposited his savings during his life, he took thence eleven rupees, proceeded to the house of a Kuttared brahman who lived near him, and offered him the money. The brahman, amazed, inquired the reason of this extraordinary offer, when the newly-revived man told him, that on his departing this life four or five hours ago, he found himself in the form of a monkey, and that two men of gigantic stature having seized him, bored a hole through his paws, and passing a small cord through them, led him to the palace of Yuma the king of death. Before he reached the presence of the judge, however, he was met by some of his officers, whose duty it was to identify the souls of the departed, who informed him that he had been brought through mistake by the grisly messengers, as he had not yet fulfilled his days. They then directed him to be car-

ried back to the earth, and reinstated in his former situation and possessions. When returning he was met by Huree-Rama, an uncle who had been some time dead, and who demanded instant payment of a debt owing to him by his nephew. Moojee-Rama acknowledged the justice of the demand, but pleaded his utter inability to discharge it in his present situation. His uncle urged that he might borrow the sum from the overflowing treasury of Huree Kuttaree, a treasury filled in the other world by his unbounded liberality to brahmuns while on earth, and refund the money to his son on his return to earth. The loan was accordingly obtained, and the debt discharged, and on his revivication, his first care of course was to repay the sum to his son, which formed the occasion of his present visit. Shree Knishna added that he survived this event twelve

years and dying about five years ago, returned no more.

It is impossible to reflect on these idle stories, so fully credited even by men of good sense among the Hindoos, without deploring the multiform absurdities and falsehoods propagated by the brahmuns to keep alive the flame of superstition, and connect their interest in this world with the eternal destinies of their infatuated worshippers. It is not difficult to trace the accordance of these deceptions with those which arose from the corruption of christianity in the darkest ages of popery. As these, however, disappeared before the light of truth which dawned on the christian world at the Reformation, so the sacred volume will surely pour forth that light in India which will completely chase away these monstrous delusions.

FRAGMENTS ON CEYLON.

(Concluded from page 7.)

If it were possible for the Minister in England, who has the island of Ceylon within his department, to obtain a local and profound knowledge of that island; and if he were desirous of forming and of fixing a stable plan for the government of the interior of the country; a plan, in short, which, founded upon its ancient constitution and customs, might conduce, without commotion, to the establishment of a good system of taxation, to good order, and above all to the progress of agriculture, and the encouragement of necessary manufactures: with such objects in view, he would first provide competent officers, and would then issue positive and general instructions to the Colonial Government, to be strictly and uniformly adhered to. This method would best ensure the introduction at proper seasons of such changes as might be thought necessary.

As leading and essential principles, the Minister might adopt the following for general rules of conduct.

That the interior of the country shall henceforth be governed accord-

ing to the ancient forms and customs, wherever they are clearly compatible with the happiness of the people, the general interests of Government, and, above all, the fixed plan of making the territorial impost uniform throughout the island; viz. by dividing the ancient servitudes among the inhabitants more equally, and by levying the indirect impositions in such manner, that the taxation, in general, should bear with equal weight upon every class of the inhabitants.

To this end, he should order provisionally, 1st. That the product of all cultivated lands should pay a tenth, as well arable lands as gardens, or grounds planted with fruit trees; excepting only such lands as by ancient privilege are enclosed within the *gravettes* of the chief towns; these to be subject to restrictions we shall hereafter notice.

2dly. That the ancient servitudes upon the native inhabitants of every cast be minutely inquired into: and that it be clearly ascertained whether they have been com-

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muted into a money rent, or been otherwise changed in the course of time; to the end that, being equitably modified, they may press with equal weight upon all the inhabitants, no one except the Bramins and the Cingalese priests being exempt from them.

3dly. That a table of the indirect impositions, shewing their amount, utility, and end, and an abstract statement of their proceeds to the Government, should be annually sent to Europe, in order that the Minister may at all times have it in his power to decide upon the justice and propriety of their continuance; the principle being continually kept in mind, that these impositions are but auxiliary means of imposing the burthen of taxation equally upon all classes, according to their several means of sustaining it.

4thly. The re-establishment of the Courts of Land-raad, for the purpose of distributing justice according to ancient usage. The mode of composing these courts shall hereafter be pointed out, as also the best means of introducing sitting magistrates into all the corles and provinces where the population may require them.

5thly. That a land thombo, or general terrier of all the cultivated lands in the island, should be commenced immediately by the Collectors in their respective districts, and completed in the course of a year, according to a given plan; and that copies should be sent to the Collector-general; who, by comparing them, may be enabled to judge pretty correctly of the tenure, quantity, quality, and revenue of the lands of the island, till such time as the Government shall have caused a terrier to be taken by measurement, according to the mode prescribed by the Dutch, and already carried into effect in several provinces of Jaffna-patnam.

6thly. That Rolls, or Head-thombos of all the male inhabitants of the island, shall be made out by these same Collectors, in the course of twelve or fifteen months, upon a model furnished them, shewing the name, age, caste,

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ancient and modern servitude of each individual; and this throughout all the villages, hamlets, and habitations in the island. Of these exact copies shall be sent to the Collector-general, in order that Government may be able to judge of the population of each district, as well as of the state of servitude of the inhabitants; the object being to enforce, modify, or release the servitudes in the manner most conducive to the public good, and particularly to the encouragement of agriculture.

For the subsequent elucidation of the six preceding regulations, the Minister might prescribe the following restrictions and provisos.

The exemption from a tenth of the produce of lands possessed by the inhabitants in the *gravettes* shall be confined to these only, and not extend to such as they may possess elsewhere. Government shall fix, upon a permanent footing, the extent of the *gravettes* of Colombo, Jaffnapatnam, Gale, Trincomalee, Maturé, Bâtikaloo, Manar, Calpenty, Chilau, and Negombo; and shall permit Europeans and their descendants the privilege to possess and dispose of landed property; it being understood, however, that neither they nor the natives are exempt from the indirect impositions within these *gravettes*, nor the latter from the personal servitude attached to their caste. Leave shall also be given to every inhabitant to have an enclosure near his house, for the purpose of growing vegetables, for his own use, exempt from the tenths. The tenth of the lands sown with *nelie* and paddy shall be levied by Government in kind, by officers, under the several denominations of *Vibades*, *Kanckapuls*, *Cangans*, and *Lascoryns*, paid by the month, and dispersed about the country, for that purpose, at harvest time, by the Collectors. They shall choose out of every field, reaped in their presence, one good sheaf, and the owner of the crop another, and the grain proceeding from these two sheaves, threshed together, shall be measured

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with a measure stamped for the year. The Collector shall take care that these measures are stamped correctly, and shall send them to the sitting Magistrates, who shall distribute them as may be necessary. There shall be an account kept on the same field of the number of measures of grain produced by these two sheaves, and of the total number of sheaves reaped in the field, by the officer paid by Government, for the use of the Collector; and likewise by the owner of the crop, who, in the course of twenty-four hours, shall cause it to be entered in the office of the sitting Magistrate for the district; and, lastly, an account shall be kept by the people of the Modillar, or native Chief, who keeps the general account of all the fields in the province. These three accounts shall be compared together in the Catcherie province, on a day appointed by the Collector for that purpose, after the establishment of the tenths as here proposed.

The object held in view, in ordering a minute research into the ancient and modern servitudes of the caste, who form the population of the island, being to cause the pressure to be more equally distributed; an account shall be taken in each district of the Cingalese or Malabar countries, of all the castes, their ancient and actual servitudes, or redemption in money, whether granted collectively or individually, as well as of all the lands or parvenies they either hold at present, or have formerly possessed, in consequence of these same servitudes.

These accounts, called in by the Collector-general, will enable him to lay a comparative view of these castes before Government, which shall adopt proper measures for the attainment of the object in view, beginning by suppressing the abuse by which so many families and individuals have passed from the lowest casts to the privileged ones.

The Landraads, to be reestablished in the districts forming the circumference of the island of Ceylon, shall be six greater, viz. at Colombo, Gale, Ma-

turé, Batikaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffnapatnam: and three lesser, viz. Negombo, or Chilau, Calpenty and Manaar. The greater to consist of six members and the lesser of four, besides the Collector of the district, who shall always preside, and shall have a casting voice in case of an equal division. The members, whenever it is practicable, shall be chosen out of the district.

The Secretary shall have no voice in the greater Landraads. The sitting magistrates of the country round a Landraad shall be members by virtue of their office, but without any additional pay upon that account; nor considered as members but when actually present. It shall be the same with the sworn Surveyor, the Maha Modillar, and his deputy, and the Modillar of Alepattoo, who nevertheless shall only have the right of advising, and no vote in deciding.

Two of the members paid by the Landraad, together with the Secretary, shall sit five days in the week as Commissioners, to investigate causes which the Council may have ordered upon litigated cases, in order to prepare written reports to be submitted to the deliberation of the Council, and the duty of the Secretary shall be to take the notes, and to keep a commissorial roll of these inquiries.

The office of Secretary requires not only an able, but an active and laborious man. He takes the notes in Council, and has the responsibility of every thing: his salary ought in consequence to be half as much more than that of the members, and he ought to have a clerk to assist him. If he stand in need of one or two writers more, he shall pay them, as well as the charges for the necessary pens and paper, out of a sum of money that shall be annually allowed, according to circumstances, for that purpose.

Two sworn interpreters, a beadle, or bode, with two Lascoryns, shall be attached to the service of the Court of a Landraad.

It will be equitable to fix the salaries of the members of the landraads, established in the four chief places in the island, at one-third, or a quarter higher than in other districts, on account of the dearness of provisions; and the Government will likewise consider whether, after an approved service of five or six years, their salaries should not be augmented one-fourth.

It will be necessary to determine by written instructions,* the mode of proceeding in these Courts, as well as the costs of suit; and when experience shall have established their propriety, these instructions shall be printed in four languages.

The institution of sitting Magistrates in the country to supply the Dessave, by distributing justice to the inhabitants, will in future have a secondary object, that of keeping a check on the receipt of the revenues of the country, by noting the description of each person contributing towards it, specifying the amount of his yearly contribution. The Collectors, after every harvest, shall fix the week in the year, in which they are to make their general examination into all the accounts that have been kept or taken relative to the revenues of the country, whether territorial or otherwise.

1st. By persons employed at fixed salaries who have received the revenue for the Government.

2d. By sitting Magistrates, as we have already said, on the part of persons paying the tax, and whom it is their duty to protect against injustice and extortion.

3d. Lastly, by the Modillars and native Chiefs of the interior.

The Collectors, after the examination, are required to make up their annual report of the revenue to be laid before the Government, and to transmit a duplicate to the Collector-general, which he shall preserve from year to year, to enable him, by comparing the statements, to form such

* Those of Government, v.d. G., may serve as a model for them.

judgments on the subject as may be calculated to prove beneficial to the public revenue, and to the people in general.

One of the measures best calculated to advance the progress of agriculture would be the repairing of the dykes, which formerly contained the waters necessary for the rice-fields; and the construction of new works of a similar kind. The Government, however, ought not to bear the expense: the agricultural part of the community, who have nine-tenths of the produce, should perform the requisite labour in works of this description: the former has only to direct that they be executed. For this purpose, the Collectors in the country, particularly in the northern, eastern, and southern districts, shall institute a general and minute survey of the condition of these dykes, and make all necessary repairs. A report shall then be transmitted to Government of the state of these works, and the views of the Collectors as to the establishment of new ones. If considerable additions are proposed, the Government may ascertain the practicability of carrying them into execution by consulting an engineer, after the example of the Dutch Government.

In a work of this nature, it is scarcely possible to avoid repetitions; they are even necessary to render it intelligible: this reason must therefore be considered as a sufficient apology. Before we conclude, indeed, it may not be thought superfluous to offer to the reader a brief recapitulation of the leading objects of this treatise.

1st. That under the Dutch Government the country has been very imperfectly cultivated: that what ought to have constituted the revenue was very ill-managed; not indeed from want of information, but from the reasons alleged, viz. that the Government of the country was as good as circumstances would admit.

2d. That under the present Government, since the total subversion of the ancient institutions and usages, the evil

has increased in every way, and has deprived Government of a considerable revenue, which might certainly have been drawn from the country, had it been conducted upon different principles. There was every facility of engrafting amendments upon the ancient forms; and the neglect must be attributed solely to the want of local knowledge on the subject.

3d. That we are convinced that, by adopting the measures, here recommended, for the interior administration of the country, the welfare of the people would be promoted, and the revenues of the country at least doubled with its present population; and that this prosperity would increase in proportion to the increase of population, the encouragement of agriculture, and the measures adopted for clearing the land. Moreover, these advantages might be attained without resorting to expedients foreign to the customs of the people, or materially departing from that ancient constitution to which they are greatly attached.

4th. That the adoption of the following decrees and enactments might be the means of effecting this restoration and improvement.

That previous to any other change, the tenth of the produce of all cultivated lands should be levied and paid.

That the tenth of the produce of all fields growing rice shall always be received in kind, without being ever farmed; it shall be received by natives employed at monthly salaries, in the manner already pointed out.

That the remainder of the revenue of the country shall be likewise collected by hired natives.

That a terrier (land thombo) shall be made out, within a year, by the different Collectors, of all cleared and valuable lands; first in the manner already described, and afterwards according to the mode settled by the Dutch Government, and which it had begun to carry into effect in the district of Jaffnapatnam.

That the Registers (Head Thombos) of all the castes which constitute the population of Ceylon, shall be completed within the space of a year and a-half, upon a given plan.

That the servitudes to which the castes have been subject, from the times of the earliest princes of the country, shall be minutely inquired into, and modified in a just and equitable manner, so as to lead as much as possible to a commutation or redemption collectively, or, in other words, with the consent of entire castes, and to a capitation where they cultivate rice grounds. That this redemption of servitude shall be carefully made conducive to the progressive restoration of agriculture, which will render the revenue, to be obtained from it, more productive, and perhaps as important as the whole territorial revenue.

That the abuse by which individuals or families pass, or may have passed, from a low caste to a higher and privileged one, to procure exemption from servitude, shall be looked into and prevented in future.

That every inhabitant of Ceylon of a Corveable caste, shall be freed from the Corvée, upon having one year sown and cultivated with his own hands a piece of rice-ground of ten parras.

That the Landraads shall be re-established in their ancient form, to determine suits of the natives, subject to regulations to be drawn up for that purpose. They shall also be places of deposit for the terriers, or land thombos, within their jurisdiction, and be rendered serviceable for such other purposes as the Government may think necessary.

That the introduction of sitting Magistrates shall be completed in all the corles, provinces, or sub-divisions of the country where the population requires it.

That the dangerous influence of the chiefs in the country shall be prevented as much as possible by gentle means, and particularly by taking out of their

hands the management of the revenue of the country; thus putting it out of their power to harass or to favour any individual in the course of its collection.

That, considering the importance of reconstructing and repairing the dykes and ponds, which serve to contain the water necessary for the growth of rice, as likewise the erection of new works of this kind, the Collectors and sub-Collectors, in their several provinces shall take an exact survey of them, and shall make their report on the subject, accompanied with their suggestions as to what is proper to be done.

All these several methods of restoration and amendment will mutually correspond with and assist each other. Every thing should be executed in its proper time, and as experience may best direct. We shall conclude by repeating, that what has been advanced on this subject is not an ideal theory, but the result of many years' experience; the measures which are here recommended having been actually carried into effect in a considerable district of Ceylon, whose condition, in 1784, was very deplorable; and

where, after a lapse of eleven years, agriculture has become flourishing, manufactures of the first necessity have revived, population increased, and the revenue augmented fourfold.

The editor of these fragments on the condition of Ceylon has had sufficient experience, to be aware that the progress to excellence or amendment is very difficult; that in affairs of Government, it but rarely takes place at all when attended with trouble, the most ordinary frailties of man being indolence, frivolity, and rapacity. He is likewise sensible that Governments, pressed as they generally are by the necessities of the moment, dislike all amelioration, which, being tardy in its execution, presents but remote advantage; and that, among those who are actuated by sinister principles, projects of reform are often a mere pretence to conceal extortion. He could not, however, refuse compliance with the request of a man of distinction that he should throw his ideas upon paper; and he will consider himself happy, if by any means they should ultimately contribute to the prosperity of this island.

Colombo, Jan. 6, 1809.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF A SHOAL OFF THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA, DISCOVERED IN JULY 1820.

(From the *Malayan Miscellanies*.)

Hon. Company's ship *London*, July 25, 1820, at 12h. 20m. A.M.—The appearance of a shoal was seen from the ship, and signal being made to the boat, she immediately stood S.S.W. towards it, and had soundings 28, 29, 28, 27½, 27, 20, 22, 18, 17½, 17, and 9 fathoms; then 28½, 21½, 18, and 16½ feet: when in this depth, Pulo Lacotta bore S.S.W. half W. distant seven or eight miles. Extremes of Mansillar, from S. 53 E. to S. 57 E. and Bird-Island just in sight, bearing W.S.W. five or six miles. From this place, the boat steered S. and S.E. and had soundings 16½, 20, 23, 21½, 25, 28½, 36 feet; then 11½, 13½, 17, 18, 22, 24 and 28 fathoms. It is composed of coral rocks (moderate sized), with patches of white sand; has a greenish appearance, and is in length

N.W. and S.E. about 90 or 100 yards: extreme breadth from 50 to 60 yards, with from 18 to 20 fathoms on the edge of it.—There was rather a heavy swell over it but no breaking: great quantities of fish. Moderate sea breeze, with fine weather.

WM. PICOT, 5th officer,
Officer of the Boat.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant John Crauford, commanding the Hon. Company's surveying ship *Investigator*, addressed to the Secretary to the Marine Board, under date the 26th October 1820. (From the *Cal. Gov. Gaz.* December 7.)

In turning down the China Seas, against a strong S.W. monsoon, I discovered some coral rocks in latitude 9° 40' to 9° 42' N., and longitude by good chronometers in 113° 4' to 113° 8' 15" east of Greenwich, making into three patches. They are nearly even with the water's edge, with a high

surf on the S.W. part; this with the London shoal, in latitude $3^{\circ} 54'$ N. and longitude 112° and other dangers in latitude $11^{\circ} 27'$ N. and longitude $114^{\circ} 19'$ E., form the western boundary of a cluster of shoals, islets and sandbanks at

present unexplored, therefore navigators ought to be cautious not to pass to the eastward of this line, within those parallels of latitudes.

(A true Extract.)

E. S. PORTBURY, Sec. Mar. Board.

POETRY.

TO-MORROW.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

How sweet to the heart is the thought of to-morrow,
When hope's fairy pictures bright colours display!
How sweet, when we can from futurity borrow
A balm for the griefs that afflict us to-day!

When wearisome sickness has taught me to languish
For health, and the comfort it bears on its wing,
Let me hope (oh! how soon it will lessen my anguish)
That to-morrow will ease and serenity bring.

When travelling alone, quite forlorn, unbefriended,
Sweet the hope that to-morrow my wandering will cease;
That at home, then, with care sympathetic attended,
I shall rest unmolested, and slumber in peace.

Or when from the friends of my heart long divided,
The fond expectation with joy how replete!
That from far distant regions, by Providence guided,
To-morrow will see us most happily meet.

When six days of labour, each other succeeding,
With hurry and toil have my spirits oppress'd;
What pleasure to think, as the last is receding,—
To-morrow will be a sweet Sabbath of rest.

And when the vain shadows of time are retiring,
When life is fast fleeting, and death is in sight,
The Christian, believing, exulting, expiring,
Beholds a to-morrow of endless delight.

But, the Infidel, then!—he sees no to-morrow!
Yet he knows that his moments are hastening away;
Poor wretch! can he feel without heart-rending sorrow,
That his joys and his life will expire with to-day?

VERSES UPON THE MARRIAGE OF A FRIEND.

(From the Bombay Courier.)

Oh there is music in the bells,
From yonder noising steeple pealing,
That sweetly o'er the spirit swells,
And wakes the deepest chords of feeling.

It is not that this twilight hour
Blends softly with their solemn tune;
Theirs is a deeper, holier pow'r,
That echoes from the heart alone.

There's music in a merry voice,
The voice of peasants wild and high,
That bids the listener's soul rejoice,
And share in all their revelry.

It is not that those sounds proclaim
Some boastful conqueror's vain parade;
They swell not now the pomp of fame,
They hail no gorgeous cavalcade.

But oh! they bear a mightier charm
Than shouts of triumph can express,
They spring from hearts with feeling warm,
Each voice, a voice of happiness.

There is a radiant hue of gladness
To night, o'er all we hear and see,
A momentary gleam of madness,
The heart's delicious jubilee.

Who recks, amid a scene like this,
Of future grief, or toil, or pain?
To-morrow shall dissolve the bliss,
And care and reason wake again.

And it may be that yonder chime,
Which spoke to-day of hearts delighted,
May sadly tell in after time,
That *Death* those hearts has disunited.

It may be—but away! away!
Forebodings dark and dreams of sorrow:
Let mirth and music reign to-day,
Reflection's voice be heard to-morrow.

I would not with most sage advice
Disturb this moment's passing fever,
For oh! the world were paradise,
Could such delirium last for ever.

THE TOMB OF THE BRAVE.

I mark'd the rough briar and the thistle grow wild
 On the turf which the warrior enclos'd,
 As death's pallid visage malignantly smil'd
 O'er the spot where the hero repos'd.
 All solemn and silent, and narrow the space
 Where the dust of the conqueror slept in the grave!
 And the pensive eye wander'd, unwilling to trace,
 Where every poisonous weed found a place,
 And encircled the Tomb of the Brave.

Great goddess of Fame! and must this be the lot
 Of the Soldier,—must this be his fate?—
 His mem'ry uncherish'd—his merits forgot—
 And none his bright acts to relate?
 Tho' no stone marks the spot, the wild briar among,
 Of his well-earned laurels who shall him bereave?
 His mem'ry immortal shall flourish in song,
 And to History's page shall the merit belong
 Of recording the deeds of the Brave.

Far—far from his natural country apart,
 The wand'r'er delighted to roam;
 The Land of his Birth was most dear to his heart,
 Yet every land was his home.
 Tho' his conflicts are over, yet Justice shall tell
 How he fought—how he vanquish'd—yet conquer'd to save;
 With honour untarnish'd triumphant he fell;
 And Pity inglorious delights not to dwell
 Near the laurels which cover the Brave.

Tho' his fall to lament would but injure his fame,
 Who the race of bright honour has run;
 Yet sure from his country a tear he may claim,
 As a debt to the worth of her son.
 And oftentimes, perchance, with a tear-glist'ning eye,
 (Whilst the green-waving laurel nods over the grave),
 The soldier, enamour'd of fame, passes by—
 Confirm'd in his purpose, he looks with a sigh,
 And says—"This is the Tomb of the Brave!"

Chittagong, March 21, 1820.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Chronological Retrospect; or Memoirs of the principal Events of Mahomedan History, from the Death of the Arabian Legislator to the Accession of the Emperor Akbar, and the Establishment of the Moghul Empire in Hindustan. From Original Persian Authorities. By Major David Price, of the East-India Company's Service. 3 vols. 4to. 1821.

THE public have already been enabled to appreciate the labours of the author and the merits of this work, its first and second volumes having been published some years. And whatever expectations may have been excited as to its conclusion, they will not, we think, unless they were indulged in an unreasonable degree, be in danger of disappointment. Few works have, indeed, of late years come before us, demanding such intensity of application, and none, on the whole, have been more satisfactorily executed. It is not merely by the externals of the three formidable volumes (four, indeed, for the third having extended to an inconvenient size has been divided into two parts), that we can estimate the quantum of labour requisite to their composition. The author must have had the drudgery of reading, and collating, and sifting an immense mass of inapplicable materials, before he commenced the comparatively easy task of selection, translation, and arrangement. We almost wish he had exercised to a greater extent his privilege of rejection. As it is, however, we cannot too much applaud the persevering industry and the skilful arrangement which the author has exhibited, in combination with talents of no ordinary stamp, in providing the materials, and in connecting the fabric of his historical labours. We do not pretend to have qualified ourselves to pronounce critically on the accuracy of the translations; but, not doubt-

ing their faithfulness, we may bear unqualified testimony to the ability with which the result is given, and to the competent knowledge which the translator has exhibited of his own language. He preserves throughout the style of a scholar and a gentleman, debased neither by vulgarisms nor the affectations of false refinement. To these commendations we may justly add the correctness of his judgment and feelings on points of greater moment; his piety without bigotry, and his liberality united with principle.

The plan of the author is developed in the Preface: namely,

"To trace the progress of Mahomedan grandeur, as it shifted its position from its parent seat of Medina, first to Kufah, and next to the envied and luxuriant region of Damascus; thence to Baghdad and the banks of the Tigris; to Tebriz, or Tauris, Sultaneah and Herat, and ultimately to the Indus and the Ganges. The scene of those transactions which he has essayed to delineate, will accordingly be laid, for the most part, in the regions extending from the river Oxus to the peninsula of Arabia, and from the Ganges to the shores of the Mediterranean." P. iv.

Between the death of Mahomed and the accession of Akbar, the time, as given in the title, to which this Retrospect is confined, is comprised a period little short of ten centuries; namely, from A. D. 632 to 1556. Of the important events of this period and space, brought about by the portentous origin and spread of Mahomedanism, there is no lack of chroniclers. The historians of Arabia, Persia and India are sufficiently numerous; and their works abound in detail, minutiae, and bombast, in a degree demanding great circumspection on the part of a translator. He is perpetually liable to be misled by their sectarian bias in the applause or abuse of exalted characters, and by their hyperbolical description of events. We are disposed to give the author of the *Retrospect* Vol. XII. T

trospsect much praise for his discrimination; and to congratulate him on having been so little seduced to deviate from the sober dignity of an historian, by the flowery style so commonly adopted by all descriptions of oriental writers.

Major Price does not, therefore, as we have shewn, appear in the character of a translator merely. He has worked up the materials of his authors into a highly respectable historical compendium, connected throughout by the suggestions of his own well-regulated mind. He has borrowed their facts, and given many of their reasonings; sometimes, indeed, in close imitation of his authorities. A great portion of his work is, however, original; but it is not always easy, nor is it perhaps important, to distinguish the author from the translator.

In an early volume of our Journal (vol. iii. p. 233), we extracted with due commendation, from the "Historical Retrospect," the relation of the death of Mahommed: and as it is our intention to give some farther extracts in future numbers, we shall be less copious in this place than we should be were this to be our final notice of the work.

Notwithstanding the great scope which the author has allowed himself, he has found it expedient to omit the details connected with the establishment of the Othmanlu, or Ottoman, Seljukides, and the subversion of the throne of Constantine. The luminous pen of Gibbon having been thus employed, the farther relation of these events was, perhaps, uncalled for. The want of sufficient materials has induced Major Price to omit also the transactions attendant on the establishment of the imperial house of Sefi by Shah Ismael, which, as we gather from other sources, occupied the throne of Persia from the early part of the 16th to the close of the 17th century. Shah Ismael, declaring himself the legitimate successor of the Caliph Ali, wrested the changing sceptre of Persia from the short-lived Usbeg dynasty,

and placed it in the grasp of his own, which terminated in the person of Shah Sultan Hussein, giving way to that of the Afghans, headed by Sultan Mahmoud. It was with the race of Sefi that the intercourse between Southern Europe and Persia appears to have commenced. Our Queen Elizabeth deputed Anthony Jenkinson to the Sophy Shah Tamasp, son of Ismael; and the French, and other continental states, following our example, sent political and commercial agents to his successors.

The authorities whence Major Price has chiefly derived his copious collection of historical facts are, the *Tarikh Rozet al Suffa* of Mahommed Mir Khawund Shah; or, as his name is better known by its common abridgment, Mirkhond: the *Kholaset al Akhbar*, and the *Habbib Asseir*, both by Gaïasadden, surnamed Khondemir, and said to have been the son of Mirkhond: the *Tarikh Tabbery*, originally written in Arabic by Abu Jaffier, translated into Persian, and continued by Abu Mahommed of Tabreez: and the *Tarikh Gozidch* of Ahmed ben Abubeker. These five works are the chief sources of all Arabic and Persian history, from ancient to their own times. In Professor Stewart's valuable "Catalogue of Tippoo Sultan's Library," the above are the leading works in the class of history; and were with judicious liberality presented, with the rest of the Sultan's books, to the East-India Company by the conquerors of Seringapatam; and are, we presume, deposited in the India House. The contents of the volumes of these several works, and extracts, with translations, as specimens of their style, are given by the learned Professor, in his curious and valuable Catalogue Raisonné of that fine library.

To the elegant and accurate historian Abul Fazzul, the author of the *Akbernamah*, Major Price is indebted for the matter of the principal part of the second portion of his third volume. This esteemed author, and no less estimable man, is better known by his

Ajin Akberry, a sort of supplement to the *Akbernamah*, though in itself a complete work, translated by Gladwin, and published in Calcutta, in 3 vols. 4to. The well known historian Ferishta, and others of less note, have been also laid under profitable contribution.

It is not merely the relation of events brought about by the acts of men, that forms the body of eastern history. The observant reader will find in this Retrospect a judicious selection of the reflections of able writers, as well in their own words as in those put into the mouths of celebrated characters, developing the moral feelings of the times, on subjects of arts as well as arms, of religion as well as politics, and indeed on all that can render the history of distant ages and distant people profitable to the inquirers of the present day and of future times.

The readers of history will have frequent occasion to lament the excesses and atrocities into which its principal characters are led in pursuit of their ambitious and selfish projects. This feeling is too often excited in the perusal of works, wherein the fierceness of the base passions of men is supposed to be mitigated by the influences of Christianity; but in the chronicles of Mahommedanism man is exhibited in a character almost satanic. Let us hope that, yielding to their humane feelings, historians sometimes exaggerate in these terrible relations. It may likewise be consoling to recollect, that party or sectarian bias may have considerable weight with a narrator, in his representation of an historic fact. Few sects in religion or parties in politics (too often seen in combination) are more violently opposed to each other than the Sunni and Shia, grand divisions of Mahommedanism.* It is rare to find an individual of one sect allowing any merit

to the actions of the other. It is an old remark, that the slightest shade of religious difference the more bitter is the enmity of the sectarists; as if they were forced to draw upon their rancour for the deficiencies of reason. And if, on one side, it is right that we guard ourselves against the too easy admission of the exaggerations of indignant historians, in their delineation of infamous characters, we may do well, on the other, not to receive to their full extent their encomia on the great and good. In truth, men are not by any means either so good or so bad as eastern writers represent; we know they are never angels, and hope they are seldom devils.

The wanton sacrifice of human life, and, what is scarcely less revolting, indifference to human miseries, are what chiefly excite our abhorrence in the study of history. Not to dwell on the every-day actions of assassins, by whom so many of the early leaders of "the faith" were cut off, the reader is shocked by the "fell swoops" by which thousands and tens of thousands of fellow-creatures were continually snatched away from the stage of existence. Among the early Mahomedans it may be truly said, as has been said of the great destroyer, that "each moment had its sickle;" and, with but few exceptions, every wretch "clothed in a little brief authority," seemed "envious of time's enormous scythe." Exclusively of those who perished in the field of battle under the ferocious general Hejauj (A. D. 714), there fell, it is related, under his arbitrary mandates, not fewer than one hundred and twenty thousand persons. And when Providence relieved mankind from the scourge of this low-born miscreant, there were found in the different prisons of his government full thirty thousand men and twenty thousand women. He is "damned to everlasting fame" as the inventor of a species of prison without roof, in which, alternately exposed to heat and cold, and all vicissitudes of weather,

* The Sunni are of the tribe of Omar; the Shia of Ali.

his unhappy victims were left to suffer every variety of wretchedness. Vol. i. p. 480.

Again, in vol. ii. p. 11. Of another monster, named Abu Moslem, who held his power in the government of Khorasana, somewhat less than nine years (having been happily cut off in the year 755, at the age of 38) it is positively stated that not fewer than six hundred thousand persons were put to death, not including those who had perished in fight under this celebrated warrior, "the number of whom," according to our authority, the Kholaset ul Akbar, can be estimated by "Him alone who knows all secrets, and who is the infallible judge of truth. His eventful history has been wrought into a very interesting romance, entitled Abu Moslem Namah, well known in the East, in which, in the tissue of extravagant adventure with which it is frequently overcharged, many surprising truths have doubtless been interwoven."

On the capture of Baghdad by the Moghul general Hulaku, in the year 1258, the number of victims stated to have been butchered, amounts, according to some authorities, to eight hundred thousand, without reckoning those of the neighbouring towns and villages. Other accounts, including perhaps the whole, swell this fearful sum to one million eight hundred thousand! Vol. ii. p. 222.

Let these suffice, of hundreds of soul-sickening relations of a like description, which we could painfully extract from the volumes before us.

One trait of character we are induced to give at some length, being, we think, nearly unique; *nearly*, for it is related on good authority of that "civil gentleman" our gallant ally the late Pasha of Acre, that in the moment of death he gave orders for the decapitation of certain political prisoners, that his successor might be spared the odium awaiting "the deep damnation of their taking off," himself apparently indifferent thereto.

Of the character of Ul Munsür, we derive from the Kholaussut-ul-Akhbaur but little information, farther than that his original name was Abdullah, and that by his extraordinary penury and avaricious qualities he acquired the unpopular appellation of Abü Dowanekey, or Father Halfpenny, *daunek* being the sixth part of a dirhem. Whereas, when unaccompanied by extortion in a prince who holds the property of his subjects at command, a parsimonious disposition is perhaps, in the catalogue of human infirmities, that which possesses the strongest claim to be transplanted among the virtues. In Ul Munsür, however, from the motive of disinterested parental tenderness to which it is ascribed, even the odious accompaniment seems, by the author of the *Tarikh Güzeidah*, to be commemorated with a sentiment of applause.

Having called upon his ministers to declare without disguise, what it was that they perceived to be the most defective in the character and disposition of his son and successor Mehedy, he learnt from them in reply, that Mehedy, with every possible virtue, was, however, deficient in one very essential quality: that which impels us to cultivate the love and approbation of our fellow-creatures. Upon this, Ul Munsür is said to have immediately and designedly abandoned those just and liberal maxims of government by which he had hitherto secured the affections of his people, and to have had recourse to such measures of rapacity and exaction, as by the invasion of their property soon rendered him as much their aversion as he had formerly been their delight. When he found, however, that his dissolution was approaching, he sent for Mehedy, and told him that for his sake he had so long submitted to incur the odious imputation of tyranny, so foreign to the natural disposition of his heart; that he had deposited among the records of the treasury correct vouchers of the several exactions, which, in prosecution of this singular plan, he had been led to practise; and he now, therefore, solemnly charged him, when his father should be no more, to make to the rightful and injured owners the most scrupulous restoration of the whole of their property: thus, by exposing himself to the temporary reproach and hatred of his subjects, affording to his son an unfailing expedient to win and secure their lasting applause and affection. And we are further informed, that by an implicit concurrence with these his father's dying instructions, Mehedy deservedly enjoyed the entire accomplishment of this, perhaps, unexampled scheme of parental solicitude. Vol. ii. p. 20.

Of a work so voluminous and so comprehensive as this "Retrospect,"

embracing a considerable spread of time and country, abounding in incident, and necessarily involving a great variety of transitions, we cannot attempt any analysis. We must be satisfied, therefore, with merely offering in this place a few extracts, given without much selection, as specimens of its style, and with submitting our opinion of its merits. Intending, as we have already hinted, to return to these interesting volumes for the pleasure and benefit, as we hope, of our readers, we shall here only add, in conclusion, that we strongly recommend this laborious work to the attention of

those who desire to dip into the ocean of Mahomedan History. Their researches are here facilitated by the judicious selection and condensation of as copious a mass of historic relation as can be required, agreeably diversified in almost every page by anecdote illustrative of individual and national character: and not less facilitated, perhaps, by the far greater mass of irrelevant matter which the learned translator has necessarily sifted, and his judgment profitably rejected. This is a work, in short, without which no oriental library can be at all considered as complete.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Statement made at the Rooms of the Literary Society for Dec. 1820.

Thermometer.				Barometer.			
Date.	11 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	In.	dec.	In.	dec.
1	77½	79½	81	30	15	30	07
2	77½	80½	81½	30	13	30	04
3	78	79½	82½	30	19	30	04
4	77½	80	81½	30	14	30	02
5	78	80½	82	30	19	30	06
6	78	79½	83½	30	13	30	06
7	77	79	81½	30	12	30	04
8	77	79	81½	30	02	30	07
9	77½	80	82	30	05	30	08
10	76½	78	80½	30	15	30	07
11	77	78½	82½	30	19	30	02
12	77	79½	81½	30	12	30	08
13	77	78½	79½	30	15	30	05
14	77	78½	78½	30	19	30	03
15	76	76½	76	30	14	30	07
16	72½	74½	76½	30	12	30	06
17	74	76½	76	30	19	30	06
18	77	77½	79	30	06	30	02
19	75	77	78½	30	07	30	04
20	74½	76½	79½	30	19	30	02
21	75	76½	78½	30	06	30	09
22	75½	77	79½	30	05	30	08
23	76	79	81	30	05	30	01
24	77½	79	79	30	04	30	01
25	75	76½	78	30	07	30	01
26	72½	74½	73½	30	02	30	18
27	73½	75½	73	30	12	30	01
28	74	76½	78½	30	12	30	04
29	76	78	81	30	08	30	04
30	77	79½	81½	30	12	30	03
31	77	78½	80½	30	12	30	03

NILGHERRY HILLS.

We trust that future reports of the salubrity of this spot will remove all the apprehensions that have been entertained, and that it will become a place of resort for those whose state of health may require that change of temperature which it unquestionably affords. Should a continued residence in these regions prove that the climate is favourable to the European constitution, it may perhaps be deemed expedient hereafter to form a military establishment for pensioners and invalids, with a regular hospital; and if it should become a military station, with medical officers attached to it, houses would soon become erected, and conveniences would be provided for those who might be compelled to seek the benefit of the climate, and, in all probability, many persons on the Coast, who have withdrawn from active life, but who do not intend to return to their native country, would take up their future residence in the Nilgherry Mountains.—*Ind. Gaz.*

The road up the mountain, it appears, is now practicable for palankeens and loaded bullocks, from Surloot to Dimhutty. "I am indeed surprised," observes a correspondent, "at the prejudice which exists against our climate, notwithstanding so many proofs of its salubrity. The unexampled good state of health which the labourers enjoyed during the late monsoon, exposed to many hardships as they necessarily were, living in damp little huts, constructed of boughs of trees, plastered with mud, and sleeping on the cold ground, is to me sufficient evidence that the cli-

mate is wonderfully salubrious. The disease of most common occurrence amongst the workmen was bowel complaint, originating from their exposure to the damp of the floor of their huts in the nights, no doubt; and yet this disease, considering their numbers, was rare. I have remarked, too, that on their first arrival here, several of them got slight attacks of ague, which I never failed to cure in five or seven days, and they seldom or never had a recurrence of the complaint. I, in truth, consider this climate, as far as my experience extends (and in two months and a half I shall have been on the mountains one year), as favourable to the constitution as even that of Europe. I have been exposed in every way to the weather since my residence here; wet and dry more than once in the course of a day, without shifting; and a cold is the only illness I have been acquainted with."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 25.*

Temperature of the Air on the Nilgherry Mountains, from the 1st of May to the 31st October 1820; compared with the Temperature in England for the same period in 1818 and 1819.

Average.	England 1818.		Average.	Nilgherry Mountains 1820.		Average.	England 1819.	
	High.	Low.		High.	Low.		High.	Low.
80 47 68 59 37	64 31 56 49 38	48 33 31 24 15	73 55 67 62	77 55 70 63	52 38 31 24 15	79 34 70 55 46	68 28 56 48 40	48 33 31 24 15
	Mean Heat.	Mean Temp.		Mean Heat.	Mean Temp.		Mean Heat.	Mean Temp.
	Range.	Range.		Range.	Range.		Range.	Range.
	April.....	May.....		April.....	May.....		April.....	May.....
	June.....	July.....		June.....	July.....		June.....	July.....
	August.....	September.....		August.....	September.....		August.....	September.....
	October.....			October.....			October.....	

The state of the thermometer in England is extracted from Registers published in

"Thomson's Annals of Philosophy," Vols. I. and XIV. The thermometer, from whence the observations for 1818 were taken, is stated to have been placed in a northern aspect out of the sun's rays. The situation of the thermometer in 1819 is not mentioned. The three hottest months on the mountains are March, April, and May. The mean heat in March was 70
April 70
May 73
Fractions are omitted in the calculations.
—*Mad. Gaz.*

MINERALOGY.

Ceylon.—Mons. Leschenault de Latour returned to Colombo on Sunday last, from his tour of research in the western provinces of the Kandyan country, which we regret to add he has been obliged to leave sooner than he intended, on account of his health, in which he has suffered slightly, from exposure to the weather and climate. Mons. Leschenault has made a very considerable addition to his collection of natural curiosities, and principally in minerals, of which he has some fine specimens in petrified wood, composed of a combination of quartz and felspar, which is entirely a novelty in this branch of science, the latter substance never before having been found in petrifications of this nature. He has also discovered moonstone embodied in porphyritic rock, in masses of large quantity, and of greater beauty than the moonstone hitherto dug from the rock, apparently of decomposed white clay.

These two discoveries are the more interesting, from their consisting of materials which are precious and beautiful in themselves; and they are additions to the history of mineralogy altogether new, and, we believe, unsurpassed by the learned in this branch of science.—*Cey. Gaz. Nov. 25, 1820.*

Rajmahal Hills.—From Rajmahal we learn that Col. Francklin has just accomplished a most interesting journey through the Rajmahal Hills. After visiting the detached range at Barcoof, consisting chiefly of granite, he ascended the Jeela Coondy Ghaut, and proceeded over three distinct ranges of mountains, of very high elevation and of very difficult ascent. The hill villages which he passed in his route are said to be highly curious in their construction; and the race of people who inhabit that wild and savage, though picturesque and romantic region, extremely singular in their habits and appearance. The hill Manjees and Ghautwals are represented as having been very civil and attentive, and contributed all in their power to forward the object of the antiquarian's researches. Col. Francklin has collected,

during his journey, a most valuable assortment of minerals; crystal in quartz, crystal in flint, and crystal in agate, besides samples of iron ore, and other curious specimens of natural history. At the date of our letters he was proceeding to visit the Moottee Jhurna, a cataract in the Bhau-gulpore district, situated about eight miles inland from the Ganges. It consists of two falls, which, taken together, measure 105 feet perpendicular height. The water, after falling over vast masses of rocks, is received in a basin below. At the bottom of the lower fall is a cave, from within which the water may be seen forming an arch on the outside. It has been generally called the crater of a volcano. This question we hope to see decided on the Colonel's return.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 18.*

LARGE REFLECTING TELESCOPE.

Mr. J. Ramage, of Aberdeen, has constructed a 25 feet reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is 25 feet focal length, and 15 inches diameter, bearing magnifying powers from 50 to 1500. This is the largest telescope of the kind ever made, except Sir W. Herschel's. The mechanism by which the observer and the instrument are moved is simple and well contrived.

TRAVELLER.

An English traveller of the name of Cochrane has reached Irkutsk on foot, on his road to America by the north-east promontory of Asia. On the 13th of September last, he had travelled 8000 versts in 123 days entirely on foot. He sleeps in the open air, and wears nankeen breeches.

CHINESE LUSUS NATURÆ.

It will be recollected that the account given in our last number of a singular Chinese monster, was drawn up by a gentleman who had not been an eye-witness; it may therefore be more satisfactory to some of our readers if we furnish them, on the present occasion, with an extract or two from a letter addressed by Mr. Thoms, of Canton, to a gentleman in this country:

Mr. Thoms writes as follows:

"As it is more than probable that other accounts of this monster will come under your notice, it may not be amiss for me to remark that I saw the youth thrice."

He then proceeds to comment upon Mr. Livingstone's description, and to point out several inaccuracies contained in it; the most important of which appears to us to be the following:

"What is stated of the sympathy existing between the young man and his bro-

ther, appears absurdly erroneous. As Mr. Gomes, who gave this statement, does not understand Chinese, the error was probably occasioned by some mis-statement of the interpreter. There exists a little jealousy between the two surgeons."

Mr. Thoms concludes his letter with the following paragraph:

"The drawing accompanying this, though wretchedly performed, has occasioned me considerable trouble, for the painter, though paid extra, took in the first instance an indifferent likeness. The picture, however, will give you a better idea than the models of Mr. Livingstone."

"In the Urh-shih-yih-she, or Twenty one Historians," observes Mr. Thoms in an earlier part of the same letter, "it is related, that during the reign of Ling-te, in the fourth moon of the first year of the national epithet Kwang-ho, there was an earthquake, when the domesticated hens of the officers belonging to the Che-lang office were changed into cocks. In the second year of the national epithet Kwang-ho, or twelfth year of the same reign, a young woman, a native of Lō-yang, bore a son who had two heads and four arms. During the second year of the national epithet Chung-ping, or eighteenth year of his reign, another female of Lō-yang bore a son who had two heads and four arms. The same history states that, during the last mentioned year, a person, native of Chang-sha, came to life after he had been dead above a month. During the fourth year of the national epithet Tsouo-ping, a woman of Woo-ting, named Le-go, aged 60 and upwards, came to life after having been buried fourteen days without the city. It is said that a person, on passing by, heard a noise issuing from the tomb, which, on calling assistance, he opened, and restored the woman to her friends. During the seventh year of the above reign, a boy named Yae-tsin was changed into a girl. These circumstances are narrated as any other occurrences which took place during that reign, and their insertion in the above-mentioned work, in the opinion of the Chinese, entitles them to credit."

GOLA YOGA.

(From the Friend of India.)

The following circumstances of an astronomical nature are filling both the learned and the unlearned among the Hindoos with the utmost anxiety and fear, of which indeed they have much to endure which is utterly unknown to those who, favoured with the light of Revelation, cast their care upon an almighty, wise, and gracious God, without whose permission not even a sparrow can fall to the ground,

and who ruleth all things after the counsel of his own most gracious will. Circumstances like these illustrate the advice given by the prophet Isaiah to those who worshipped the living and true God. "Fear ye not their fear, neither be afraid of their terror."

The Hindoo astronomers have predicted, that on the 30th of March in the ensuing year, the six planets will be in the sign Pisces, and that on the first of April following, which will fall on the Sunday, the moon will also pass into the same sign, in which all these planets will continue on the 3d of April. This extraordinary conjunction of seven of the heavenly bodies has not occurred within the last hundred years, beyond which no records of this kind exist; and on this subject the Shastras say: "If all the seven planets happen to be in one sign, let it be called *Gola Yoga*; famine, general desolation, and the destruction of the monarch will then follow." Hence, from this unusual assemblage of the planets, the most learned among the natives apprehend extraordinary commotions and alterations in this our earth; and those among the rich, who are acquainted with all these circumstances, are about to perform various sacrifices to avert the calamities which thus threaten the whole family of man.

Nor ought we to leave our readers ignorant how near this conjunction of the planets brings us, according to the ideas of the Hindoos, to the annihilation of this globe itself. The greater part of these conjunctions of the planets, which according to them, render certain this awful event, will be combined on this occasion. When all the planets shall assemble in the last sign (Pisces), on the last day of the week, of the moon, and of the solar year, then will ensue the *Maha-Prulaya*, the destruction of all created beings, Gods as well as men, who will then lose all their individual existence, and be absorbed into the Universal Spirit. Happily, it so falls out that, about the beginning of April next, Rahoo will keep at a distance from this assemblage of planets, that eight days will be wanting to complete the solar year, and that instead of happening on Saturday, the last day of the week, this conjunction of the seven planets will happen on Friday, which circumstances, in the opinion of the Astronomers, now prevent the premature dissolution of the universe. According to them, however, the *Kalee Yoga* has, at the moment of writing this, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand and eighty-eight years, five months and twenty-two days yet to run; so that,

believing in the transmigration of souls, as they so firmly do, they feel that unless some future conjunction of the heavenly bodies shall cut short this period, they have a kind of eternity to count upon before any alteration will take place in the present system of mundane affairs.

NEW INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

The First Volume of an Essay on the Epidemic Cholera of India. By R. Orton, Assistant Surgeon in his Majesty's 24th regiment of foot. Printed at the Gazette Press at Madras, 1820.

An Appeal to the whole body of Eurasians, or to those descended from European and Asiatic Parentage, containing a Prospectus of a Patriotic Fund, for improving and elevating the general tone of Education in India; with which is inseparably connected a corresponding Improvement in the Standard of Moral and Religious Feeling and Character. By J. W. Ricketts. Price, bound, 4 Sa. Rs.—*Calcutta, Jan. 4.*

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

A Case Book of Trials by European and Native General Courts Martial. Compiled by Lieutenant William Hough, 24th regt. Bengal Native Infantry. Subscription, 16 rupees.

The Nineteen Manœuvres for a Brigade of Three Battalions; with general Attention and Remarks; in 4to. Illustrated by a series of Diagrams. By Abraham James, Major 67th foot. Price 16 rupees, half-bound.—*Rombay, Aug. 9, 1820.*

Proceedings of the Sumatra Agricultural Society. Vol. I. 8vo. Bencoolen.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

Notes relating to the Manners and Customs of the Crim Tatars; written during a Four Years' Residence among that People; with Plates. By Mary Holderness.

Woman in India, a Poem. By John Lawson, Missionary at Calcutta.

No. I. of Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c., with Figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds. By Thomas Horsfield, M.D., F.L.S. Royal quarto, price one guinea.

An Account of the Interior of Ceylon and its Inhabitants, with Travels in that Island. By John Davy, M.D., F.R.S. Quarto, with a new and improved Map of Ceylon, Woodcuts and Engravings.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 4.

A special general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the transaction of a variety of business.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (T. Reid, Esq.) stated that he had to acquaint the proprietors, that this was a special court, convened the 20th June last, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the proceedings of the general court, upon a report from the committee appointed to inspect the Company's by-laws, altering by-law, cap. 1, sec. i., and repealing by-laws, cap. 12, sec. i. and ii., and ordaining a by-law instead of those proposed to be repealed.

The *Chairman* then moved, *seriatim*, that the alteration of the by-law, cap. 1, sec. i., the repeal of the by-laws, cap. 12, sec. i. and ii., and the by-law introduced at the last court instead of those recommended to be repealed, be confirmed, which motions were severally agreed to.*

Mr. *Rigby* said he had read the papers connected with the alteration of the by-laws in the proprietors' room, and he wished to know, with reference to the law which altered the custody of the Company's seal, whether there was but one seal applicable to commercial as well as to financial business? Supposing that such was the fact, if, on any future day, a bond, or any other instrument, was presented to the court of directors, bearing the Company's seal, did the directors, he would ask, refer to a book to ascertain whether there existed a concurrent order of the court for affixing the seal to that document?

The *Chairman* answered, that there was but one seal, which was affixed to the different documents alluded to by the hon. proprietor: that seal was never used but by an order of the court of directors.

Mr. *Rigby* asked, if he was to understand that that concurrent order was entered in a book?

The *Chairman*.—"The documents to which the seal is affixed are registered."

Mr. *Rigby* was perfectly satisfied. The regulation he considered a very wise one.

SIR JAMES HOME.

The *Chairman* said he had to acquaint the court, that the court of directors had come to a resolution, recommending that Sir James Home, Bart., late of the Madras civil establishment, should be permitted to

return to India, with the rank he held when he quitted that country.

The resolution of the court of directors was then read, as follows:

"At a court of directors held on Wednesday, the 27th June 1821:

"Resolved, by the ballot, on a review of all the circumstances connected with the case of Sir James Home, Bart., late of the Madras civil establishment, and of the certificates respecting the state of his health in India,

"That it be recommended to the court of proprietors to permit Sir James Home, Bart. to return to the service, under the provisions of the Act of the 53d Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. lxx., with the rank which he held when he quitted Madras, agreeably to the Act of the 53d Geo. III., cap. 155, sec. lxxxv."

The *Chairman* then put the question, "that Sir James Home, Bart., late of the Madras civil establishment, be permitted to return to the service," &c., which was agreed to.

The *Chairman* then said he had to state, that, by the provisions of the Act of the 53d Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. lxx., it was necessary that the same question should be put to the ballot, and that he should propose Tuesday next for that purpose.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, he should be very sorry to make any objection to a recommendation of this kind, coming from so honourable a body as the court of directors, but he would submit to the consideration of that court in general, whether some circumstances should not be stated to the proprietors, as having induced the directors to come forward with this recommendation. They all knew that gentlemen had frequently made rapid fortunes in India, and then returned to this country, where they lived, to the surprise and regret of many, in a style of splendour and extravagance which was highly objectionable. It was equally well known, that this system of extravagance compelled them, after a while, to proceed again to India, in order to repair their shattered fortunes. When circumstances of this nature were known, he was sure that no gentleman, before or behind the bar, would allow the return to India of an individual who had thus conducted himself: because it was quite clear that it must interfere with the honest interests of those servants who were toiling for the benefit of the Company in India. (*Hear! hear!*) It was now perfectly well known, that the system of the Company was so complete in India, that no person could hope to make a fortune there except by the adoption of strict and rigid economy. (*Hear! hear!*) When this

* For the alterations made in the by-laws, vide the East-India House Debate in the *Asiatic Journal* for June.

was the case, it was surely improper to suffer any person, who came to this country and dissipated his fortune, to return to India, since it must evidently interfere with the views of those who, by an economical arrangement, were endeavouring to procure a competency. The court of proprietors was, in cases of this kind, the paramount power; and high as was the opinion he entertained of the gentlemen behind the bar, he conceived that they ought to lay before the proprietors some specific statement on this subject. Let it not be supposed that, in making these observations, he meant to cast any reflection on the individual before the court: he could have no objection to that gentleman, with whom he was totally unacquainted. His observations were founded on a general principle; a principle which should always be adopted in similar cases, because, he conceived, that the proprietors would come to the ballot better prepared to give a just and correct vote, if the court of directors made a statement of the circumstances which led them to sanction any particular recommendation, than they could possibly do in the absence of such information.

The *Chairman*.—"The papers on which the court of directors have come to this resolution are in the room, and any gentleman who pleases may order the whole of them to be read. The case of this gentleman is, however, a very clear and simple one. After passing through the college in a manner that did him great honour, he went out as a writer to India in 1808, but, on account of the extreme ill state of his health, he was obliged to return to England at the expiration of two years. He here pursued certain other avocations; but he now found his health so much restored that he had applied to the court of directors for leave to go back again. As to the objection, that his return would interfere with the prospects of others, it was quite clear that it could operate very little to the prejudice of any gentleman in India, since Sir James Home would only take the rank he held after two years' service.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, that he understood the explanation, and was quite satisfied.

An hon. *Proprietor* requested the hon. gent. who had just sat down to explain what he meant, by saying that many instances had occurred of gentlemen coming from India to this country, after having made very rapid fortunes, which they immediately squandered away? Did the hon. gent. mean to assert that those instances happened in the present day, and that they were so numerous as to excite a suspicion that the fortunes with which those individuals returned to England were improperly made?

Mr. *Chalmers* said, a considerable time had elapsed since he left India; but he had no hesitation in saying that he had seen individuals, who had remained, compara-

tively, but a short time in India, who, on their return to this country, lived in a style that could neither be commended nor justified. (*Hear! hear!*) Of course, he would not mention names, because he felt no inclination to drag the character of any person before the court. He could not conceive why the hon. proprietor should ask those questions. He (Mr. *Chalmers*) had stated nothing of a personal nature; but, as a proprietor, he thought it necessary to suggest to the court of directors, that it would be satisfactory if some statement relative to the return of individuals to India were laid before the general court.

The hon. *Proprietor* said he was fully justified in asking the question he had done, because, according to his own knowledge on the subject, he was quite convinced that, in the present day, and for some years past, it was almost impossible for gentlemen to come home from India with large fortunes at all; even those who had resided for 35 or 40 years in that country, found it difficult to retire with much property. The observation of the hon. proprietor, though it might not have been intended, did appear calculated to cast reflections on individuals.

Mr. *R. Jackson* begged leave to say, that the observations made by the hon. gentleman (Mr. *Chalmers*) were much too guarded and too liberal, in his opinion, to justify the construction which the hon. proprietor had put upon them, although he had been pleased to found on those observations a very strong and powerful presumption. For his own part, he thanked the hon. gentleman for the remarks he had made, with such a fair and proper feeling, in behalf of the Company's servants in India. (*Hear! hear!*) And he was happy to hear him state a fact, on which they might congratulate themselves and the public, namely, that so compact and so complete was the Company's system abroad, fenced round as it was by various acts of parliament, and strengthened by regulations of their own, that that sort of temptation to criminality, which, to be true to history, they must admit had formerly existed, and had frequently operated most mischievously, was in a very great degree removed; the consequence was, that very few fortunes, he believed, were now made. If he understood the hon. gentleman rightly, such was the course of his statement; and he had cautiously guarded himself against the possibility of being supposed to allude to recent instances, or to modern transactions. He might, indeed, have left one point in doubt, if the hon. chairman had not explained the circumstances of the present case, because, in the absence of that explanation, a notion might have been entertained by some (although the hon. gentleman had endeavoured to guard

against it) that those observations were meant to apply to the hon. baronet whose case was before the court, which might have produced an adverse feeling when the proprietors came to the ballot. The hon. chairman had, however, very faithfully stated the circumstances which induced the court of directors to come forward with this recommendation. All doubt was thus removed, and therefore he would trouble the court with no farther observations on this particular case. On the general question, however, he would make a few remarks. He admitted that, when the court of directors applied to the court on the subject of permitting a gentleman to return to India, the proprietors were scarcely ever disposed to inquire very minutely into the validity of the grounds on which the recommendation was founded. This arose from the perfect confidence which the proprietors reposed in the executive body, and which induced them to take it for granted that the reasons which influenced the directors were conclusive, and such as, if known, would give general satisfaction. But he would remind the court of directors, that there was an honourable understanding between them and the court of proprietors on this subject; and he hoped that neither the gentlemen who were at present within the bar, nor their successors in office, would ever give the proprietors cause to regret the power which was placed in their hands, or the confidence which was reposed in them. They should recollect when they called for permission to enable individuals to return with their rank to India, that they were placed in the situation of guardians of the rank and due promotion of their servants already in that country. Over that rank, and over the general interest of those servants, they ought to watch as careful and tender guardians. He could scarcely think any transaction more cruel, than when an individual had made a good fortune in India, and foolishly or viciously squandered it away in this country, to send him back to one of the presidencies, where he would, perhaps, take rank above those who had kept to their posts, and been toiling for years without intermission. They must be blind to historical fact, if they did not admit that, with respect to the return of some individuals to the Company's service, almost the only discernible transit, the only passage they could trace, was from the gaming-table back to India. They must all be aware, that many who had ruined their fortunes by extravagance and luxury, had contrived to find their way once more into the Company's service in India. He thought, when the directors called on the proprietors to sanction their recommendation, that there should be a disposition to accede to the request. But he would, again

and again, remind the directors, that when the proprietors made those concessions, and gave liberty to individuals to go back to India, it was in the full confidence that they took as much care of their servants abroad, that they felt as lively a concern in their interest, as if they were their own brothers, or their own sons. (*Hear! hear!*) A more cruel case certainly could not be imagined, than where a faithful servant was going on slowly, but performing his duties zealously and ardently, and anxiously looking forward to the period when he might hope to arrive at a station of rank and consequence, as the reward of his labours, and yet, at the moment when he was indulging himself in those well-grounded hopes, he should find that period indefinitely postponed by such interpositions as he had alluded to. (*Hear! hear!*) He believed that such instances did not now occur; he believed, on the contrary, that a rigid inquiry was made into every case; and all that he felt at liberty now to do in his place, was to call on the court of directors to continue their scrupulosity, and not to sanction any recommendation which interfered with the just claims of their servants resident in India, to whose welfare the utmost attention ought to be paid.

Mr. *Loundes* hoped that every gentleman present would act as if he were in a private company, and argue on the general question, instead of descending from generals to particulars. He trusted it would never again occur, that the gaming-table at Brooks's and White's should be found the high road back to India. When he looked back to a period of 30 or 40 years ago, he recollected that some individuals who were guilty of the greatest peculation, were the very persons who had spent their fortunes at the gaming-table. Such had been the case, and the court knew that wisdom was learned from experience. He claimed for himself the right of acting conscientiously; and if he knew any person whatsoever who had lost his fortune at the gaming-table, and who then applied for leave to return to India, he for one would negative the application. It never was his intention to offend any person; but when an imperious duty was to be performed, he would exclaim, "*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*" He always had acted, and he ever would act, on that principle of independence.

The *Chairman* stated, that with respect to the gentleman now before the court, he knew his character well, and that knowledge enabled him to pronounce him an amiable, honourable, and excellent man. (*Hear! hear!*) He had no time, for he remained but two years in India, to make a fortune abroad, and he was certain that he did not lose one at home. (*Hear!*

hear!) The state of his health prevented him from remaining in India. He had staid in this country beyond the period required by law, and his health being re-established, he now threw himself on the indulgence of the court for leave to go back to India; and he (the chairman) repeated that, from the character he enjoyed, for he did not know him otherwise, he was an excellent man, both in public and in private life. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Rigby said, he for one was perfectly satisfied with the statement of the hon. chairman; but having listened with some degree of interest to what fell from the learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson), and the hon. proprietor (Mr. Chalmers), he could wish, if the papers relating to this case were not too long, that they should be read. This he thought would be more satisfactory to the court and, after what had passed, it was perhaps but justice to the individual.

The Chairman stated, that he could have no objection to the reading of the papers.

Mr. Chalmers hoped the hon. proprietor would not press the reading of those documents, as the court appeared to be perfectly satisfied on the subject.

The Chairman said, that if the report of the committee of correspondence were read, it would, he thought, answer every purpose.

The report was then read, as follows:

"At a committee of correspondence, the 27th June, 1821:

"Pursuant to reference of court, of the 2d ultimo, your committee have had before them a letter from Sir James Home, Bart., representing the circumstances under which he requests the court will reconsider the memorial which he addressed to them on the 14th of June last, and expressing his hope that they will be induced to recommend to the general court of proprietors to permit him to return to the civil service on the Fort St. George establishment.

"It appears that Sir James Home was appointed a writer on the Madras establishment on the 30th December 1808, and proceeded to his duty on the 28th April following; that he returned to this country in October 1811, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th March 1812.

"It further appears, that Sir James was permitted, in February 1814, to remain another year in this country, and that the court accepted his resignation of the service on the 19th September 1815.

"The committee, under a review of all the circumstances connected with Sir James Home's case, as fully detailed in his letter now before them, and with reference to the certificates which he has produced of the state of his health in India and in this country, submit that it be recommended to the general court of proprietors to permit Sir James

"Home to return to the service, under the provisions of the Act of the 33d George III. cap. 52, sect. lxx., with the rank which he held when he quitted Madras, agreeably to the act of the 53d George III. cap. 155, sec. lxxxv.

The Chairman then informed the court that Tuesday next was fixed for the ballot on this question.

Mr. Rigby said, that as he understood most clearly, from the gentleman who mooted the point, as well as from those who followed, that no intention existed to cast any suspicion on the present case, it would be advisable, if any report went abroad on the subject, that it should be distinctly stated, that the question was introduced without the slightest wish to hurt the feelings of the hon. baronet.

The Chairman acquainted the court, that a bill for regulating the appropriation of unclaimed prize money had passed both Houses of Parliament, in consequence of which the Company would receive above £2,000.

EAST-INDIA TRADE BILL.

The Chairman stated, that he had to acquaint the court that a bill for the further regulation of the trade to and from places within the limits of the Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China), and the ports or places beyond the limits of the charter, belonging to any state or country in amity with his Majesty, had passed the legislature.

Mr. R. Jackson rose, to ask a question respecting the construction of a clause in this bill, or rather in this act, since it was now sanctioned by the legislature. The earnest duties in which, during the session of Parliament, he himself had been engaged, had prevented him from that attention to this measure which it appeared to him to deserve; and he believed that a great number of proprietors were in utter ignorance of its having passed through the two Houses of Parliament. When, on a former occasion, the title of the bill was read in that court, the impression on his mind was that it would not be pressed through Parliament in the present session. It was, he conceived, one of those measures, to which the court of directors should have called the attention of the proprietors much more particularly. It was a bill of very great, nay, he would affirm, of awful import to the Company; and, according to his impression, of still greater import to the country at large. It was, however, much too late to argue it now, since it had become the law of the land. It would appear, from the silence which prevailed with respect to this measure, that the directors thought that a provision which excepted the dominions of the Emperor of China from an act that allowed all mankind to trade wheresoever they pleased in the East,

was, according to their idea, sufficient protection for the interest of the Company, because, unless they felt almost unanimously, and very strongly, that such was the fact, the proprietors, he should rather suppose, would have been invited to some discussion on the subject. That beneficial consequences might have arisen from such a discussion he had no doubt; because experience had proved that, when bills of this nature were properly debated in the general court, the public had not suffered by the investigation, nor, in the end, had measures less wise or salutary been adopted. According to this act, not only were English subjects allowed to trade intermediately between the ports of India and all the parts of Europe belonging to states in amity with this country, but the same license was allowed to the subjects of other states, without either the one or the other touching at a British port! The next clause gave liberty to trade, not merely intermediately from India to continental Europe, but circuitously, from port to port in India in the first instance, by which the greatest possible latitude was given to this traffic. He was not now going to inquire, as a proprietor of East-India stock, whether the Company were likely to be the losers or the gainers by this measure, which undoubtedly came before them with a peculiar stamp and sanction, since it emanated from one of the most amiable, industrious, and highly-gifted young noblemen of the present day. He alluded to the Marquis of Lansdowne. But he might be allowed to say, that statesmen were on no subject apt to be so much mistaken, with respect to the true interest of the country, as in the mode of administering the affairs of India. He should therefore be glad to know whether the court of directors understood the enactments of this bill as he did? Not only might all the king's subjects go directly from the ports of India to continental Europe, but they might trade also from port to port in India; he wished, then, to know, for it followed as a matter of course that they must dispose of their cargoes for European merchandize, whether, if they loaded with the manufactures of the Continent, they might return to the Company's dominions, and to all parts of India, thus laden, without at all coming to the parent state? He would, for fear of being mistaken, repeat the proposition; it was this, whether or no the king's subjects might proceed from the ports of India to foreign Europe, load in the latter with continental manufactures, and go back to the Indian seas, without coming to the parent state?

The Chairman.—With respect to nothing particular having been said by the court of directors on the subject of this act, the circumstance was easily explained. It would be recollected, that when the act establish-

ing the new charter was passed, a reservation was made in certain clauses, by which the legislature was empowered, independently of the charter, to give a greater latitude to the India trade, if they thought it right to do so. But he believed that, anterior to the passing of this new act, ships could go from port to port in India. A legal opinion had been taken on that point some time ago, and he thought the individuals consulted stated that ships might so proceed from port to port. But that as their learned counsel was there, and as his opinion had been taken on the subject, he must be able to speak more decisively.

Mr. R. Jackson said, his question was not whether vessels were permitted to trade from port to port in India; he asked, whether British subjects might proceed from any given port of India to any given port of Europe, take foreign produce or manufacture on board in the latter port, and then go back to India without touching at any part of the parent state?

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet asked the learned gent. to re-state his question.

Mr. R. Jackson wished to put it to the hon. directors themselves, who were merchants, and must in some degree have had the superintendence of the bill itself, to answer the question. He did so, because he thought the thing must have been broadly understood amongst themselves. He knew not how it was possible that an act could have passed through the three estates of the legislature, intimately connected with the interests of the Company, and yet that the directors should be ignorant of the precise nature of the measure on which he had raised this question, namely, whether, under the act of parliament, any of the king's subjects might load their ships in India, carry the produce of the east to Europe, re-load there with foreign manufactures, and return to India without visiting the parent state?

Mr. Bosanquet stated, that a still stronger case could be put, and justified under the provisions of the act. In his opinion, the voyage to India might originate in the port of any state in Europe at amity with England, without taking any circuitous direction.

Mr. R. Jackson took it, then, for granted that he was answered in the affirmative. He was not about to reflect on the judgment of the directors, who, no doubt, had good and competent reasons for assenting to this act of parliament. He said so, because he was sure that gentlemen of their knowledge and experience would alone have acted on principles which appeared to bear them out in sanctioning this measure; and never would suffer their good sense to be wrought on by the language so frequently held, in parliament and out of it, until, with him at least, it had

lost its effect, namely, that the East-India Company were too generous and too liberal not to do this, that, and the other; or, in other terms, that they were so very liberal as to give up their own chartered interests altogether, whenever they were asked to do so. It was true that they were liberal; but while they were liberal to the country, it was fitting that they should be wise to themselves; and he thought that they ought not, on account of mere complimentary language, to consent to overturn those great rules and principles on which their trade had been so long conducted. They never had resisted, and they never would resist, what would be beneficial to the country, provided that such would be the probable result of any given measure. But the measure to which the hon. chairman had called their attention, he, for one, say, not as an individual proprietor, but as an Englishman, in the face of that court and of the country, that it did appear to him to contain nearly as dangerous a proposition as enthusiasm itself ever engendered or sanctioned; it allowed the subjects of his Majesty to proceed to and return from India to Europe, and repeat such voyages, giving the go-by completely to the parent state. There was no doubt that adventurers would load their ships with the manufactures and produce of India, which they would carry to Europe. But that was not the only point to be considered. If the result should be, and it could not be otherwise, that the owners of those vessels caused them to be laden with the shewy fabrics of France, or the strong and cheap fabrics of Germany; if they took out cargoes from countries that did not pay within £75 per cent. of the taxes payable here, must it not have a most prejudicial effect on our manufactures? It did appear to him, he must repeat, a measure extremely dangerous, and pregnant with the most evil consequences. He felt that he gave strength to these observations by stating, that the boon thus granted with respect to the East-India trader, had already produced hints from the West-India interest, of claims for what they denominated a more enlarged and liberal system of commercial policy. He, however, could not but consider it a wide departure from the theory of commerce, to allow subjects thus to nourish every country but their own. He thought that nothing could be so unwise with regard to the West-Indies. Let the court consider but for a moment, and they must perceive how dangerous it would be to allow those colonies to carry their produce to the continent of Europe, and to re-load there with foreign manufactures. The principle being once admitted, the legislature might go on progressively, until they found, too late, that a great portion of

our commerce was taken away. The evil of such a system, as Englishmen, they had a right to deprecate and remonstrate against. He knew he was speaking rather a day too late on this topic; but as the act was laid before them, to receive, in some degree, the sanction of that court, he was perfectly correct in stating his sentiments respecting it. He thought that this unrestricted intercourse between India and the continent, this liberty to carry the products of our East-India dominions to every part of Europe, and to take back European manufactures in return, would operate on the kingdom at large, as it had, in a smaller degree, operated on the India-house. He recollected when a very different principle was maintained: that principle they would find recorded in the letters of Lord Melville to the court of directors, in which he stated, that his great anxiety was to make London the emporium, and the East-India-house the great depot of Indian commodities. He remembered, long ago, that this had been the case, to a very great and a very wholesome degree. The Company's sales were then frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe. Being here, they visited different parts of the kingdom. They went to Manchester, to Sheffield, to Birmingham, and to all the great manufacturing towns. They first fell in love with what they saw, and made small purchases by way of experiment, and finding the articles liked in their respective countries, they ultimately became great and settled purchasers; by this means foreigners had an opportunity of seeing and understanding the excellence of our manufactures. At present, he was authorized to say, that the change of system, the almost entire departure from the principle formerly acted on, had rendered it unnecessary for the foreign merchant to come here. Instead of the Company's sales being frequented by foreign merchants, such a visit he believed was scarcely known. The foreign merchant might still buy, and foreigners use articles of India manufacture, but it was not necessary that they should come here for them: a circumstance attributable to the extensive concessions that were made to America. The greatness and magnanimity of the Company were appealed to by Lord Melville, a year or two after he had declared that he wished to make London the emporium of Indian commerce. It appeared that he had then changed his opinion, when it became necessary to propitiate the Americans through Mr. Jay, their ambassador, who, acting with becoming spirit on behalf of his country, with which we had idly involved ourselves on account of the French revolution, demanded a share in the East-India trade, and obtained it upon terms far less guarded than, under other circumstances, would have been agreed to, and our colonial and con-

tinental custom had diminished accordingly. This was the first enlargement of that principle, which was afterwards of necessity, and perhaps judiciously extended to other foreign states; but there was a great difference between allowing such states to repair to our settlements in India, for the purchase of Indian fabrics, sometimes with money, and allowing British subjects to give the go-by to the parent state altogether, and freight their ships exclusively with the manufactures of other countries, for the supply of our own colonial and Asiatic subjects, with whom by degrees they must become staple commodities. The fabrics of France were shewy and attractive, as well as cheap: those of Germany were strong (in that country, however, fine manufactures could be procured if the buyer would go to the price), and also to be procured at a very moderate rate. He thought, therefore, that it was time to awake from this dream of magnanimity, and to abstain from thus giving away our customers to other states, at the moment when every species of manufacture was languishing under the pressure of distress. To true magnanimity between states he never would object: it was consistent with virtue, and must always command veneration. But when that principle was carried to excess, and we gave up the sober caution of ages for speculative gratitude and responsive liberality, he feared that we were parting with the substance for the shadow.

The *Chairman* said the king's ministers had been employed for some time, in procuring information relative to the trade of the Company, and of this kingdom generally. The court of directors had not been inattentive to the alteration which was contemplated with respect to the India trade. They had addressed a long letter on the subject to the board of control, which, if the proprietors pleased, might now be read. The fact was, that they had endeavoured, by the reasoning contained in that letter, and in subsequent communications, to induce his Majesty's ministers to depart from the system which they wished to be pursued. Those efforts were, however, unavailing, ministers being pressed by the shipping-interest of the country to give them a greater latitude for trading than they enjoyed at the time. It had been strongly represented to government how very hard it was, to allow American and other traders to do that which English traders were not suffered to do. The subject was, he thought, ably argued in the letter to which he had alluded; but neither that, nor the arguments made use of in other communications, some of them of a personal nature, had any effect. Ministers felt themselves obliged to do something for the shipping interest.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, he did not rise to prolong the discussion with reference to the probable effect of this law, because he had not had time to examine it; and he believed that, until this morning, not even the court of directors were acquainted with it. But he could not help saying, that there appeared to be a want of due attention to the interest of the proprietors in this instance. The 53d of the late king perhaps authorized the legislature to do what had now been done; and he knew that ministers could not violate, in favour of the Company, the duty which they owed to others; but, with all deference to the right hon. gentleman who was lately at the head of the board of control, and to the right hon. gentleman who now filled that situation, and with all respect for the ability which was to be found in both houses of parliament, still he did conceive that questions relative to the India trade were not so well understood by the board of control, or by committees of the House of Lords or Commons, as they were by the members of that court. And he thought, when ministers were about to carry into effect certain matters which were reserved in the 53d of George III., the court of directors ought to have contrived some mode of communicating to the proprietors what the intentions of Government were, in order that the alterations proposed in the existing law should be thoroughly weighed and considered. He knew that, on the principle "*salus populi suprema lex*," the interest of the Company must give way to the interest of the empire at large; still he should ask, had the subject been thoroughly discussed? Not indeed that ministers would take less than they at first intended, but that suggestions might have come from that court, which would have induced them to render the new regulations more perfect and less objectionable than they appeared to be. Perhaps the very doubt which had just been pointed out by his learned friend, would in that case have been obviated before the bill passed into a law. Defective as it now was, the directors would find it necessary to introduce another bill to amend it, or to bring forward a new measure altogether, in the next session of parliament. He hoped that, in future, the directors would have the complaisance to state to the proprietors any alterations that were intended to be made in the existing law, for the purpose of having such alterations effected in the most correct manner. In the present instance no opportunity was given to the proprietors to express their sentiments on the subject.

The *Chairman*.—"If the hon. proprietor had happened to have been here when the court last met, he would have found that notice was given with respect to the progress of this bill through parliament. The

court was informed on that occasion that a bill had been introduced into parliament, and was then pending, "for the further regulation of the trade to and from places within the limits of the Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China), and the ports or places belonging to any state or country in amity with his majesty." The court of directors were aware of the latitude government intended to take; and they conceived that government had a right, under the 53d of the king, to carry their intentions into effect, whether the Company liked it or not. On that account the bill was not more particularly noticed."

Mr. Gahagan said, he was alive to the intimation which the hon. chairman had given, and he observed at the time to his learned friend (Mr. Jackson), "was it not strange that they only knew that government contemplated some alteration, but were not made acquainted with what it was." The proprietors ought to know distinctly what right, if any, they were robbed of, in order to give it to the community; or, on the other hand, what additional right this new measure conferred on them. He did not think it took any right from the Company; but, if it were so, no thanks were due to those who ought to watch over the interests of the proprietors, and yet had neglected to bring this subject tangibly before the court.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said his opinion was decidedly opposed to the observations of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down; and he must state most explicitly, that he differed so entirely, so *in toto*, from all the ideas of political and commercial economy laid down by the learned gent. who had spoken first on this occasion, that, if he did not feel it to be improper in that court to introduce a discussion on political principles which should guide the state at large, he should be extremely happy to meet the learned gent. on those points, and to enter into an investigation of questions so important. He was the last person amongst the proprietors to object to any incidental allusion to their rights and interests, growing out of the consideration of any measure that might be introduced to their notice; but he was utterly at a loss to understand how this bill affected those whom he was addressing, as proprietors, in any except a beneficial manner. He was not surprised that the court of directors should be rather astounded with the question put by the learned gent. He began by stating, that some important interest of the Company would be seriously affected by this measure; and having done so, he (Mr. Kinnaird) expected that some interest which was likely to be deteriorated would have been pointed out. He, however, had heard of none, he knew of none. As an Englishman, he was happy that the bill

had passed, and as one of the sovereigns of India, he felt himself indebted to government for opening new doors to the commerce and manufactures of that country. The good sense of the legislature had at last perceived the absurdity of the exploded notion, that a benefit was conferred on India by giving a monopoly to London. The fallacy of making the manufactures of India pass under the yoke here, the impolicy of insisting that, when India produce arrived in Europe it must first come to England and pay a tax, and when foreign manufactures were to be sent out to India, that they also should pay a tax here, was now generally admitted: such a system tended greatly to debar and fetter, if not to destroy commerce. He would state this proposition broadly and generally, that the greater the facilities given for commercial intercourse between Europe and our India possessions, the more benefit would the proprietors derive from the arrangement. Suppose an extensive commercial intercourse to take place between France and the other parts of Europe and our East-India possessions, was it not clear that the Company would benefit by it? None of the traders from the continent of Europe would carry out continental manufactures without bringing back the produce of India in return: this intercourse would, therefore, give great encouragement to industry, and must, of course, be beneficial to the Company's Indian subject. It was a false and narrow-minded policy that would sacrifice the trade of India, and the interests of the Company's subjects there, for the purpose of levying a tax on the productions of the East, by making London the emporium of Indian commodities. One of the advantages derived from the old system, as described by the learned gent., was, that foreign merchants were induced to go into various parts of the kingdom, that they became pleased with the samples of goods which were submitted to them, and that they ultimately got an insight into our manufactures. Now this latter point, so far from being an advantage, had always been complained of, and guarded against as much as possible by the manufacturer.

Mr. R. Jackson here interrupted the hon. proprietor. He had not stated that foreign merchants were allowed to get an insight into the nature of our manufactures. What he said was, that they first fell in love with our manufactures, and then became extensive purchasers of them.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, in continuation, that foreigners, who wanted our manufactures, could very readily have them sent to their respective countries, without coming here for them; for commerce, if only free from restrictions, would find its way into every part of the world. He would

venture to say, that they had nothing to fear from a competition with the cheaper fabrics of other countries; and, even if they had, it would only stimulate our manufacturers to produce goods at a still cheaper rate. That stimulus alone was sufficient to rely on, as a surety for the safeguard of our manufactures against foreign competition. In his opinion, they might firmly rely, in a contest of that kind, on the superior skill and industry of the British manufacturer. He was the more clearly convinced of that fact when he saw that articles manufactured from India produce, and sent out from Glasgow, were more pleasing to the natives of India, and were sold at a cheaper rate than their own manufactures, although they were chargeable with the expense of freightage to that country. Therefore, as an Englishman, he saw nothing to fear from the extension of commerce; and as a proprietor of East-India stock, he felt very much indebted to government for the great encouragement this measure would give to Indian industry. He was completely at a loss to find out how this act could affect their interest as a commercial body. He had long held and expressed an opinion that, excepting the China trade, English subjects not proprietors of East-India stock could carry on the trade to the East more successfully than the Company had done. He thought that, but for the collateral advantage of sending out troops and military stores, it would be much better for the Company to make no investments of a totally commercial character. If they opposed the participation of foreigners in the East-India trade from a national feeling, they certainly injured themselves as proprietors. As a proprietor of East-India stock, he saw not the least difference between an English ship going out from Liverpool to India, and a French ship proceeding thither from Bourdeaux. Besides, the chances were ten to one that the vessel sailing from Bourdeaux was fitted out by British capital. Though, as an Englishman, it would perhaps please him better, if that capital ran through a channel purely English (*hear! hear!*), still as an India proprietor, it did not at all affect him. He looked upon the present measure to be a subject of congratulation, not of censure, since it tended to give a general impulse to the industry of India; and this being the case, he did not conceive that it was imperative on the directors to point the attention of the proprietors more distinctly to it. It introduced no new principle, it did not affect the proprietors, and therefore he saw no necessity for a formal and specific notice of it. Some years ago, to be sure, the doctrine of monopoly was strongly contended for, and ardently discussed; but, thank God, that principle

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had been got rid of, and he hoped they would never have to meet it again. The country was now too much enlightened to believe that commercial bodies could, in the end, benefit the state by a system of monopoly. No country ever did, and he was sure no country ever could, gain by monopoly. So certain was he that the new act would operate beneficially, that he was not in the least astonished that the directors did not think it necessary to notice it more particularly.

Mr. Lowndes said, as this was a question of so much importance, he would trespass on the attention of the court for a short time. They were now discussing the pith and marrow of the commerce of India, than which he could not conceive a more interesting subject. An hon. proprietor, not now in his place (Mr. Huine), had asserted that our India investments had been a source of loss for some years, and now they were attacking the very pivot on which their Indian commerce turned; because, under this new measure, they gave assistance to foreign, instead of guarding their own interests. The hon. gent. who had last spoken appeared to have contradicted himself. He said it was immaterial to him, whether a ship cleared out from Bourdeaux or Liverpool; but he admitted immediately after, that he would rather British capital was confined to a British channel.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird remarked, that he said it was immaterial to him as an India proprietor and a monopolist.

Mr. Lowndes.—The hon. gent. had certainly admitted that it would be better, if English capital ran in a British rather than in a foreign channel, and so far his argument was inconsistent. This was a bill of the utmost importance. It was a bill of a gigantic nature. They all knew very well that there was a period when 300 sail of foreign shipping was employed in the India trade, and when not an English vessel was allowed to go there; and the present bill went to recognize that principle. Now, could they be said to live in a commercial country, in a country that understood the principles of commerce, when they denied to Englishmen the advantage which was held out to foreigners? By measures such as this, benefits were taken out of the hands of the Company, to which their capital, their knowledge, and their experience fairly entitled them. And what was this done for? To grant a monopoly to certain wealthy people in this country; for of the 300 sail to which he had alluded, one-half were fitted out with British capital. A few overgrown merchants in this country had profited largely when the India trade was thrown open to America. They were anxious to fill their own pockets by monopoly, although they railed against the Company.

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A large capital must always possess an immense advantage over a small one; and why, he asked, should the Company give up the advantage which belonged to it, in consequence of its great capital, its known enterprize, and its extensive experience?

DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

The *Chairman* said, that he begged leave to interrupt the hon. proprietor, for the purpose of saying a few words on a subject in which the Company were very much interested. He had just received information, which arrived that day, stating the death of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Mr. *Lowndes* continued.—The system of investing British capital in foreign ships, to which he was alluding, had tended to put large sums of money in the pocket of that man, whose death had been just announced. Ought not that circumstance to open their eyes to the dangers which were to be apprehended, from giving increased facilities to foreign merchants while we discountenanced our own? Now, though this measure had passed the legislature, he saw no reason why, in the next session of parliament, it should not be repealed; and he would make a motion in that court, preparatory to an application for its repeal. It was fraught with so much injury, that, in his opinion, the proprietors ought to take measures for having it rescinded. If they could remove a portion of the foreign trade carried on to India, and transfer it to this country, they would be enabled to employ so much more British capital: a matter of infinite importance in the present distressed state of trade and manufactures. It might be considered an axiom, that what was beneficial to the country in general, must also be beneficial to their interests individually, even as private English merchants. On this, as well as on other occasions, ministers had not shewn that degree of commercial knowledge which the country had a right to expect; they had proved that it was impossible for the same men to shine equally in peace and in war.

An hon. Proprietor said, those who opposed this bill had, in his opinion, formed an erroneous idea of it. They seemed to apprehend that English ships would proceed to India, bring back the produce of that empire to France, and take out French manufactures in return. He, however, thought it was most unlikely, under any circumstances, that vessels would go to the continental ports to take out foreign manufactures to India. He saw no objection to the bill, because it did not affect the interest of the Company in any way whatever.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

The *Chairman* stated, that when he had just before communicated the intelligence of the death of Bonaparte, he had received the information from a private source; but that the court of directors had since received an official note from Sir Hudson Lowe, confirming the fact, which should be read forthwith.

The letter was then read, as follows:

"St. Helena, May 6, 1821.

"Gentlemen:—I beg leave to inform you that General Bonaparte expired about ten minutes before six o'clock, on the evening of the 5th of May, after an illness which had confined him to his apartment since the 17th of March last. Capt. Crokat, the orderly officer in attendance on General Bonaparte at the time of his decease, will deliver this dispatch.—I have the honour to be, &c.—HUDSON LOWE."

To the chairman and deputy chairman of the court of directors."

Mr. *Lowndes* said, that he congratulated the court—(Order! order!)

The hon. D. *Kinnaird* protested against the conduct of the hon. proprietor. However irregular it might appear, he could not avoid standing up and expressing the horror he felt at such exultation. Such joy could only now be excited by the personal extinction of the individual, since his political death had long since taken place; and it was therefore unbecoming, indecent, and inhuman.

Mr. *Lowndes* exclaimed, while Mr. D. *Kinnaird* was speaking, that he ought to be heard before he was rebuked; but we believe very few persons heard the observation, on account of the noise that prevailed in the court.

The Deputy Chairman (J. Pattison, Esq.) rose to order. His hon. colleague had communicated the death of Bonaparte, as a matter of information and not as a matter of discussion—(hear! hear!)—he hoped, therefore, the court would prevent any further observation on the subject.—(Hear! hear!)

Mr. *Rigby*, order having been obtained, proceeded to deliver his sentiments on the East-India Trade Bill. That there was considerable importance in this act of the legislature must be admitted on all hands; but he thought it was too much, at this time of day, to enter into a discussion on the policy which opened the commerce of India to its present extent. He believed that the question which had been so long agitated, namely, as to the policy of permitting British subjects generally to trade to India, had tended to place this country in a very invidious point of view, since it was manifestly unjust to admit foreigners to participate in the

benefits of a trade from which British subjects were excluded. In his view of the subject, the effect of this act would be to give the foreigner another rival in the market. Whether he considered the measure as an East-India proprietor, or as an Englishman, it appeared to him to come to nearly the same thing; for, after all that had been said of the distinction between the two characters, it would be found to be the interest of the East-India proprietor, as well as of the country at large, to extend the trade as much as possible. If by this enlarged system of policy the country would be benefited, then undoubtedly those who resorted to it could justify their conduct. Rather than reprehend what had been done, he was inclined, on a calm review of the subject, to bestow on it his approbation. He thought that an opposition to the measure would not only have been useless, but that it would have engendered feelings against the Company incompatible with its interest or character. With respect to the observation made by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Gahagan) relative to the notification of this measure to the court, he believed, by the 4th section of the 1st chap. of by-laws, all proceedings in parliament which the court of directors conceived likely to affect the rights and privileges of the Company, were ordered to be submitted to the proprietors.

The *Chairman* said that, with respect to the by-law, sec. iv. cap. 1. which ordains that every proceeding in parliament affecting the rights and privileges of the Company shall be submitted to the court by the directors, it was strictly complied with. There was a general court, made special, a fortnight back, and at that court it was stated that this measure was in progress through parliament. They did not think it necessary, at the time, to say any thing about the policy of the measure. They did all they could in opposition to it; but found that they had not the least chance of success.

Mr. *Howarth* said, if the directors thought that the interests of the Company were likely to be affected by this act, it would have been precisely their line of duty to have made the last court special, for the particular consideration of the subject; and he regretted that they had not done so; because, from the diversity of opinion which seemed to prevail in the court, a discussion would probably have taken place, from which beneficial results would perhaps have flowed. He trusted that in future the executive body would call the attention of the proprietors to subjects of this nature.

The *Chairman*.—"The last court was a special court."

Mr. *Howarth*.—"It was not made spe-

cial for this particular purpose, as I contend it should have been."

The *Chairman*.—"The court was special, and it was stated that the measure was in progress through parliament."

Mr. *R. Jackson* was anxious to offer a very few words to the court, in the way of explanation. His former address consisted of two propositions; namely, his view of the subject as a proprietor and as an Englishman; but he expressly stated, that, as the measure had become the law of the land, it was too late for the court, as a body of proprietors, to take it into consideration. His hon. friend, however, who was as adroit a debater as most persons, gave the slip entirely to his (Mr. Jackson's) second proposition, that which related to his view of the question as an Englishman, and applied himself merely to that on which he had declared he did not mean to touch, viz. how far the measure affected the proprietors of East-India stock. If this had been a special court, convened for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration, he thought it would not have been difficult to shew that the measure was not beneficial to the proprietors, lofty as was the praise which his hon. friend had bestowed on it. In the letter which had been addressed to the board of control by the court of directors, a fair and correct view of the case was taken. The executive body, in pointing out what was the interest of the proprietors, shewed also that it was the interest of the country at large. Perhaps it would be said that the proprietors had no right to raise their voices against any measure which involved the general interest of the country. He denied that they had ever done so. It was not the character of that court, nor of the Company, to oppose that which appeared likely to produce national benefit; but certainly they had some reason to complain, when measures were resorted to detrimental to their interests as well as to those of the public. His hon. friend had stated, that as an India proprietor, or an India sovereign, it was immaterial to him whether the vessels which traded to our eastern dominions came from France or Portugal; because, let them be fitted out from whatsoever place they might, our revenues were increased by their purchases, the industry of our subjects was encouraged, and we were enabled more firmly to uphold our Indian empire. But his hon. friend did not stop here. "Perhaps," continued he, "reasoning as an Englishman, I should prefer such trade flowing through a British channel." Now here his hon. friend met his sentiments completely. It was the beginning and the end of his (Mr. Jackson's) observations, that British capital would not, under

the act in question, flow in a British channel, under the provisions of this act. He for one looked upon the proposition which it embraced as contrary to the general principles on which the commerce of this country had been and ought to be conducted: and he hoped it would not be considered unworthy of gentlemen, at this or at the other end of the town, to take care that it did as little harm as possible. The hon. chairman had referred to a letter which had been addressed to the president of the board of control on this subject. He was glad that document had been mentioned, because it contained sentiments similar to those which he had himself offered to the court; and it was certainly a subject of self-congratulation, to find his opinion supported by such powerful authority. The court of directors, in giving their general opinion on the reasons assigned for this measure, observed: "Relief is sought in a departure from the fundamental principle which has been hitherto acted upon, viz. making Great Britain the emporium of Indian commerce; and foreign Europe is now to be the entrepôt for the produce of our Indian empire." The relief here alluded to (observed Mr. Jackson) was intended for the shipping interest. That body was complaining of want of employment, and doubtless their complaint was well founded. Every one must regret the difficult situation in which the shipping interest was placed, but he denied that it was not a good reason for departing from great general principles. It was an erroneous course of legislation to relieve one body at the expense of another; to make a law on one day in favour of the agriculturalist, at the expense of the manufacturer; and the next, to enact another in favour of the manufacturer, at the expense of a different class of the community. This was attempted to be justified on the ground of expediency; but if the legislature proceeded on this expediency (which was undefined, and an undefinable term), they would in the end destroy all those principles by which commerce was best regulated and supported. In the passage which he had just read, the directors reasoned on the departure from the fundamental principle of making, not that house, nor the city of London, but Great Britain, the emporium of India commodities. No one dissented from the provisions of the last charter, by which Bristol and Liverpool became also depots of Indian produce; but undoubtedly there was much ground for complaint, when foreign Europe was made "the entrepôt for the productions of our Indian empire." The next paragraph of the letter was particularly worthy of observation; "It cannot be expected," said the directors, "that the ships which may be

engaged between India and foreign Europe will ever touch at a British port. The fortunes embarked will be alienated from the mother country, if not finally, at least for a considerable time; and the means whereby the revenue derives some support at present will be entirely lost to the country. Thus the docks formed throughout the kingdom for the reception of shipping engaged in the India trade will become so far useless. The establishment of yards for building and repairing ships will be forsaken, and hence one material source of employment for all the classes of tradesmen connected with India shipping will be abolished." The fears which he had already expressed, as to the effects of this measure, were here clearly pointed out; and, feeling as he did on the subject, he held it right to call on the court of directors in something like the language of adjuration, and to treat them to use their best efforts in the high situation in which they were placed, to prevent as much as possible the injury which might be apprehended from the operation of this act. If he were addressing the ears of members of Parliament, he would adjure them, as they valued the interests of their country, not to extend this principle to our other colonies, because such a proceeding must infallibly abridge the commerce of the empire, by lessening the demand for British manufactures; and that, too, at a moment when every honourable and patriotic English heart must wish to see their consumption extended. His hon. friend had said, that as an India proprietor he cared not whether the vessel which traded to our India territories sailed from Bourdeaux, from London, or from Liverpool; but he afterwards admitted, that he would rather see English capital confined to an English channel. Now that very admission shewed most manifestly the danger of this extension of the principle of free-trade. The fact was, that the speculations from foreign ports would be covered by British capital (*hear! hear!*); instead of British capital being employed in British ships, and for the benefit of British merchants and British agents, they would find it supporting foreign ships, foreign merchants, foreign agents, foreign manufactures, foreign insurance, and, by and by, even foreign supra-cargoes as well as captains and seamen. (*Hear! hear!*) It had always seemed to him that every country was bound to protect its own commerce and manufactures with a partial, if not a selfish feeling! Liberality of sentiment, like every other blessing, was capable of being perverted, and made the instrument of mischief. Whenever the enthusiasts of the day demanded that some established principle should be sacrificed to clamour, or transient exigency, society in general was

too apt to adopt the call; and thus, while administering a partial good, they insensibly fell into a general evil. Knowing how sedulously the executive body attended to the interests of the Company (and the letter he had quoted shewed how deeply they had considered this subject, and how earnestly they had deprecated the passing of this bill into a law), he regretted exceedingly that they had not called on the proprietors, their tried, inalienable, and identified friends, for advice and assistance on this occasion. The not calling the proprietors together was, he conceived, an error of no common magnitude; because he thought that, both as Englishmen and as proprietors of East-India stock, they might have proposed modifications, which would have been well received in certain quarters, as suggestions from that court had frequently been. If such a course had been followed, perhaps the fears he entertained of the effects of this act would not have extended to so great a degree as they now did.

Mr. Chalmers expressed his perfect acquiescence in the principles laid down by the learned proprietor; and was of opinion that, before the next meeting of Parliament, some strong measure ought to be taken by the directors and proprietors at large against this act. He thought it unfortunate that the executive body had not, by some means or other, brought the subject under the consideration of the court of proprietors; because, had they done so, they must have felt themselves armed with greater power to meet his Majesty's ministers. It was too late to think of that now; but they might dwell on the subject in their minds; and if the measure were found to be unwise, some mode might be devised for the purpose of procuring relief. Here the discussion terminated.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Hon. Col. Stanhope said he rose pursuant to notice, for the purpose of advocating the cause of a free press in Asia, and of calling upon the government to afford information on this subject. He regretted that some gentleman of acknowledged talent had not undertaken this arduous duty, for his desire to take a lead in the discussion was checked by a consciousness of his incapacity to do the subject full justice. The question he was about to agitate involved not only the interests of one hundred millions of British subjects, but the interests of surrounding nations, which felt the wide-spreading influence of the Company, and the welfare of myriads, perhaps, as yet unborn. They were not, indeed, our countrymen, they were not of our complexion or religion, but they were our fellow-beings; and patriotism was only the noblest of passions (for a passion he

conceived it to be) because it was the most useful; since, by limiting our exertions to the benefit of our own community and country, we took the most effectual means of promoting the welfare of mankind in general.

"God loves from whole to parts; but human soul
Must rise from individual to the whole:
Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace;
His country next—and next all human race!"

Before he entered upon the discussion of this important subject, he must protest against all prejudices, whether they were of English or Indian growth, as aberrations from right reason; but most of all must he protest against that prejudice, which would doom the people of certain sects, and colours, and geographical positions, to endless slavery; or, in other words, which would visit Africa and Asia, comprizing one-half of mankind, with a perpetual curse. Montesquieu had, indeed, observed, "that the excessive heat of the climate of India deprived the body of its vigour; that this faintness was communicated to the mind; and that the inclinations then became all passive." This might be all true: but was it to be inferred from hence that Providence had doomed the people of hot climates to slavery? Assuredly not. The natural inference to be drawn from this position was directly the reverse; for the greater tendency a climate might have to subdue men's passions, the less necessity there was for restrictive laws to curb or coerce them. He defied any man to come to a different conclusion. In point of reason it was incontrovertible. Never would he believe that slavery was of divine institution, until he beheld "subjects born with hunches on their backs like camels, and kings with combs on their heads like cocks; from which marks it might be collected that the former were designed to labour and to suffer, and the latter to strut and to crow." Having made these prefatory observations, he would now solicit the attention of the court to the immediate object of his motion. In order to take an enlarged view of the effects of a free press in India, it was necessary to reflect on the character of Asiatic governments and despotism. They must contemplate all the intellectual light of the 19th century, bursting in upon countries which had been debased by ages of moral darkness and gloomy despotism. The doors of knowledge being thus thrown open, reform would follow in the most safe and natural course; because reforms were always best accomplished by removing those checks and restrictions which had supported abuses, and impeded the progress of improvement. By such timely and salutary reforms, the wounds inflicted

by a long tyranny might be healed, and frightful revolutions averted. He would next consider the character of public writings, and of the press in India. The art of printing was asserted to have been known in Asia upwards of 2,000 years ago: long, very long before it was known in Europe. He was not aware, however, that it was ever practised in India till it was introduced by the Europeans. But they were not to suppose, because there was no free press in India at a remote period, that therefore no liberty of writing prevailed; on the contrary, history spoke of a sovereign of the east, who reprimanded the historian of the empire for recording his misconduct. "What," said his majesty, "have you the audacity daily to record my faults?" "Yes," answered the chronicler, "that is my duty; and that duty directs that I should now write down the threats with which you have just menaced me." The emperor said, "Well, write down all, and in future I will endeavour to do nothing for which posterity can reproach me." It was also a proverb in the east, that "the monarchs of Asia were more afraid of the pen of Abil Fazil, than they were of the sword of the mighty Akbar." And Dow observed, that, "however surprising it might seem in absolute governments, yet it was certain that the historians of the east wrote with more freedom concerning persons and things than writers had ever dared to do in the west." There was, in truth, no restriction whatsoever on writing. Look to the Institutes of Timour and Akbar: their pages teemed with encouragement to learning and learned men, but no vestige of a restraint on writing was to be discovered in them. On these grounds, then, he contended that a censorship was an innovation, dangerous to the interests of the people, contrary to the constitution of this country, contrary to the high maxims of state policy professed by Britain, and which ought to guide her conduct towards her colonies, and contrary to the manner customs, and religion of the Hindoos. He would now consider the nature and character of public writing under our own government in India. During the administration of Warren Hastings, the Company's territories were assailed on all sides. Never were our eastern possessions threatened by such perils and dangers. Our empire was menaced with destruction from without, and the governor-general was at open war with his council. They scrutinized, as effectually as a free press could have done, every act of his administration; and frequently carried their measures against him. They rated him at the council-table, braved him to a duel in the field, and had nearly forced him to abandon his government. Still the press, in those dangerous

times, enjoyed perfect freedom, although Warren Hastings was attacked by it with virulence. One Heilly was in the constant habit of lampooning the governor-general under the title of the Great Mogul. He was prosecuted, and found guilty; but Warren Hastings, though in some points a despot, had the magnanimity to procure his pardon. He was attacked also by his inveterate enemy, by the most powerful writer of the age, by one whose great talent had even marked him out as the author of Junius. Lord Cornwallis, who had immortalized his name, and that of his country, required no censorship to guard the state from the influence of free discussion. That great man distinguished himself by his moral, foreign, and domestic policy; by reforming abuses and corruption in the state, by improving the administration of justice, and by giving to India that which was dearest to every man's heart, he meant a permanent property in the land. Here, however, he must protest against the hasty and ill-digested manner in which the permanent settlement was established, but which was no good argument against the system. He was, be it remembered, only speaking of the principle; and though the system might have failed to a certain extent, it had not failed altogether; therefore this partial failure could not be adduced as a general argument. He now came to the mild administration of Sir John Shore, under whose government the press was perfectly free; so much so, that he held in his hand the *Asiatic Mirror* of the 11th of June 1794, which contained, in one sheet, animadversions on the court of directors; on Lord Cornwallis; on the Batavian government (relative to which the Batavian government remonstrated); on Commodore Mitchel, the naval commander (who had been sent out with four ships to attack an enemy by whom our trade was molested, and who was stated not to have taken measures to bring the enemy to action,—a very delicate charge undoubtedly); on Sir J. Abercromby, the military commander; on the army, about which there were serious disputes; on the bad system of pilotage in the Ganges; and on a native prince, for torturing and murdering two men. About four years after this period the brilliant government of the Marquis of Wellesley commenced, and under his administration the censorship was first slyly established. Gentlemen would perhaps say, "why do you disturb or agitate this matter when things are going on well, and the censorship has been removed?" He did so because he wished to prevent any future government from getting possession of the citadel, and once more placing the fetters and shackles of despotism on the press. During the

• Sir Philip Francis.

administration of the Marquis Wellesley the press was placed under the control of a censor, and subjected to restrictions which would not be permitted in any of our West-India islands, the inhabitants of which were principally slaves. Thus the empire of reason was destroyed, and in its place a mental despotism was established. He next came to the government of the Marquis of Hastings, who, with the unanimous consent of able and experienced counsellors (counsellors selected by the hon. court of directors) abolished the base censorship; and Mr. Canning, the late president of the board of control, had received thanks in the court of proprietors for having supported that measure. He did not approve of Mr. Canning's political sentiments: no man, indeed, was more strongly opposed to them; but when he found him instrumental in doing good to his fellow creatures, in any part of the world, he was ready to bestow on him the meed of approbation. The Marquis of Hastings knew that the diffusion of knowledge was essential to the perfection of society; and that an intelligent nation, collectively, was wiser than any despot or despots. "The people," said Aristotle, "may always quash the vain pretensions of the few by saying: we, collectively, are richer, wiser, and nobler than you." Another reason which induced the Marquis of Hastings to establish the freedom of the press was, that the native could exercise his pen freely, though the European could not; for the native, though nominally under the controul of a censor, could not, like the European, be banished at the will of the governor-general in council. Thus the native was amenable to the law alone, but the European writer was subjected to no defined law, but to the arbitrary will of a censor. He was, in fact, a slave, while his swarthy fellow-subject was free. He would now call the attention of the court to an extract from the address of the inhabitants of Madras, which was signed by about 500 persons of the first rank and character, and presented to the Marquis of Hastings. If any person doubted the respectability of the parties who signed it, a perusal of the first 20 names would remove their scepticism. Amongst them would be found Sir J. Newbolt, the late chief justice of Madras; Sir E. Stanley, the present chief justice; Mr. Geo. Cooper, one of the puisne judges; and Mr. Scott, the chief justice of the Adawlut court. The address was drawn up under the censorship, and, no doubt, contrary to the wishes and inclinations of the government; so much so, indeed, that they would not allow it to be published at Madras; but there was a free press at Calcutta, and thither it was sent.

Mr. Rigby.—"Were those names signed to the paper you are about to read?"

Col. Stanhope answered that they were. The address complimented the noble marquis on restoring the liberty of the press, and thereby "pursuing the steps of the most accomplished statesmen, who, while they provided for the welfare and security of the realm, neglected not to cultivate the arts of peace. The liberty of the press tended to call forth the latent powers of the human mind; and had, on agriculture, on arts, on commerce, on all that was connected with liberal knowledge, a powerful and permanent influence. It added to the resources of the state, while it enlarged the happiness of the people." Such was the treason, the publication of which would not be suffered in Madras. Now for his lordship's answer:—"My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow-subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned. The seeing no direct necessity for those invidious shackles might have sufficed to make me break them. I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well weighed policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire, our hold on which is opinion. Further, it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the controul of public security; while, conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment; on the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force. That government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the governed; and let the triumph of our beloved country, in its awful contest with tyrant-ridden France, speak the value of a spirit, to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments." Such were the words of a European ruler over a hundred millions of swarthy Asiatics; sentiments so useful and so noble, that he conceived no parallel could be found to them in history. The restrictions imposed on the press were, indeed, of a character to paralyze the freedom of writing; but they had never been acted on. He defied any man to produce a single instance where they were carried into effect; they were principally imposed, no doubt, to recon-

cile the powerful enemies of the press; he meant the Company's servants in India, the court of directors, and the board of control. It was natural to suppose that those gentlemen would use every exertion to prevent the public from becoming the censors of their government; and it was therefore expedient to deprive them of every pretence for restoring despotism. The restrictions had, in fact, been a dead letter under the administration of the Marquis of Hastings; but such of them as were inconsistent with the manners, habits, and customs of society in India should be completely rescinded, lest future governors or governments should be tempted to exercise this bad power. Dangerous and hateful, however, as all unnecessary restrictions were to liberty, still where no censorship existed, there would always be found high-minded men to speak bold truth. The punishment they subjected themselves to was deeply to be lamented; but it was better that a few individuals should suffer, than that a whole community should be consigned to endless, to hopeless slavery. Those writers who opposed this principle, and there were many able men who had done so, must admit that their arguments were futile, because the establishment of a censor would go to suppress all political writings. Not a word that appeared in *The Edinburgh Review*, in *Cobbett's Register*, in *The Examiner*, in *The Chronicle*, or in *The Times*, could be published under a censorship. Nay, one half of what was published in the ministerial press would be rejected by a censor. Gentlemen did not perhaps know the character of a censorship; but he knew it well, for he had lived under one. To shew the sincerity of the attachment which the Marquis of Hastings bore to the liberty of the press, it would be sufficient to refer to the tone of writing in the Bengal prints; but, in addition to this, he would mention a few particular instances, which fully proved the fact. Soon after the abolition of the censorship, the Madras select vestry were accused of having been guilty of certain bad practices. It was made a subject of complaint in the public press, that the members composing this body had assumed the monopoly of their office, and had elected their successors to it; by which means certain charitable donations, placed under their control, became subject to abuse. The consequence of this exposure was, the convening of a public meeting, at which the subject was discussed, and in a tone of freedom never known in India, until the administration of the Marquis of Hastings. A strong petition, detailing the alleged grievance, and praying for redress, was drawn up, and presented to the supreme government, by whom it was referred to the court of directors, whose

general character for equity and justice left no doubt on his mind but that they would come to a correct decision on the subject. Another instance which shewed that the restrictions were not acted on had taken place lately. A person of the name of Buckingham, who wrote for the *Calcutta Journal*, had been prosecuted for a libel. It appeared that the chief justice had been accused of degrading his high situation, by acting with scandalous partiality towards his own son-in-law, Mr. Croft, who was found guilty of an extraordinary act of seduction. He appealed, it was said, to Lord Hastings, on the subject of the alleged libel; but was referred by him to those laws over which he presided. From them he was directed to seek redress. This was an answer every way worthy of a British statesman. Mr. Elliott and the Madras government were repeatedly attacked, with great violence, by the Calcutta press. Their censorship was rendered ineffectual; for whatever the Madras censor cut out, was published at Calcutta, and soon found its way to Madras. This they complained of, for they claimed arbitrary power over the press; but they found they had no resource left, except an appeal to the laws. He would now allude to the efforts made by Ram Moher Roy to reform the prevailing superstition of the various casts of Hindoos. The character of this Brahmin was perfectly well known; he was universally esteemed for his learning, piety, and public virtue. Through the medium of the press he had made known to his countrymen how contrary the corruption, cruelties, and polytheism, practised by them, were to the pure system of theism inculcated, as he declared, in their religious works. Thus, by promoting the cause of education, and of inoffensive discussion, the public mind would be enlightened, the Sanscrit works would be translated for its information, it would be enabled to understand the absurdities of the existing superstition, and prepared to follow a purer system of worship. All attempts at proselytism, by any other means, would, he believed, prove ineffectual. Where converts were made, the bad and superstitious Hindoo was generally changed into a worse Christian. He appealed to every man who had been in India, whether this was not the truth. He would next mention a virulent aspersion which was cast on the Marquis of Hastings himself through the medium of the press; he was accused of having intentionally caused the death of two individuals. As well might they accuse the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the late Mr. Howard, the philanthropist, or the present Mr. Wilberforce, of having committed acts like these; for the great principles of morality were not more firmly

rooted in their pious minds than they were in the mind of the noble Marquis. He was charged with having sent out two persons, of the name of Hastings, to unhealthy climates, the one to the East, the other to the West-Indies, where they died; and this, too, for the base purpose of securing to his family the title of Huntingdon. As well might the court of directors be accused of sending out all their young protégés, many of whom never returned, in the hope of occasioning their death. This was touching his sensitive, his chivalric honour to the very quick, and it would seem as if some one inimical to a free press had inserted the paragraph. But this high-minded nobleman, who had himself been sent out to this unhealthy climate by his friend and sovereign, and who carried with him all the virtues of his country: this lofty-spirited individual, who would not crush an insect, whose whole life had been devoted to the service of others, whose character was marked by the strongest traits of disinterestedness, allowed the atrocious slander to pass unnoticed. This, it would be said, was highly creditable to the noble Marquis; but the enemies of freedom might turn round and quote the argument against himself: they might declaim against the licentiousness of the press; and argue that, where so great an outrage had been committed, it was not proper that a free press should be suffered to exist. But let gentlemen mark the fact: this libel was inserted in the *Madras Gazette*, which had been previously submitted to the censor, and had obtained to it his official signature, his initials; this was, therefore, not the licentiousness of the press, but the licentiousness of the censorship. But he would deserve the name of slanderer, a character which he detested, if he did not declare that the libel was inserted without the knowledge of Mr. Elliott, who was shocked at the paragraph. He had known that gentleman from his boyish days; and though he differed from him in politics, he was well convinced that he was too honourable a man to have ever sanctioned such a malignant falsehood. "The same might be said of Mr. Strachey; but it could not escape their observation, that a censor might, either from neglect or from hostility, affix his initials to such infamous calumnies, and thereby stamp them with the authority of Government. In a word, a censor might exercise all the bad power complained of in the press, and might withhold from it all that was acknowledged to be useful and beneficial. "Better, ten thousand times better," said Sir Jas. Mackintosh, "that every press in the world was burnt, that the very use of letters was abolished, that we were returned to the honest ignorance of the rudest times, than that the results of civilization should be thus made subservient to the purposes

of despotism." Hitherto a free press had only existed in the Bengal presidency; but no sooner did Mr. Elphinstone enter upon his functions as governor, than he abolished the base, odious censorship at Bombay. Here he might be permitted to observe, that Mr. Elphinstone was one of the most enlightened and distinguished men that ever adorned the annals of the Company in the east; and this act was the result of his experience and his wisdom. He would now call the attention of the court to the nature of a censorship. A censor was a monarch, who possessed absolute power, not indeed over the minds, but over the writings of his subjects. He was descended from a pious house; he was descended from that heaven on earth, the Holy Inquisition. "Till the time of the Inquisition," said Milton, "books were as freely admitted into the world as any other birth. The issue of the brain was no more stifled than the issue of the womb. No envious Juno sat cross-legged over the nativity of any man's intellectual offspring; but if it proved a monster, who denies that it was justly burnt or sunk into the sea?" Thus, then, they might perceive that this licensing system crept out of the intolerant inquisition, and was therefore entirely inapplicable to the tolerant Hindoos. Yes, he would repeat, for he wished to impress the evil strongly on their minds, and to associate it with hatred in their hearts, that this odious censor was a hateful monster, nurtured within the walls of the inquisition. A censor's power was completely absolute. He was presumed to be a master of perfect reason; his prerogative was to be always right; like the Grand Lama, as Voltaire said, "*Il a une plaisante manie; il se croit toujours avoir raison*;" he possessed a monopoly of all our intellectual productions. Nothing could be sent to the public mart but what had passed through the custom-house, and bore his mark upon it like a bale of cotton. A censor distrusted the honour, the good intentions, the integrity of others, and assumed to himself the proud title of infallibility! He should indeed be a very clever fellow; a sagacious, sharp-witted man; for it would be a sad disparagement to society to have their labours criticised by a fool, and damned at the discretion of a dunce. A censor, it was true, might plead that he was the mere frontispiece of a man, without heart or mind; a machine, a tool, a thing acted on by the wisdom of government. The wisdom of government! that was an awful sound indeed. No one could have a profounder respect for the institution of government than he had. Government enabled him to enjoy society; but for that happy compact, instead of addressing a polished society in this great hall, he might at that moment be employed in fishing, or

grubbing up roots, or seeking acorns, or hunting after game to satisfy his hunger, or falling under the wild liberty of some savage. But what this wisdom of government was, history taught them; and certainly he did not subscribe to the doctrine that government possessed exclusive wisdom. It would be in vain to look for it under despotic governments; for assuredly wisdom did not proceed from their great ministers of state, from flatterers, panders, eunuchs, courtesans, informers, inquisitors, censors, or other trumery: they might discover it, however, where truth and philosophic freedom prevailed. The licentiousness of the press was constantly declaimed against; but admitting the evil, would it, he asked, be wise or just to interdict the exercise of a right, because that right was subject to abuse? Why, all liberty was subject to abuse. The liberty to indulge in speech, the liberty of writing, the liberty of locomotion, even religious liberty, all might be abused; but would they gag men's mouths to prevent their reasoning ill, or would they arraign the wisdom of Providence for not having made them dumb? If they did not push their proposition to this extent, their declamation about the licentiousness of the press was mere nonsense. The liberty of the press was said to be dangerous: no doubt it was very dangerous, and so were equal laws, and a free trade, and a permanent settlement; so were truth, knowledge, education, improvement, and all the benefits derived from fair and honourable rule. All these were dangerous, nay, fatal to despotic government; and nothing there was safe, but silence, ignorance, darkness, superstition, sophistry, political lying, and censorship. It was not necessary to dilate on the nature and advantages of a free press; suffice it to observe, that the monopoly of knowledge was, of all other monopolies, the most injurious to society. It left the government without any check, and it deprived the mother country of all information but such as was derived from servants paid and pensioned by government. The consequence was, that the governing power in this country was very ignorant of the state of British India. A censorship, he had already said, was the favourite offspring of civil and religious despotism, of the intolerant inquisition; therefore entirely opposed to the manners, customs, and laws of the tolerant Hindoos; and he should conclude by reminding gentlemen, that a free press was first founded by their wise and bold ancestors, in that great city in which he was now speaking. Any attempt to establish a censorship in this country (and he had heard that such a thing was in the wild and mad contemplation of some persons, who were at the head of the government) could not be too strongly repro-

bated. The establishment of a censorship here would be far more pernicious than the repeal of Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights. Like those sacred charters, the liberty of the press was a fundamental principle of our constitution, and any attempt to set up a censorship in its place would amount to a dissolution of the constitution of England. Let the Company prove then to Asia, not by their boasting, but by their acts, that the great object of their care was, to improve the condition of men of all classes, sects, and colours. Like the famous free states of Greece and Rome, let them be true and firm in support of their own freedom; but, unlike those selfish monopolists of liberty, let them endeavour to extend the blessings they themselves enjoyed, to all who lived under their rule, and even to foreign nations. Such, at least, was his anxious hope; and to give effect to it, he would now move, "That all late proceedings by the honourable the court of directors concerning the liberty of the press in British India, be laid before the court of proprietors." If, continued Col. Stanhope, an assurance was given that no intention of restoring the censorship, either now or hereafter existed, he should be rejoiced to hear it. He would then cheerfully come forward to praise, in the warmest terms, the conduct of government, and he would not press his motion. One word more. He trusted gentlemen would bear in mind, that a free press had existed in times of the greatest difficulty and of the most awful danger, under the wisest and most virtuous of their governors; and that, after the experience of more than twenty years of despotism under a censorship, the liberty of writing had been re-established by the great Lord Hastings. Let them, then, cast aside their prejudices. Let them do unto those swarthy nations, those hundred millions of men, as you would be done by; and beware of the reflux of Asiatic despotism. He should now conclude, reserving to himself the right of answering those who might think proper to oppose the motion, or rather the principle for which he contended; because for the motion itself he cared very little.

The hon. D. Kinnaid said he would take the liberty of seconding the motion, as a matter of form. He was not at all aware of any proceedings on this subject, that might, with propriety, be laid before the court at the present moment. At the same time, so entirely did he agree in all that the hon. gent. had said, thinking that he had only done strict and fair justice to the Marquis of Hastings, in the sentiments he had expressed concerning his conduct on this and all other points connected with his government, and fully coinciding in the tribute he paid to the private character of this distinguished noble-

man, he was certainly very anxious that an opportunity should be afforded to pledge the court of proprietors to uphold a system, by which the present Governor-general had more immortalized his name than by any other measure he had adopted. It rarely happened that men were placed in such a situation as enabled them to give effect to their dearest wishes; but the Marquis of Hastings had been placed in that fortunate situation, and he had wisely availed himself of it. He seconded the motion with pleasure, because it gave him an opportunity of stating, that the course pursued by the Governor-general with respect to the liberty of the press formed one prominent ground on which he hoped, at no distant period, to be called on to support a motion from the chair, "that the thanks of the proprietors be given to the Marquis of Hastings, for the wisdom and liberality of his civil administration." He conceived that the noble Marquis deserved more thanks for his civil policy, and for this enlightened act amongst the rest, than he did even for his military achievements. He seconded the motion for the purpose of giving effect to what he understood to be the object of the hon. proprietor, that of procuring the sanction of the court to the principle which he had laid down; and he willingly challenged discussion on a system, which he believed would form the best and surest foundation for the future greatness and stability of their Indian empire.

Mr. Chalmers felt himself called on to move the previous question, because he thought, under all the circumstances, it was not necessary nor advisable that the motion should be carried. He knew, as well as any man, the importance of the liberty of the press; but he was bound to say, at the same time, that he could not regard the exercise of that privilege in India in the same point of view that he considered it with respect to England. There was no doubt that there could not be a heavier restriction on the liberty of the press than a censorship. But circumstances, that did not apply to this country, might render such a measure necessary in India. How stood the fact? The laws with respect to libel might be promptly carried into effect in England; but that was not the case in India, where the laws could not be acted on in the same manner as in this country. In a case of libel in England, the party aggrieved might proceed by civil action for damages, or he might file a criminal information. But he was authorized to say, that the courts in India had not the same jurisdiction which the courts here possessed; which jurisdiction tended to correct and controul the licentiousness of the press. This fact must be inferred from certain proceedings which took place be-

fore the supreme court at Calcutta, and which were detailed in the last *Asiatic Journal*. It appeared that a Mr. Buckingham, the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, had published a libel on the government of the country in a letter on "merit and interest." The Advocate-general moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for that publication. This was met by Mr. Fergusson, who, as counsel for the defendant, contended that the court had no jurisdiction, either under the charter or any act of parliament, to proceed by criminal information in cases of libel. The chief justice held that the court had such a jurisdiction; but Sir Francis Macnaghten seemed to entertain a different opinion. The right of jurisdiction appeared to Mr. Fergusson to rest on such weak grounds, that he offered to meet the arguments in its favour on the instant. The rule to shew cause was, however, extended; and, at this very moment, gentlemen could not know whether the courts in India had jurisdiction to proceed by criminal information in cases of libel. If, therefore, individuals had not the means of filing criminal informations, it was clear that the law in this respect was defective, and he was not aware of any ordinary mode by which the abuse of a licentious press in India could be effectually corrected. With respect to a civil action for damages, he should be glad to know, had suitors in India the same certain and speedy decision which suitors in this country could command? Cases, it was true, might be speedily determined in the first instance; but every one knew how much they might be protracted, subsequently, by appeals to the king in council. One case he knew had been no less than three years before the privy council, at the Cockpit, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of Sir Wm. Grant. When this was the case, he had a right to contend that the law in India was not sufficiently powerful to restrain those licentious practices. He was, therefore, of opinion, that a system which could not be endured in this country, might be acted on with wisdom and justice in India. Now, though he was not dissatisfied at the removal of the censorship by the Marquis of Hastings, he could not consent that a pledge should be entered into to prevent its being renewed at a future period if it were found necessary. With respect to the censorship itself, it certainly did not possess all those odious features which the hon. proprietor had described, nor did he think it ever had or ever could produce such consequences as he had stated. He did not believe that the government would permit the censor to repress literary merit, or to hinder the publication of any thing that was not absolutely mischievous. The

hon. proprietor had alluded to Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights in the course of his speech, as being of less value than that unbounded liberty of the press which he wished to be established in India. But he ought to recollect the nature of our tenure there. We had, from small beginnings, formed a mighty empire; and that despotism, to a certain extent, must exist there, few people would be bold enough to deny. Besides, it was congenial with the disposition of the natives, who were never accustomed to any other species of government. No man could have less personal reason than himself to eulogize the Indian government, because he had never asked or received any favour or benefit from it; but he would be unjust if he did not take this opportunity to declare, that the most extensive facilities were granted by that government to persons who resided peaceably in India, without offering offence to the state. He had himself left Bombay and settled at Madras; he had even changed his profession, and became a lawyer, without receiving the slightest molestation from government; and he thanked them for their liberality and magnanimity in not having noticed him. He had seen, in the newspapers there, a great many things which he was sure disgraced the press; and he knew beyond a doubt that government had endured a great deal of obloquy. He recollected one gentleman, who was in the profession of the law there, and who, had he pursued that profession, possessed talents that must have ensured his fortune; but, instead of taking that course, he set up a newspaper, to observe on the conduct and affairs of the government, with which he had nothing to do. Though he was a clever man, he could not be supposed capable of judging of the motives which led government to adopt particular measures; and, as was generally the case, when he did attempt to judge of them, he always viewed them in a disadvantageous light. As he could perceive no necessity for urging the motion, he begged leave to move the previous question.

The *Chairman* stated that he wished to say a few words, which would, perhaps, shorten the discussion on that subject. If he understood the hon. proprietor correctly, he said, that if there existed no intention to alter the present state of things with respect to the Asiatic press, he would not persist in his motion.

The Hon. Col. *Stanhope* said, that if there existed no intention to re-erect the censorship, either now or at any future period, that then he should not press his motion; but that if an intention to restore the censorship was entertained, then he certainly would press it, because it was his intention to proceed further in the business.

The *Chairman* stated that it was totally

out of his power to say what might be done in future; but, as far as he knew the sentiments of the court of directors, no such intention now existed. Looking to this circumstance, and considering the delicacy of the subject, on which a variety of opinions necessarily prevailed, he hoped the hon. proprietor would consent to withdraw his motion.

The Hon. Col. *Stanhope* said that he withdrew it with pleasure after that pledge: he meant the pledge the hon. chairman had given. He did not refer to his own words, but to those of the hon. chairman.

The *Chairman* said, he could not pledge himself as to the future; but no intention existed, for any thing he knew, to renew the measure at the present time.

The Hon. D. *Kinnaird* expressed his acquiescence in the withdrawal of the motion; and he would put it to the hon. proprietor whether what had fallen from the hon. chairman ought not to be fully satisfactory to his own mind?

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped the subject would not be dropped until he made some observations in defence of the Marquis Wellesley.

The *Chairman* conceived the motion to be now withdrawn.

Mr. *Chalmers* rose to give notice that he would, at a future period, bring under the consideration of the court a subject of considerable importance. What he alluded to was, the hardships which the commanders of East-Indiamen sustained, when, in the exercise of a sound discretion, and for the preservation, perhaps, of their ships, they were obliged to resort to severe measures, in consequence of which actions were afterwards instituted against them.

The hon. proprietor was proceeding, when

The *Deputy-Chairman* called him to order.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, he should be glad to have it pointed out to him in what respect he was not in order. He knew he had not previously given any notice on this subject; but he wished to ask, whether it was not usual for a gentleman to avail himself of an opportunity like the present, to state the object he had in view, and then to give notice of a motion for some future day? If the hon. Chairman said he was irregular, he would bow to his decision immediately; for he begged the executive body to believe, that he was the last man who would willingly trespass on the forms of the court. He could not, however, help expressing his astonishment at the eagerness with which the deputy chairman interrupted him. If a grievance were to be complained of, why should he hesitate to hear it? Why should the deputy chairman call to order, before he heard him out? He was about to shew the cruel situation in which captains of Indiamen were frequently placed.

The *Chairman* observed, that this was not a quarterly court: it was a special court; and, as the hon. proprietor had given no notice on the subject, it could not now be brought forward.

Mr. *Chalmers* stated that he had been there but five or six times, and was therefore unacquainted with the regulations of the court. No sinister motive therefore would lead him into that house; and he never gave his opinion, unless for the interest of the Company. He wished to know how he was to give notice consistently with the rules and orders of the court?

The *Chairman* said, there were two ways in which the hon. proprietor might bring forward his motion. First, by addressing a letter, signed by a certain number of proprietors, to the court of directors, calling for a special court; and next, by giving notice for the ensuing quarterly court, when the business would come on, as a matter of course.

Mr. *Chalmers* asked, whether he might offer a substantive motion at the next court, or whether he should only be at liberty to give notice then?

The Hon. D. *Kinnaird*. "You give notice now for the next general court."

Mr. *Chalmers* observed, that then he was not out of order.

The *Chairman* stated, that he could simply give notice now, without observation.

Mr. *Chalmers* asked, if it was not usual to hear any thing more than the mere notice?

The *Chairman* said, certainly not.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, he would now give notice, that at the next quarterly court he would bring under the consideration of the proprietors certain hardships, which the commanders of East-Indiamen endured in consequence of the operation of the law, when they were sued for having punished men on board their ships, in the due exercise of their duty as captains, and acting with a sound and wholesome discretion. The captains were obliged to defend those suits; and, when a verdict was returned in their favour, which entitled them to costs, they derived no benefit from it, since the plaintiffs were generally unable to pay. He did not say that the Company ought to defend the captains, but, he contended, on a principle of justice, that if a captain were dragged into a court by one of his crew, aided by some infamous practitioner of the law, and obtained a verdict which carried costs, but which costs he could not recover from the plaintiff, he ought not to sustain a loss in consequence of his having defended an action unjustly brought. He was bred up in the navy himself, and was not fond of a too frequent recurrence to corporeal punishment; but he was satisfied that at times it must be resorted to: and when a captain was sued for merely

having done his duty, in preserving necessary discipline on board his ship, and could not recover the cost to which his verdict entitled him, it was fitting that his expense should be reimbursed. He could illustrate his position by a reference to different cases; but, at present, he would merely give notice of his motion.

Mr. *Lowndes* wished to say a few words with respect to the liberty of the press in India; and after what had occurred, when he was about to congratulate the court on the diminution of expense at St. Helena, he hoped the hon. Chairman would allow no improper expression to be applied to him. So far from rejoicing in the death of Buonaparte, he would have said precisely the same thing, if, like Romulus, he had been carried up to heaven in a thunder-storm. The hon. gentleman who had just given notice of a motion, had said a good deal in praise of captains of Indiamen; and he hoped he would be permitted to say something in favour of a family who had served their country gloriously. He would not let it go forth without comment that the Marquis Wellesley had set up a system which the Marquis of Hastings deemed it necessary to abolish. But look to the situation of India, when the Marquis Wellesley adopted the censorship: it was in the same revolutionary state in which this country was plunged twenty-five years ago; and he thought, under these circumstances, it was necessary to put a strait waistcoat on the writers there, to prevent them from destroying the government, and receiving the property of the Company. Mr. Wilberforce had recently said, that this Company of merchants not only governed 80,000,000 of subjects, but governed them well; and if they did govern them well, was it not in consequence of the power the Wellesley family established in India? When the Marquis Wellesley instituted the censorship, he did so because India was in a very different state from that in which it appeared at present. It was assailed by tempests and storms; but now the storms were blown over, and it might be proper for the Marquis of Hastings to adopt a different course.

Mr. R. *Twining* put it to the hon. Chairman, whether this discussion ought not to be terminated. The hon. proprietor was arguing on a matter which related solely to a motion that had been withdrawn, and therefore he was out of order.

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"Surely the hon. gentleman will see the propriety of not letting a slander go out against the Marquis Wellesley, who was described as the despot of the press. There was an obvious reason for withdrawing the censorship now, which was, that he had subdued our enemies in India by his wise government, and there-

fore less danger was to be apprehended from a change of system.

As the court was breaking up, Mr. Grant offered himself to the notice of the Chairman, requesting to be allowed to address a few words on the important subject before them, which could not, he thought, be with propriety left to terminate as it then stood. He said, that when it was proposed to withdraw a motion which had been submitted to the court, the leave of the court was requisite to that end: this had not yet been regularly given, and therefore he did not conceive that he was out of order in claiming the attention of the court for a short time. (*Hear!*) It was not his wish, in the least degree, to provoke discussion by any observation which might fall from him; he felt, on the contrary, that discussion ought to be avoided, because this was one of the most critical and important subjects that could possibly engage the attention of the government of this country, or of the East-India Company, and therefore to be approached with the greatest caution and deliberation. (*Hear! hear!*) So considering it, he was well content that the motion should be withdrawn; but the circumstances under which this was done should be correctly known, otherwise an erroneous idea of what had passed might, by means of the reports which would appear in the different newspapers, be very widely disseminated through India as well as this country; and from these it might be inferred, both that the court acquiesced in the statements and reasoning of the hon. proprietor, and that the directors remained under some pledge to make no change in the regulations for the press as they at present stood; he wished, therefore, to enter his decided protest against each of those statements. He was not, however, friendly to any harsh or unnecessary restriction on the liberty of the press; nor did he mean, in entering his protest, to impugn the motives of the hon. proprietor who introduced the subject. He did not question that his motives were of a public spirited nature, but he could not acquiesce in the hon. proprietor's history of the press in India, being convinced that, from beginning to end, he was mistaken in his statement of facts. He himself (Mr. Grant said) had served the Company many years in India, and under those governments to which the hon. gentleman had referred: the governments of Mr. Hastings, and of the Marquis Cornwallis. He had not been an inattentive observer of what occurred in that country during his residence there, and he certainly knew nothing of the existence of that freedom of the press which the hon. proprietor had asserted; nothing, indeed, of that kind was then either established or claimed: on the contrary, he thought he recollected an instance of Lord Cornwallis's sending

an European out of the country for the liberty he assumed in some misuse of the press;* and he well remembered that Lord Teignmouth had shipped for England the editor of a newspaper, who had advertised a pamphlet on the "rights," or the "wrongs" of the army, at a time when the temper of its officers was in a very critical state. With respect to that freedom of the press which the hon. member had represented as existing under the native government, it was an idea perfectly new to him, and he believed to every gentleman who ever resided in India, and was acquainted with the character of that government. In fact, there was under it no press at all, but freedom of discussion in any form was utterly unknown to the genius of the government and of the people. The hon. member likewise appeared entirely to misconceive the situation in which the English press in Bengal was placed at the present moment, and the nature of the measure which Lord Hastings had adopted in relation to it. What had the Marquis of Hastings really done? He had done one thing and he had done no more; he had withdrawn the examination of English newspapers by an officer of the Government usually called a censor; but the principles and rules by which that officer had been directed to regulate his examination were still in force. The noble Marquis, in withdrawing the former order to editors of English newspapers, to submit their papers before publication to the inspection of a censor, had imposed on them the observance of the same rules by which their papers were to be regulated before the duties of the officer were dispensed with. The editor of a newspaper was not now obliged to communicate the contents of his paper to a censor before he published it, but the rules and restrictions under which he was before allowed to publish were still prescribed to him in writing as the guide of his conduct, and thus remained in force just as before; all which the records of the Company would prove. Such was the present state of the case, and he thought it was only just to the Marquis of Hastings that the real fact should be known. With respect to the alteration which had taken place, by suppressing the censorship, it was a point on which of course diversities of opinion might exist. He did not mean to discuss it. In his opinion, the freedom of the press was one of the most important subjects that could be agitated by any government, and to no government could it be so delicate, so difficult, and so important, as to their Indian government. (*Hear! hear!*)

* The honourable ex-director has since expressed a doubt whether the case to which he alluded should not have been referred to Lord Wellesley's government.

Whatever might have been the idea of the Marquis of Hastings in withdrawing the censorship, it was clear that he still maintained the original restrictions by which the English press of Bengal had been governed. It was not indeed to be supposed that a man of his large views, and his talents for government, would throw open the press of India, free of all restraint, in the manner that had been supposed; such an act would be contrary to that prudence, foresight, and vigour, which other measures of his administration had evinced. He did not himself wish, Mr. Grant said, to propose any restriction on the present state of the press; but he was desirous that the public should know how the case now really stood, and he was extremely anxious to deprecate any premature or unnecessary discussion of this question. Had the liberty of the press in India been as unrestrained as the hon. proprietor supposed it to be, still he should think it very unadvisable to introduce the first discussion on that question in a popular assembly like the present, uninformed as many gentlemen must be on the subject; he was therefore glad that the hon. proprietor had thought fit to withdraw his motion: but he hoped it was not withdrawn under an idea of an implied acquiescence in his statements, or to what he had now briefly to advert, in the second place, under a supposition that the judgment of the court of directors, with respect to this question, was to be confined or restricted in future. In this respect they must be understood to remain entirely without any pledge, given or implied. Nothing should be assumed beyond what the hon. chairman had said, namely, that the court of directors had no proposition relative to this subject under consideration. He (Mr. Grant) believed that to be the fact: he said he believed it, because as he was not at present in the court of directors, he could not speak from his own immediate knowledge. He again deprecated a hasty discussion of the question in that court; it could not, he conceived, produce any practical advantage, and might lead to mischievous consequences. The natives of Bengal had begun to issue publications from the press in their own language. Let the effect of this experiment, and of the progressive diffusion of information throughout India by means of the press, be vigilantly observed, and the regulations which existing circumstances may require be then timely provided. He was, for one, willing that publicity should be given in India to useful productions on all proper subjects; but to say that the Indian press should be placed in such a state as that any man, however desperate in fortune or principles, should be left at liberty to work by an engine of such mighty power on the native mind,

to stir up and to inflame the prejudices of a Hindoo population, either in favour of claims of their own, or in opposition to a government of foreigners, would be most needlessly and unwisely to expose our own security. It would be something, he might almost say, like permitting the approach of a man with a lighted match in his hand to a barrel of gunpowder. (*Hear! hear!*) With these sentiments, and feeling the most decided objection to the discussion of the question at present, he must repeat that he was well satisfied the motion should be withdrawn. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson was extremely glad that the hon. ex-director had taken the trouble to state his sentiments on this occasion, because he conceived it to be a matter of the last moment that what had passed should be clearly understood. The hon. proprietor introduced his motion with this sort of provision, namely, "if you, the court of directors, will pledge yourselves that the censorship shall neither now nor at any future time be renewed, I will withdraw my proposition, but not else." Now, if it were to go forth to the country, that, on the directors giving this solemn pledge, the hon. gentleman had condescended to to withdraw his motion, it would seem to sanction the correctness of his historical facts, as well as his application of them. In his mind, what fell from the hon. chairman amounted to this, and to no more: "I know of no intention, of no contemplation which at present exists, to undo that which the Marquis of Hastings has done; and beyond that I do not and cannot pledge myself." One most substantial reason had been given by the hon. ex-director who had just sat down for not pressing this discussion farther, and that was the extreme delicacy of the subject. Indeed the court of directors might safely say, "considering the delicacy with which it is surrounded, and the detail of historical facts with which it is connected, this is a question of the most momentous nature, and ought not to be lightly or prematurely mooted." The hon. ex-director had told them how the Marquis of Hastings had acted; and he had described his proceedings in such a way, that, according to his, Mr. Jackson's idea, no man could fairly object to the degree in which he had magnanimously relieved the press of India. They had learned that though the noble Marquis had withdrawn the immediate censorship, he had not withdrawn any of those wise rules and cautions, which, in a government like that of India, were essential to the welfare of the state. It would, indeed, have been unlike his own great mind, it would have been unworthy of his high character as a statesman, if he had withdrawn the censorship in a manner so perfectly unqualified as was stated by the hon. gentleman.

The Hon. Col. Stanhope.—“I did not say that the press enjoyed unqualified freedom.”

Mr. R. Jackson.—“Such I took to be the effect of the hon. proprietor's statement; and I believe I am not solitary in my supposition.”

The Hon. Col. Stanhope.—“I mentioned the restrictions.”

Mr. R. Jackson said the hon. gentleman had indeed alluded to restrictions; but his observations went to this, that the “base censorship” was abolished; and that all persons, English and otherwise, were at liberty to write their ideas on all subjects as freely as in this country. He had himself mentioned an instance of a man of very liberal mind, a profound eastern scholar, one of our swarthy subjects, as he had called them, who had written a work for the purpose of reforming the religious prejudices of the various sects of India. Now, suppose an European were to make animadversion on a thousand customs and habits of the Hindoos, which, though they might appear to us highly ridiculous, were viewed with very different feelings by the Hindoos, would not the Marquis of Hastings, who was at the head of a government of opinion, feel it to be a matter of state necessity to take immediate steps to silence and put down, if not expatriate, that writer, as a person whose works were likely to produce dangerous consequences to the British interests? If he might be allowed to draw an inference from what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird), it seemed as if this act of removing the censorship was to be so identified with the civil proceedings of the Marquis of Hastings, as to be the principal ground for a vote of that court thanking him for his civil administration. As one of the most grateful and ardent admirers of that nobleman's conduct, he would be very sorry if it were to be understood, in any quarter, that those who denied merit to that particular proceeding, must, therefore, withhold their approval from the other great acts of his administration. He made this remark because, though, speaking for himself, he most cordially approved of the removal of the censorship, yet he knew that very sensible people differed on the subject. They knew, from what had passed in the House of Commons, that a majority of the court of directors did not feel cordial towards this act of the noble Marquis; and though Mr. Canning did not countenance a paragraph which was proposed for India, and which would to a certain degree have been condemnatory of the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings on this point, it was plain that a difference of opinion subsisted among the directors on this point. He should, therefore, regret whenever a proposition of thanks to the noble Marquis for his civil administration should be brought forward,

which he for one would hail as ardently as any man, if this particular measure were so to be placed, as to prevent those who joined in praising every other part of his conduct, from cordially and unanimously supporting such a motion. He was satisfied, for his own part, that the change had been effected under circumstances of such extreme circumspection, that, though the odium was got rid of, the security remained. But supposing the hon. gent. to have persisted in his motion, he ought to have stated to what purpose he meant to apply these papers if they were granted. The peculiar circumstances in which the proprietors constitutionally stood was such, that whatever view the hon. gent. might have had, they in that court could not interfere otherwise than by way of recommendation, since it was not in their power to originate a single paragraph to India. He certainly should have thought it fair, if the hon. gent. had persisted in his motion, to have inquired of him what use he meant to make of those documents, that the proprietors might know whether he had any object in view which could be legally accomplished in that court. He was glad the hon. gent. had withdrawn his motion, without any such promise or pledge as had been alluded to. He trusted that the gentlemen who reported their proceeding so correctly for the newspapers, would be particular in noticing the qualified statement of the hon. chairman; it would then appear that the motion was not withdrawn under any pledge or promise, but on an intimation that there was no thought or intention of revoking the concession of what the Marquis of Hastings had done.

Mr. Lowndes said, he thought that the liberties which the reporters of newspapers took were highly improper. Two of them had taken the liberty of saying for him what he never had said. How he had made himself obnoxious to these people he could not conceive; but he supposed they were bound to their employers, and, being slaves themselves, they did not like to hear the sentiments of independent men. He had been made to say that “he was quite comfortable because a gentleman introduced politics, as it afforded him an opportunity of speaking on politics himself.” But he denied that he had used the word. One of the papers in which he was thus misrepresented was the *Star*, and as stars only twinkled in the dark, he had been obliged to go to a dark corner in the Chapter coffee-house to get a sight of it. He hoped that those gentlemen, if they put a speech of his into their papers, would not interlard it with any nonsense of their own.

The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone said a few words, in a very low tone of voice. We understood him to approve of the withdrawal of the motion.

The court then adjourned.

PUBLIC LETTER AND FIFTH REPORT

ON THE

FIFTH TERM OF THE HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES IN LONDON,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY, 1821.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company.

Honourable Sirs: If the four previous Public Reports, and the result of my literary labours and pursuits here, do not soon produce some visibly beneficial consequences to the best interests of the Honourable Company in their vast and extending territories in Asia, my efforts for the last three years will indeed have been vain and abortive; but as I have hitherto lived in the hope of better days, I am resolved, on this occasion at least, not to die in despair. To those who may be less sanguine than myself about the efficacy of my plan and practice as an Oriental Professor, permit me to lay before them in the present Address, a Letter and Extract concerning two of the Honourable Company's Cadets, who have made a proper and seasonable use of my instructions, though they were limited, from circumstances, to a few initiatory lessons only.

“My Dear Sir: My son Robert has again repeated the grateful remembrance he entertains of the kind assistance you afforded him in the Hindostan Language. From the first moment I thought of India for him, until he embarked, was not three weeks; and though the necessary preparation did not allow him to attend you above six times, yet the impression those few Lectures made, has been beneficial in a very high degree. On his arrival at Madras he spoke the Hindostan sufficiently to be entrusted with twenty Recruits on a march of seven hundred miles, to join the Subsidiary Forces under the command of Brig. General Doveton, then besieging the Fort of Assigur; and before three months, he was appointed acting Brigade Major. Such a distinguished Officer as General Doveton, who only knew Robert by his conduct in the field, never would have appointed him to that active station, had he not noticed the correctness and fluency with which he spoke the native language of the soldiers. You know that an Officer in India cannot regularly hold a Staff appointment until he has been a year in the Army; and as soon as Robert had passed his time of probation, the General recommended him as his Aid-de-camp, and he was gazetted accordingly. This situation required a knowledge of Persian, at least so far as reading and writing it correctly; and the foundation of that attainment he also derived from Dr. Gilchrist,

Asiatic Journ.—No. 68.

Shortly after this, Sir John Doveton having become a Major General, he was obliged to resign the command of the Subsidiary Forces, and Robert of course ceased to be Aid-de-camp; but without any delay having joined his Regiment (the 10th N. I.), at Madras, he was very soon appointed Interpreter to the First Battalion.

“It gives me great pleasure to relate these circumstances, because it must satisfy you that he has mastered the Hindostan; and he is convinced it was your excellent method of instruction that enabled him to attain it so quickly. It is only three years since he left England, and he had neither interest nor influence at home or abroad to aid his promotion; therefore every advancement must be attributed to his assiduity in carrying into effect the judicious plan you had previously laid down, thus affording equal praise to the master and pupil. But I sincerely hope this example may stimulate others to a laborious study of those necessary languages, and that a grateful acknowledgment from your other pupils of the great value of your judicious instruction, will induce you to continue your labours to facilitate the acquirement of Eastern Languages, particularly the Hindostan, which is absolutely necessary for every individual going to that grand country, whether he considers his own interest, the improvement of the inhabitants, or the retention by Great Britain of the most valuable ramification of her empire.”

“I remain, my dear Sir, your truly obliged, and faithful humble servant,
ROBERT THORP.

April 26, 1821.

“P.S. You will herewith receive an Extract from my other son Ralph's Letter, who is now in Bengal.”

“Many thanks to my dear Father for his constant advice regarding my health, and to excite my attention to the Native Languages, which I do assure you I strictly attend to. I have my Native Teacher with me four hours a-day; but I have not yet begun the Persian Language, for I am satisfied of the justness of what Dr. Gilchrist often said, that the Hindoostanee was the first that ought to be mastered, as it is the common language of the Natives, and always made use of at Courts Martial. I am at present reading “Bagh O Buhar,” which our friend Dr. Gilchrist got translated from the Persian into

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the Hindoostanee. I am also learning to read and write the Nagree Character, to enable me to read and answer letters from Native Officers under my command; for if we do not understand it, we must submit all letters received from them to our Native Teacher, who will perhaps neither read correctly what has been written, nor answer the letters received truly, and as directed. The Nagree is almost the only character, and the Hindoostanee the only language, in which the Native Officers or the Sipahes correspond, and therefore well worth careful attention until we can read and write it perfectly."

I have reason to believe, that Lieut. Ralph Thorp's studies will soon be rewarded by an expected vacant Interpreter-ship, for which he means to become a candidate, though one of the youngest Officers in the Corps; and as these appointments must, from their very nature, be conferred on talents alone, there is little doubt of this deserving youth's immediate success.

The bare perusal of the foregoing remarks and communications will clearly demonstrate how much good may be effected by a few judicious Lectures, where the Students are both able and willing, during the voyage, to make the best use of their time, before and immediately after their arrival in India, from a conviction, that professional and local acquisitions will ever prove their most faithful friends in British India.

Such being actually the case in many similar instances, your Honourable Court cannot wonder at the cheering progress of those pupils who have been six or eight months with me at the study of both the Hindoostanee and Persian Tongues, and whose merits are fully detailed in their appropriate places in this Report.

The system of social study since my last statement has been carried on with such ardour and advantage, that the Students have been at the expence of hiring a convenient Lecture Room for the prosecution of their own voluntary and meritorious exertions, on those days when they have not to attend my Public Lectures; and it is a duty which I owe to Mr. Rowsell, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Drummond, when I state that under their auspices the proficiency of the pupils in general has been more rapid than ever, especially on the score of accurate pronunciation, the only grand obstacle to the speedy acquisition of the Hindoostanee Language.

In addition to the above gentlemen, I have to mention that Messrs. Le Grand Jacob, Wm. Law, Gold, Liddell, and Humphries, have been not only unremitting in their personal application to the objects of my class individually, but they have moreover done every thing in their power also to forward the improvement of

their fellow-students, by example and precept combined, at their own apartments; besides, in the case of Messrs. Law and Liddell, attending the private class among themselves, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, as stated above.

Three years are fast elapsing since my labours commenced as an Oriental Professor under your auspices in London; and during the whole period I have enjoyed neither one vacation nor holiday, from an ardent desire to do all the good in my power, by incessant toil, to your servants, who have embraced the opportunity of my voluntary instructions, both in Hindoostanee and Persian. The latter class alone has been recently interrupted by ill health for the space of three weeks only, and was renewed the moment I had strength to prolong my Lectures, from two to three hours, as usual, on the Lecture days.

Though I have not been cheered in the prosecution of my duty with a solitary word of approbation, in reply to my official Reports, from your Honourable Court, I shall nevertheless proceed through the approaching and last term of my probationary labours, with the same zeal, alacrity, and perseverance that have hitherto supported and carried me over more than one arduous attempt to serve my Honourable Masters, without benefiting myself in the same degree with those more fortunate competitors, who have worked neither so long nor so hard as I have done in the public service, and at that very inexhaustible mine of useful knowledge, which I was the first to explore and unfold on rational principles in India. Besides communicating a consistent Theory and its application to the practice of Oriental Tongues, I have it often in my power to direct the minds of my Pupils to the intellectual use of their vernacular speech, wherein, though filled with classic lore, they are generally deficient to a degree, which nothing but my own experience of the fact would convince me, that such ignorance of English existed in this class of society.

List of Gentlemen who have been at the Haileybury College, or intend to enter that Institution after the current Holidays and Summer Vacation, or at some future period.

1 Dampier	6 Plowden
2 Montgomery	7 Currie
3 Lavie	8 Udny, Charles
4 Wilkinson	9 Udny, Archibald
5 Montgomery, H. 10 Law	

With respect to Mr. Dampier, I can honestly affirm, that his pronunciation and grammatical knowledge of both Persian and Hindoostanee are already very laudable; and from the zeal he now evinces, I

my venture to say he will soon become a good practical Orientalist.

The whole of these gentlemen have made as much progress as I could possibly expect from their several periods of attendance; and on the score of accurate pronunciation, it gives me infinite pleasure to find, that No. 5, though not above eleven years old, can already pronounce the Hindoostanee in perfection. That Nos. 4, 5, and 7, will yet do themselves and me ample credit I have not the slightest doubt, and shall cheerfully leave its prediction to be verified by time alone.

Medical Students in continuation, and admitted since the 1st of January last.

1 Gold	29 Mortimer
2 Law, William	30 Buchanan
3 Liddell	31 Cote
4 Maclellan	32 Keys
5 Burt	33 Burnard
6 Mactavish	34 Niven
7 Stenhouse	35 Ouseley
8 Macdonnell	36 Scott
9 Shaw	37 Simms
10 Glass	38 Preston
11 Hewett	39 Turnbull
12 Butter	40 Hunter
13 Erskine	41 Harpur
14 Dalrymple	42 Coleman
15 Mackinnon	43 Anderson
16 Brown	44 Daly
17 Caswall	45 Davidson
18 Dennis	46 Evans
19 Harrison	47 Stuart, A.
20 Patch	48 Whitaker
21 Jessop	49 Stuart
22 Cavell	50 Griffith
23 Duncan	51 Troup
24 Graham, A.	52 Alexander
25 Higginson	53 Hopton
26 Simson	54 Grahame, R.
27 Macmillan	55 Corbett
28 Macdougall	

No. 1 continued to merit the high character given of him in the last Report, and No. 2 was not less distinguished in his noble career as an excellent Orientalist. From No. 1 to 20 inclusive, the progress has been very commendable, including not only the grammar and pronunciation of Hindoostanee, but in the case of Nos. 1 to 9, some knowledge also of the oriental characters and Persian tongue: among them, it is my duty to particularize Nos. 3 and 8, for uncommon assiduity and consequent progress, and to include Nos. 12 and 38 as students also, who will be distinguished for their proficiency as good Colloquists.

The students, No. 21 to 40, have all made so proper a use of their time, as to be able to prosecute their studies during outward voyage most effectually; an observation likewise applicable to the whole class, with two or three exceptions only.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments as Cadets.

1 Rowsell	64 Whitlock
2 Jacob Le Grand	65 Hart
3 Whiteford	66 Mills
4 Fisher	67 Thomson
5 Forster	68 Mayers
6 Powell	69 Donaldson
7 Elliott	70 Deegan
8 Mann	71 Balmanno
9 Stewart, Walter	72 Thomas
10 Earle	73 Hill
11 Colquhoun	74 Coventry
12 Burnes	75 Forster
13 Willis	76 Smith
14 Burgess	77 Clay
15 Ellis	78 Elphinstone
16 Gordon	79 Liddell
17 Scott	80 Ridge
18 Lee	81 Wood
19 Begbie	82 Otley
20 Hardie	83 Kirlew
21 Clarkson	84 Todd
22 Giberne	85 Sherriff
23 Fawcett	86 Prior
24 Drummond	87 Ramsay
25 Todd	88 Phillips
26 Browne	89 Gahan
27 Goldney	90 Gibson
28 Glennie	91 Waller
29 Ross	92 Middlecot
30 Mathie	93 Wilson
31 Manning	94 Cramer
32 Southey	95 Brind
33 Le Hardie	96 Edgar
34 Begbie	97 Lewis
35 Humphrays	98 Milne
36 Chifney	99 Parkhouse
37 Harvey	100 Hobson
38 Mee	101 Oatley
39 Kerridge	102 Brown
40 Lancaster	103 Andrews
41 Amman	104 Carthew
42 Macaulay	105 Gloag
43 Blaxland	106 Baylis
44 Davis	107 Wood
45 Clarke	108 Whalley
46 Smith	109 O'Hanlan
47 Davies	110 Griffin
48 Unwin	111 Otley
49 Hall	112 Donaldson
50 Warrington	113 Gaitskill
51 Hamner	114 MacGeorge
52 Greig	115 MacGeorge
53 Morland	116 Leyburn
54 Young, W.	117 Shaw
55 Young, K.	118 Wright
56 Nicholay, W.	119 Clutton
57 Harvey	120 Nott
58 Joy	121 Brookes
59 Duncan	122 Anderson
60 Walker	123 Sills
61 Black	124 Nicholay F.
62 Sayers	125 Nicholay, Thos.
63 Walker	

Myself and a large portion of my Pupils, at least one hundred, for the last six months have been under peculiar obligations.

tions to Mr. Rowsell, for the organization and management of the private class which he established at Buckingham street in the Strand; where six regular meetings were held every week, with the most perceptible benefit to all who had leisure and inclination to attend this social course of study on the alternate days of my public lectures.

The consequences to this gentleman's self have been uncommon proficiency in understanding, speaking, and reading Hindoostanee and Persian in the Nagree and Persi-Arabic characters, after scarcely one year's diligent attention to those essentials for a Company's officer, who is resolved to qualify himself for every transaction connected with such local acquisitions. Were desert like Mr. Rowsell's the only thing needful to procure a cadetship, he would not now have to lament the unexpected death of one patron, nor the failure of another, to secure a nomination, which appointment, whenever he may be so fortunate as to receive it, alone can compensate for his past labours, or enable him in India to reap their well-earned fruits in the Honourable Company's military service.

It was not a very easy task to determine with rigid justice the relative places of Nos. 1 and 2 in the present statement. In point of colloquial facility and accurate pronunciation, Mr. Jacob certainly has a right to the highest place; but Mr. Rowsell, on the contrary, possesses a greater knowledge of words, and can moreover read both Persian and Hindoostanee in the Oriental character much better than his meritorious competitor. In the course of the voyage, Mr. Jacob will certainly become an excellent oriental scholar as well as a practical linguist, having furnished himself with every requisite for that purpose, and for the instruction also of his numerous fellow-students and shipmates, who have all promised to persevere, under his guidance, with their social studies till their arrival in Bombay. If this young candidate for military and literary fame do not speedily prove a valuable acquisition to that rising Presidency, I shall be greatly disappointed indeed; for no youth ever carried out a greater share of practical talent in Hindoostanee, and Persian, with a more determined spirit to be immediately useful to his Honourable Masters, in whatever branch of the public service his lot may yet be cast.

From No. 3 to 20 inclusive, the merits of each are so well founded, that little remains to be observed beyond the relative rank they enjoy here. The next division to 40, have also made very fair progress during their period of attendance; a remark that, with few exceptions, may be extended to 80, whence to the end it is nearly impossible, from various causes, to exhibit their respective deserts completely;

and it is probable enough that some names among such a number in one term, have been either accidentally misplaced, or entirely omitted.

King's Officers and Free Merchants, including Missionaries, Lawyers, Naval Volunteers, &c.

1 Humphries	5 Campbell
2 Williams	6 Clarkson
3 Powell	7 Banks
4 Forbes	

The whole of these gentlemen are pretty forward in their studies, especially Nos. 1 and 2, who are moreover conversant with the Oriental characters, and already possess much colloquial knowledge.

The progress and behaviour of the students continue as usual highly satisfactory, though various instances of limited, irregular, and desultory attendance must always occur, where no immediate or powerful inducement can operate on all the Pupils, so as to secure a contrary conduct, more especially under existing circumstances, deeply affecting both them and my Establishment. Your Honourable Court are not perhaps fully aware that the present regulations relative to the early departure of Cadets from this Country, and their future rank in India, operate more as a species of premium for a total ignorance of the military language there, than as an irresistible stimulus for youths appointed to the Infantry and Cavalry, to carry with them this most essential of local requisites for every military servant of the Company. That the practice has for years been very properly reversed in the case of Artillery and Engineer Cadets is perfectly evident, though they form but a comparatively small number of the Indian Army, and have even less need of the Hindoostanee tongue, on their first landing, than those two other Corps, for whom no place of instruction whatever exists, besides my own voluntary and gratuitous Courses of Lectures. This mode of colloquial tuition, if judiciously regulated and supported by your Honourable Court, might, previous to their embarkation hence, in the space of two months only, be the means of duly qualifying the great majority of your Cadets as Linguists, and at a very trifling expense, without much additional inconvenience to all those concerned, who can manage to start for India as efficient Linguists from the period of their arrival in that country, where a practical knowledge of Hindoostanee becomes at once indispensable for the public good, or their own private safety and advantage.

To secure continued application by the whole Infantry and Cavalry Cadets during the outward voyage to all useful acquisitions in military tactics or tongues, nothing more can be required than a fair examination at each of the Presidencies, and

a subsequent adjustment of their relative rank, according to the decided proficiency or superiority of every Candidate for future promotion in a well-organized Army, on whose courage, fidelity, and abilities the permanent security and happiness of British India must chiefly depend. When nominations of every description to the Honourable Company's Service have become, from various causes, objects of increasing request and ambition to most families in the United Empire, your Honourable Court may reasonably expect, that those who can support the expense of an education adequate and useful for local purposes, will not grudge a small additional sacrifice to fit their children for such valuable patronage, by the possession of those accomplishments and talents which alone, from the commencement of his career, can render an Infantry or Cavalry Officer of your Native Regiments respectable in the eyes of those under his command, or trustworthy in the estimation of his own superiors.

I shall close this communication, though in some degree a repetition of my last, with respectfully observing, that above Five Hundred Students have, within the past three years, enjoyed the benefit of my public and gratuitous Lectures; among whom,

I firmly believe, there were not more than seven who gained nothing by their attendance, however short; and, moreover, that their total failure proceeded rather from an unconquerable idleness, indisposition, distracting pursuits, or inherent stupidity, than any defect in my scheme of Oriental Tuition, which has now stood the test of thirty years' experience in both hemispheres, and is daily confirmed by the conspicuous success of the young Gentlemen, who have ever studied with me, at both of the Honourable Company's Oriental Institutions in this Country, to say nothing of their future career and success as useful and meritorious servants in every department of India.

In the firm belief that time will yet justify all my expectations of proving myself, by my unwearied diligence, worthy of more patronage and attention than I can yet boast of, as an old and faithful servant of the East India Company,

I have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs, with the most respectful deference, your devoted, humble, and obedient servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,
Hindoostanee Professor
in London.

Arlington Street, June 30, 1821.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

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

Staff. Dec. 29. Lieut. Cannon, 89th foot, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Sewell.

Jan. 9. Lieut. Archer, 87th foot, to act as Assistant in the Commander-in-Chief's Office, vice Cornet Crole.

12. Ensign Frankland, 24th foot, is appointed an extra Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency Lieut. gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, G.C.B.

24th Foot. Jan. 15. Wm. McDowell Hopper, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice H. W. Hartly, promoted 1st Oct. 1820.

67th Foot. Dec. 31. Brev. maj. and Capt. G. Bunce, from half pay of 24th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., vice E. W. Bray, who exchanges, 30th Dec. 1820.

87th Foot. Dec. 26. Lieut. J. Bowes to act as Adjutant to the Corps, during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Carrol, proceeding to Europe.

89th Foot. Dec. 29. Lieut. C. S. Naylor to be Adj. vice Cannon, who resigns the Adjutancy only, 1st Oct. 1820.

FURLOUGHS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Dec. 28. Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, to return to Europe on his private affairs.

Lieut. Chambre, 11th Drags., Aid-de-Camp, to Europe, for two years.

Jan. 8. Capt. Ellis and Lieut. Sweny, 34th foot, to Europe, for two years.

9. Brev. maj. Colebrook, Royal Artillery, Aid-de-Camp, to return to Europe on his private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARABIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Cornwall, Capt. Richardson, from Deristan and Muscat, came in early on Monday morning, after a short run of only six days. The James Scott, from the same place, also arrived in the evening. We have nothing of much moment from this quarter. The other two transports, viz. the Ann and Exmouth, were detained at Deristan, for the purpose of moving the garrison to the vicinity of the town of Kishna. A great want of water was experienced at their former station. The sound, too, is reported to be full of knolls and rocky patches, inasmuch that several of our ships have grounded on them at different times. The troops from Laskerie

had returned; H. M.'s brig the Curlew had proceeded to Bushire. The latitude and longitude of the flag staff at Deristan is as follows: latitude 26° 42' N.; longitude 56° 03' E.—*Bom. Cour. Dec. 23.*

Respecting the late disastrous affair in Arabia, we are not in possession of any accounts which, in the present stage of the business, we can venture to publish; a full and formal inquiry will doubtless be made into the causes of the unfortunate failure, and until the result of that inquiry be known, it is no more than candid and just to suspend all expression of blame which may appear to be imputable to any one. Of the conduct of the officers who have met their deaths on the field of honour, and of the men engaged, we have not heard any thing but what reflects the greatest credit on them. It is some satisfaction to know that the energy of Government will soon dispatch a force towards that quarter, fully efficient and adequate, not only to revenge the loss we have sustained, and to do away any impression unfavourable to our arms, which the late check may have caused, but also to uphold, and ultimately to confirm those arrangements which have been made for the suppression of piracy in the Persian Gulf, the efficacy of which cannot be doubted if judiciously conducted.

The season is now passing away without the occurrence of land and sea depredations to which India had for years been a prey. The Pindary and Joassmee hordes have disappeared. Under the guidance of the same wisdom which has suppressed these pests of the human race, we are confident that no measure will be pursued that shall leave a chance for either of them being revived.—*Bom. Cour. Dec. 23.*

Accounts from Muscat dated 29th December announce the arrival there of Lieut. Colonel Warren. This officer had had an interview with the Imaum, and our relations with that Prince continue on the best footing; his Highness being ready to aid us to the utmost of his power in our future operations against the tribe of Beni-Boo-Ali.

We are happy also to learn that the failure of the late expedition under Capt. Thompson has not been followed by any unfavourable result; the Imaum's troops and subjects remain firm to their allegiance, and he preserves his frontiers. The enemy, after the defeat of our troops, made an irruption into the Imaum's territories and levied some small contributions, but soon retired again, and have since remained quiet.

To the northward indeed, the Joassmees have attempted to annoy the Imaum. Sultan Ben Suggar with the Chief of Aig-

maum, marched, the moment they heard Captain Thompson's force had set off, across the country towards Braymee; but their progress was stopped by this fort, and the Imaum is under no apprehension of their being able to advance further.

Our troops have removed from Deristan to Kishma.—*Bom. Cour. Jan. 13.*

The expedition for the coast of Arabia and Persian Gulph, under the command of Major General Lionel Smith, C. B., sailed hence on Thursday morning. The following, we believe, is a correct list of the transports, disposition of the forces, the number of tons, officers, Europeans, Europeans, Native Troops, and followers.

Caroline:—Horse Artill., Comm. of Stores, Commissariat.	Tons.	Of.	Eur.	N.T.	Fol.
England:—Com. of Stores, Foot Artill., Engineer Department, Commissariat.	426	6	69	—	172
Bannerman:—H. M. 65 Regt., Commissariat.	754	14	230	—	61
James Scott:—Detach. of H. M. 65; Bombay Regt., Commissariat.	648	10	248	—	72
Cornwall:—Detach. of H. M. 65 Regt., Commissariat.	423	6	120	—	39
Lushington:—Bombay Regt., Commissariat.	625	9	220	—	90
Byramgore:—Gen. Staff Bombay Regt., Commissariat.	791	15	250	—	178
Duke of Bedford:—1-7 Nat. Inf. Commiss. Pay Dept.	685	8	2	322	84
Milford:—1-7 Nat. Inf., Officers 1-11 and 2-12, Commissariat.	625	12	—	321	95
Lady Barlow:—Flank Company's 2-2, Commissariat.	450	4	—	222	41
Bombay Castle:—Flank Company's 1-3, Pioneers, Commissariat.	582	7	—	229	61
Upton Castle:—Flank Company's 1-4, Commissariat.	596	5	—	234	108
Glorioso:—Flank Company's 2-9, Commissariat.	490	5	—	220	44
Francis Warden:—Flank Company's 1-3, Commissariat.	410	5	2	53	183
Sophia:—Officers 1-2, Commissariat.	329	4	—	—	217
	8471	117	1263	1686	1611

Recapitulation.

	Tons.
The 15 Ships measure - - -	8471
The 10 Bugalows about - - -	5021
Total 10,402	
The European Troops, including the Officers, Staff, &c., amount to - - -	1320
The Native Troops - - -	1686
Followers - - -	1611
Total - - -	4677

[*Bom. Cour. Jan. 13.*]

TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

Bussora.—Letters from Bussora, dated 21st November, represent that city to be in a very disturbed state; a body of Arabs of Zobeir threatened it without, whilst the soldiery within were plundering the unarmed inhabitants. Some misunderstanding had arisen between the Government and the British Resident, and the latter was about to leave Bussora and retire to Muhammarah, the place where General Malcolm's mission once retired to from Persia.—*Bom. Cour., Jan. 13.*

The violence and rapacity of the Turkish Government, in arbitrarily seizing the property of a person under British protection, has given rise to a vigorous counteraction on the part of the Resident at Baghdad, who, according to accounts of the 21st of November, had instructed Capt. R. Taylor, the Resident at Bussora, to strike the British flag, to prohibit all intercourse between British and Turkish subjects, and to prevent all ships under English colours from receiving or delivering a single article of cargo. Capt. Taylor, in support of these instructions, had resolved upon retiring to Muhammarah, a few miles down the river, and remaining encamped there until the points of difference should be amicably settled. Preparations were making for this purpose, but it was expected that the apologies and concessions of the Turks would put an end to the misunderstanding that had taken place, and render the removal of the property from the factory at Bussora unnecessary.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 8.*

FREEBOOTERS.

Kulludjay.—A freebooter of the name of Mootoo Bussupah was apprehended on the 19th of October, at Mehnud hull, by the able and active exertions of Lieut. Inverarity, of the 3d N.I. He had for some months been the head of a desperate band of about fifty well armed robbers. The banditti resided within the limits of the Nizam's dominions, but made occa-

sional irruptions into the Company's territory.—*Cal. Jour., Nov. 8.*

CALCUTTA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

BENGAL MILITARY BANK.

Fort William, Dec. 23, 1820.—The Most Noble the Governor-gen. in Council having been pleased to approve of a plan recommended by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, for the establishment of a General Military Bank in Calcutta, for the purpose of furnishing the officers of the army with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their monthly allowances; and to assist such Regimental Savings Banks as have been established in Bengal, as well as to encourage the extension of similar institutions throughout the several regiments serving under this Presidency, by affording them a mode of easily investing their funds with security; the following regulations are, with the sanction of Government, promulgated for general information, to have effect from the 1st of January 1821, from which date the Bengal Military Bank will be open to receive deposits.

2. After the 1st of January next, all European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Staff, or Warrant Officers, of every description, attached to the military branch of the service, wishing to remit any part of their pay and allowances, shall be considered authorized to have any sum of sicca rupees, not less than ten, and without fractions, regularly deducted from their monthly allowances by Paymasters, and remitted to the Military Bank in Calcutta, on making application to that effect by letter, or upon specifying in a note, inserted on the back of their pay bills, the sum to be deducted, according to the following form:

"Deduct from this pay bill and remit to the Military Bank as follows:"

"For Capt. A. B. one hundred sicca rupees..... 100
 "Lieut. C. D. thirty-six sicca rupees..... 36
 "Serjeant E. F. twelve sicca rupees..... 12

"Total sicca rupees.... 148

A. B., Captain.

Remittances on account of Staff Serjeants will be made by Officers drawing their pay.

3. On the receipt of the pay bills and abstracts of their respective divisions of payment, Paymasters will monthly remit the aggregate sums thus deducted to the Secretary of the Bank in Calcutta, by a bill of exchange on the Accountant General, drawn in favour of the Bengal Military Bank, transmitting at the same

time a detailed statement, agreeably to the annexed form, exhibiting the amount remitted on account of each individual.

Memorandum of the amount of deductions from the pay abstracts of the battalion, — regiment, for the month of —, 1821, to be remitted to the Bengal Military Bank.

Rank and Names.	Companies.	Total.
Capt. G. H.	1st Gr. Sa.	Rs. 50
Capt. E. F.	2d Gr.	100
Lieut. P. R.	do.	36
Lieut. J. R.	1st B. C.	22
Lieut. L. M.	4th do.	30
Lieut. N. O.	7th do.	10
Lieut. and Adj. S. T. }	Adj't's }	40
Serjeant Maj. C. D. }	estab. }	10
Lieut. and Quarter } Qr. Mr.'s }		50
Master T. U. }	estab. }	
Assist. Surgeon P. Y. }	Medical }	100
	estab. }	

Total Sicca Rupees four hundred }
and forty-eight, Sonat Rupees } 448

4. These deductions will be regularly noticed in the Pay Office Statements, furnished to each troop, company, and separate establishment, which are directed to be henceforth regularly copied into all pay abstract books of corps, companies, and departments; the copy being authenticated by the signature of the officer disbursing the pay. A voucher of all Bank remittances made through the Paymaster will thus be preserved with corps respectively. It is, however, to be understood, that the Bank will receive any sums individuals may prefer remitting or paying in direct.

5. In European regiments or detached portions of European corps, and in all situations where dependant Savings Banks may be established, aggregate remittances will be made of any cash, delivered direct on such account to Paymasters, or of any sums which officers may immediately authorize the Paymaster to deduct from their abstracts on account of such Banks, in like manner as in the case of individuals, a separate account being opened by the General Bank with those Institutions; the interior details of which will be conducted, under the direction of the officer commanding, by a Committee or other regimental management, to whom their annual account with the General Bank in Calcutta will be rendered.

6. The accounts of the General Military Bank are to be closed on the 31st December of each year, that of each individual or Regimental Bank being transmitted to the party or parties concerned, as soon after as practicable, and the general account of the Institution will annually be laid by the Directors before a meeting of all constituents at the Presidency, to be held in the month of January; due notice thereof being previously given in the Government Gazette.

7. The money received monthly in the Bank will, at the discretion of the Directors, be lent out to the best advantage, upon the pledge or deposit of Government paper, public Bank shares, or other good securities, so as to realize the highest rate of interest consistent with perfect safety.

8. The direction of the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to twelve Directors, three of whom will be appointed by Government, and the remaining nine elected by the constituents of the Bank, at the General Annual Meeting in January, in the manner hereafter prescribed by the rules of the Institution.

9. In order to afford every facility to the Directors in communicating with the Pay Department, and with the Commander-in-chief, and to enable his Exc. and Government at all times to ascertain, that the concerns of the Institution are conducted according to the Regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Directors *ex-officio*, viz. the Adjutant-general of the army, the Military Auditor General, the Accountant Military Department.

10. It is, however, to be clearly understood, that it is not the intention of Government, to interfere in the management, exercise any supervision of the accounts, or to obtain any knowledge of the payments made by Depositors.

11. At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the following officers and gentlemen, who have accepted that office, to be Directors, until the first annual regular election in January 1822; and they are authorized to choose a President from among their number, viz.

Colonel J. Nicolls, C. B., Quarter Master General of his Majesty's forces.
Lieutenant Colonel J. Paton, Quarter Master General of the Army.

Major L. Wiggins, Assistant Military Auditor General.

Major C. H. Campbell, Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Captain R. H. Sneyd, 1st regiment of Cavalry.

Captain W. S. Beatson, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

John Palmer, Esq.

George Cruttenden, Esq.

James Young, Esq.

12. Government is likewise pleased to accept the gratuitous service of Mr. Ballard, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., as Secretary to the Bank, and to appoint that House Treasurers to the Institution.

13. The following Rules for the internal government of the Bank, having been sanctioned by the Governor General in

Council, are published for the information of the Army.

Regulations for the Management of the Bank Office Business.

1. The Treasurers are to keep the Bank accounts in a distinct and separate set of books, the whole of which are to be produced at the periodical meetings of the Directors, or at any time, if required by a quorum of them, individuals being allowed at all times to inspect their own accounts; and the Secretary will submit, for the approval of the Directors, the description of books, and number of writers required, with their salaries; which being authorized, is not to be altered without due sanction.

2. The Secretary will circulate to the Directors, on the 5th of every month, an abstract statement of the receipts and disbursements of the month preceding, and suggest the best apparent method of investing the floating balance; he will at the same time circulate the joint stock accounts, which are to be kept in a separate ledger, expressly appropriated thereto, that the abstract statement may be compared with it.

3. All bonds, deeds, mortgages, or other papers and documents having reference to pecuniary transactions, and being Bank Stock or Securities, are to be made out in the names of the Directors; but mere receipts may be signed by the Secretary, for the Treasurers.

4. The Accounts of the Institution are to be made up to the 31st of December, annually, and the Accounts Current of Depositors forwarded with all practicable expedition after that date.

5. There shall be quarterly meetings of the Directors, for the inspection of accounts, and such other business as may be brought before them; special meetings, when required for any urgent business, may be summoned by the President, or any three Directors.

6. The signatures of three Directors shall be considered adequate to sanction any measure, and to authenticate an account.

7. The office of President to be annual, and three Directors to go out annually, by rotation; the President will be elected by the Directors themselves, but the three seats in the Direction, annually vacated, will be filled up by the votes of Depositors, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15.

For the Guidance of Depositors.

8. Remittances, in Calcutta sicca rupees, may be made to the Bank for Depositor, either through the Paymasters, as authorized by Government, or through any other channel; but no remittance will be received under ten Calcutta sicca rupees, or containing the fraction of a rupee.

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9. All sums received will be immediately carried to the credit of the Depositor, and held so far at his disposal, as that bills drawn, not being in excess to the actual credit balance of the account, will be accepted at any time; but for the sake of preserving simplicity in the accounts, and of allowing the aggregate Stock to be advantageously employed, such Bills will be payable only at two fixed periods, viz. 15th January and 15th July. Officers who obtain leave in General Orders to go to sea on sick certificate, will however be allowed to draw any part of their deposits by bills, at ten days' sight.

10. It has been determined by the Directors, that the aggregate amount of deposits shall be employed as a joint stock, to be vested in Government securities, or otherwise, as fast as it accumulates in sufficient sums. The profit arising from this employment of the capital of the Bank, after deducting the office expenses, being divided among the Shareholders according to their respective proportions, and carried to the credit of their accounts.

11. The half-yearly drafts of any Shareholder, being under sicca rupees one thousand and (1,000), will, at the periodical payments, be discharged in cash; but if their aggregate exceeds that amount, it will be optional with the Directors to make cash payments, or to meet the demand by a portion of transferable stock; and in all such cases, as well as in closing accounts, where the amount exceeds the above sum, they reserve to themselves the power of making that transfer, either at the rate at which the said stock was purchased, or at the rate of the day, or at par, as may appear most equitable.

The drafts of individuals will be discounted by the Bank on its own account, whenever the amount of capital in hand admits of such accommodation.

12. The foregoing rules regarding the periods and modes of payment of demands on the Bank are not to be considered applicable to such as are granted by one Depositor in favour of another, or when the payment constitutes the opening of a new account; such transactions being mere transfers of account, will be negotiable, at any period.

13. An Account Current will be furnished to each Depositor annually, and be open at all times for his inspection; but no person will be admitted to see another's account, without written authority to that effect. All deposits being regularly entered in the Pay Office statements, or acknowledged by the Secretary, every one will possess the means of always knowing the state of his own account. No letters which merely contain such inquiries can therefore be attended to, but references on points requiring explanation will be received and duly submitted to the Directors.

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14. All letters for the Bank are to be addressed to the Secretary in the prescribed form, and the postage of all direct correspondence will be charged to the individual.

15. It having been determined that the office of President shall be annual, and that three Directors, not being such *ex-officio*, shall go out annually (the Directors to fill vacancies being chosen by the Depositors at large), a list of gentlemen, willing to undertake the duty, will be published to the Army, two months before the Annual Meeting in January; after which the three new Directors will be chosen by a majority of votes; Depositors absent from the Presidency voting either by letter to the Secretary, or by proxy.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.col., Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 21. Mr. G. J. Morris, First Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports.

Mr. F. Bury, Second Assistant to the Register of ditto.

Jan. 19. Mr. A. Ogilvie, Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly, 2d Deputy to the Opium Agent at Behar.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 30. Lieut. C. D. Alpin, 16th reg. N.I., from Quart.mast.gen. Dep., to be a Sub. Assist. Com. Gen., vice Hales, deceased.

Capt. J. Smith, from 3d class, to be a Dep. Assist. Quart.mast.gen. of 2d class, vice Aplin.

Assist. F. C. Robb, 2d regt. N.I., to be a Dep. Assist. Quart.mast.gen. of 3d class, vice Smith, promoted.

Jan. 5. Lieut. Weston, Adj. and Quart. mast. of European Invalids at Chunar, and Sub-director of Telegraphs, is permitted to accompany Maj. J. L. Stuart, in charge of the Telegraph Department, on his tour of examination of the projected direct line of Telegraph Posts.

19. Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 4th reg. N.I., to be Dep. Judge Advocate-gen. to the troops at Dinapore and Benares, in the room of Capt. G. Young, appointed Joint Sec. to the Military Board.

30. Maj.gen. Loveday is appointed to the command of the Benares division of the Army.

Brev.capt. Herring, 18th N.I., is appointed Aide-de-camp to Maj.gen. Loveday.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. Dec. 27. Cornets Nash and Forster, at present attached to 7th, are appointed to do duty with 2d regt., and will join the regt. on its arrival at Keitah.

5th Regt. Dec. 27. Lieut. Hodges to act as Adj. to a wing of the regt. during its separation from head-quarters.

Jan. 31. Lieut. Mason to act as Adj. to a detached wing.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

5th Regt. Jan. 6. Senior Lieut. and Brev.capt. Thos. Fred. Hutchinson, to be Capt. of a company from 30th Dec. 1820, vice Wilson, transferred to the inv. Est.

6th Regt. Jan. 30. Lieut. Holland to be Adj. to the detached wing of the 2d bat.

8th Regt. Feb. 3. Lieut. L. Vansandau to be Interpreter and Quart.mast. to 2d bat., vice Wild, embarked for Europe.

10th Regt. Jan. 5. Brev.capt. and Lieut. E. Bell is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

11th Regt. Dec. 29. Capt. S. Richards is removed to 2d bat., and Capt. Lechmere to 1st bat.

Feb. 1. Lieut. G. H. Jackson, 1st bat. 21st regt., will continue to do duty with 2d bat. 11th, until 15th June next.

12th Regt. Dec. 23. Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Casement to be captain of a company, from 19th Dec. 1820, vice Hales, deceased.

14th Regt. Jan. 5. Lieut. J. A. Schalch, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

15th Regt. Feb. 3. Lieut. F. S. Wiggins to be Interpreter and Quart.mast. to 1st bat. vice Wroughton, embarked for Europe.

Lieut. Isaac to be Adj. to the detached wing of 1st bat.

18th Regt. Feb. 3. Lieut. C. Godby to be Adjut. to 1st bat., vice Sandys, appointed Dep. Assist. Quart.mast.gen.

Lieut. Francis Bellew to be Interpreter and Quart.mast. to 1st bat., vice Godby, appointed Adjutant.

Lieut. Henry Lloyd to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Herring, appointed Aide-de-camp to Maj.gen. Loveday.

21st Regt. Jan. 8. Lieut. H. Sibbald is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

22d Regt. Jan. 30. Ens. W. Beckett, lately posted to 1st bat. 8th regt., is permitted to do duty with the 2d bat. 22d during its march to Hussingabad, after which he will proceed to join the bat. to which he belongs at Keitah.

Ensigns recently promoted to the rank of Lieutenants to complete the Establishment, posted to do duty.

Jan. 8. Lieut. Henry Cinamon Williams, with 24th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Gregory Haldane Jackson, 21st regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Joseph Graham, 25th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Thomas Sewell, 5th regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. George Fleming, 22d regt. and 2d bat.

Cadets recently promoted, posted to do duty.

Jan. 12. Ensigns W. G. Cooper, A. J. Fraser, H. Troup, P. Grant, W. G. J. Robe, Colin Troup, and C. Gale, with European regiment at Ghazepore.

Cornet G. L. Trafford, with 8th regt. It. cav. at Pertaubgurh

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS PERMANENTLY POSTED.

January 8, 1821.

Light Cavalry.

1st Regt., at Hussingabad. Cornets H. L. Worrall, G. R. Crommelin, J. A. Scott, and P. O'Hanlon.

2d Regt., at Keitah. Cornets F. Wheler, J. Page, and G. C. Ponsonby.

3d Regt., at Muttra. Cornets F. Dibdin, G. C. Smyth, J. W. E. Biscoe, and J. L. Tottenham.

4th Regt., at Neemuch. Cornets S. Nash and C. J. Cornish.

5th Regt., at Nussarabad. Cornets W. Alexander, F. Locke, and E. M. Blair.

6th Regt., at Mhow. Cornets G. Forster and W. Parker.

7th Regt., at Kurnaul. Cornets G. T. Bishop, F. Angelo, S. O. Hunter, and E. B. Backhouse.

8th Regt., at Pertaubgurh, Oude. Cornets C. H. White, F. Tweedale, and E. C. Archbold.

European Regiment at Ghazepore.

Ensigns George Griffiths, Charles Wilson, John Peter Ripley, Thomas Cooke, Colin Campbell, and Robert Rush Margrave.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. Ensigns Henry Doveton, 1st bat., at Cawnpore.

Edward Wakefield, 2d bat., at Pertaubgurh, Oude.

T. F. A. Napleton, 1st bat., do.

W. H. Phibbs, 2d bat., do.

Wm. Jackson (1st), 2d bat., do.

Charles Fowle, 1st bat., do.

2d Regt. Ensigns G. Templer, 1st bat., at Banda.

J. C. Sage, 2d bat., at Neemuch.

A. A. L. Corri, 1st bat., do.

D. L. Richardson, 1st bat., do.

Goo. Irvine, 2d bat., do.

David William, 2d bat., do.

3d Regt. Ensigns James Stevens, 1st bat., at Mhow.

E. F. Spencer, 2d bat., at Saugor.

A. B. S. Kent, 1st bat., do.

C. J. Oldfield, 2d bat., at Saugor.

J. Sheil, 1st bat., do.

W. C. Carleton, 2d bat., do.

4th Regt. Ensigns G. H. White, 2d bat., at Sultanpore, Oude.

Joseph Holmes, 1st bat., at Muttra.

J. A. Campbell, 2d bat., do.

E. A. Cumberlege, 1st bat., do.

Marmaduke Richardson, 2d bat., do.

William Jackson (2d) 1st bat., do.

5th Regt. Ensigns B. J. Fleming, 1st bat., at Neemuch.

Wm. Douglas, 2d bat., at Kurnaul.

J. R. Birrell, 1st bat., do.

J. Platt, 2d bat., do.

Henry Hudleston, 1st bat., do.

John Gibbs, 2d bat., do.

6th Regt. Ensigns James Brook, 1st bat., at Goorgaon.

David Downing, 2d bat., at Nussarabad.

Hugh Cuming, 1st bat., do.

J. H. Clarkson, 2d bat., do.

A. C. Scott, 1st bat., do.

Thomas Lysaght, 2d bat., do.

7th Regt. Ensigns J. S. Pitts, 1st bat., at Mhow.

G. H. Edwards, 1st bat., do.

Browne Wood, 2d bat., at Fattygubh and Cawnpore.

W. M. N. Sturt, 1st bat., do.

J. W. Rowe, 2d bat., do.

W. McDowall Hopper, 2d bat., do.

8th Regt. Ensigns Wm. Beckett, 1st bat., at Keitah.

The Hon. W. Stapleton 2d bat., at Agria.

A. T. A. Wilson, 1st bat., do.

C. G. Macan, 2d bat., do.

Edw. Squibb, 1st bat., do.

Richmond Houghton, 2d bat., do.

9th Regt. Ensigns J. P. Macdougall, 1st bat., at Hussingabad.

Geo. Gordon, 2d bat., at Saugor.

G. H. M. Dalby, 1st bat., do.

J. P. Wade, 2d bat., do.

Robert Birch, 1st bat., do.

Curwen Gale (not arrived), 2d bat., do.

10th Regt. Ensigns F. E. Manning, 2d bat., at Berhampore.

Claude Douglas, 2d bat., do.

Alexander Wilson, 2d bat., do.

Robt. Campbell, 1st bat., at Barrackpore.

John Pollard, 1st bat., do.

Patrick Crauford, 1st bat., do.

11th Regt. Ensigns Miles Dormer (on furlough), 2d bat., at Barrackpore.

R. W. Beatson, 1st bat., at Benares.

Michael Blood, 2d bat., do.

G. E. Cary, 1st bat., do.

T. L. Kennedy, 1st bat., do.

G. Nugent Irvine, 2d bat., do.

12th Regt. Ensigns Francis Rowcroft, 1st bat., at Jubulpore.

Frederick Mullins, 2d bat., at Etawah.

H. H. Arnaud, 1st bat., do.

N. J. Cumberlege, 2d bat., do.

C. H. S. Freeman, 2d bat., at Etawah.
 J. C. Tudor, 1st bat., do.
 13th Regt. Ensigns William Grant, 1st bat., at Midnapore.
 Chas. Boyd, 2d bat., at Barrackpore.
 Jas. Nash, 1st bat., do.
 J. R. Brown, 2d bat., do.
 G. Huish, 1st bat., do.
 G. H. Cox, 2d bat., do.
 14th Regt. Ensigns J. W. J. Onseley (College, Fort Wm.), 1st bat., at Hansi.
 D. Simpson, 2d bat., at Lucknow.
 Thos. Goldney, 2d bat., do.
 J. F. Douglas, 2d bat., do.
 W. Rutherford, 1st bat., do.
 Alex. McKean, 1st bat., do.
 15th Regt. Ensigns W. Payne, 1st bat., at Allypore and Shajehanpore.
 E. N. Townsend, 2d bat., at Bareilly.
 John Frederick, 1st bat., do.
 T. C. Wilton, 2d bat., do.
 G. M. S. Robe, 1st bat., do.
 Thos. Smith, 2d bat., do.
 16th Regt. Ensigns W. Hickey (Adj. Cal. N. Mil.), 1st bat., at Hussingabad.
 R. W. Halhed, 2d bat., at Asseergurh.
 Thos. Fleming, 1st bat., do.
 J. K. McCausland, 2d bat., do.
 J. W. J. Robertson, 1st bat., do.
 Edward Watt, 2d bat., do.
 T. J. F. Gunston, 1st bat., do.
 17th Regt. Ensigns Wm. Dalzell, 1st bat., at Nusseerabad.
 W. J. Phillot, 2d bat., at Saugor.
 John Hay, 2d bat., do.
 Wm. Beveridge, 1st bat., do.
 C. V. Wylde, 1st bat., do.
 J. M. McCrae, 2d bat., do.
 18th Regt. Ensigns Vincent Shortland, 1st bat., at Allahabad.
 John Taylor, 1st bat., do.
 Wm. Murray, 2d bat., at Saugor.
 Chas. Manning, 1st bat., do.
 C. J. Huthwaite, 2d bat., do.
 Robt. Chetwode, 2d bat., do.
 19th Regt. Ensigns Geo. Burney, 2d bat., at Juanpore and Mirzapore.
 Robt. Garrett, 1st bat., at Benares.
 Chas. Bracken (Col. Ft. Wm.), 2d bat.
 W. Mackintosh, 1st bat., do.
 John Bartleman, 2d bat., do.
 Daniel Campbell, 2d bat., do.
 T. H. Newhouse, 1st bat., do.
 20th Regt. Ensigns Stuart Corbett, 1st bat., at Barrackpore.
 Geo. Thomson, 2d bat., at Prince of Wales' Island.
 A. A. Williamson, 1st bat., do.
 Jas. Hay, 2d bat., do.
 W. H. Symes, 1st bat., do.
 Alfred Lewis, 2d bat., do.
 21st Regt. Ensigns W. H. Halford, on furlough, 1st bat., at Hussingabad.
 Jos. Leeson, on leave, 2d bat., at Lucknow.

Patrick Douglas, not arrived, 1st bat.
 Edmund Wintle, 2d bat., at Lucknow.
 Archibald McKean, 1st bat., do.
 Alex. Hodges, 2d bat., do.
 R. C. Jenkins, 1st bat., do.
 22d Regt. Ensigns Chas. Farmer, 1st bat., at Secrore.
 Robt. Balderston, 2d bat., at Hussingabad.
 Peter Middleton, 1st bat., do.
 A. T. Davies, 2d bat., do.
 Wm. Shortreed, 1st bat., do.
 G. A. C. Stewart, 2d bat., do.
 23d Regt. Ensign W. Ellis, 1st bat., at Kissengunge.
 John Jones, 2d bat., at Dinapore.
 J. A. Shearer, 1st bat., do.
 John Cumberlege, 2d bat., do.
 Jas. Saunders, 1st bat., do.
 Richard Angelo, 2d bat., do.
 24th Regt. Ensign F. C. Smith, 1st bat., at Mhow.
 Philip Deare, 2d bat., at Almora and Moradabad.
 Edward Brace, 1st bat., do.
 Henry Lock, 2d bat., do.
 James Roxburgh, 1st bat., do.
 Joseph H. Smith, 2d bat., do.
 25th Regt. Ensign Wm. Whitaker, 1st bat., at Loodeeanah.
 James White, 2d bat., at Nusseerabad.
 T. B. P. Keene, on leave to sea, 1st bat.
 C. J. Lewes, 1st bat., do.
 J. R. Talbot, 2d bat., do.
 John Evans, 2d bat., do.
 26th Regt. Ensign Thomas Roberts, 1st bat., at Delhi.
 James Hewett, 2d bat., at Mhow.
 G. A. Currie, 2d bat., do.
 G. W. M. Gore, 2d bat., do.
 John Finnis, 1st bat., do.
 Charles Guthrie, 2d bat., do.
 27th Regt. Ensign H. R. Osborn, 1st bat., at Meerut.
 J. D. Douglas, 1st bat., do.
 B. W. Ebhart, 2d bat., at Cuttack.
 J. E. Landers, 2d bat., do.
 S. F. Hannah, 1st bat., do.
 William Foley, 2d bat., do.
 28th Regt. Ensigns A. H. Jellicoe, 1st bat., at Agra.
 H. W. Bellew, 2d bat., at Seetapore, Oude.
 P. J. Fleming, 1st bat., do.
 John Dade, 2d bat., do.
 F. B. Corfield, 1st bat., do.
 J. F. Curguenven, 2d bat., do.
 29th Regt. Ensigns John Paton, 2d bat., at Loodeeanah.
 Russel Kerr, 1st bat., at Juggurnauth Poorae.
 Edward M. Orr, 1st bat., do.
 W. A. Ludlow, 2d bat., do.
 F. B. Todd, 2d bat., do.
 Wm. Hoggan, 1st bat., do.

30th Regt. Ensign Edward Morshead, 2d bat., at Chittagong and Dacca.
 George Kinloch, 1st bat., do. Hussingabad.
 Geo. R. Talbot, 1st bat., do.
 John Garden, 1st bat., do.
 Richard Langton, 2d bat., do.
 Francis Warwick, 2d bat., do.

Jan. 12. Ensign F. E. Manning and R. Campbell, 10th regt. N.I., are posted, the former to the 1st and the latter to the 2d bat. of the regt., instead of as directed in the 8th inst.

N.B. With the following exceptions, the Cornets and Ensigns posted in G. O. of the 8th inst. will proceed and join their respective corps:

Cornet Worrall to continue to do duty with the Governor-general's body-guard.

Ensign J. Brooke, with the 2d bat. 18th N. I.

Cornet H. Lock, with 1st bat. 20th ditto.

This order does not affect officers who have obtained leave to study in the College of Fort William, or those attached to the European Regiment for the purpose of instruction.

Feb. 3. Ensigns B. Wood and W.M.N. Sturt are posted, the former to 1st, and the latter to 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., instead of as directed in the 8th ultimo.

ARTILLERY.

Dec. 27. The following posting and removals in the regiment of Artillery are directed to take place.

1st. Lieut. J. S. Rotton, from 1st to 6th comp. 2d bat.

1st. Lieut. Geo. Maclean is posted to the 1st comp. 2d bat.

1st. Lieut. Philip Jackson is posted to 1st comp. 3d bat.

1st. Lieut. Henry Delafosse, from 5th troop Horse Artillery to the 6th comp. 3d bat.

2d. Lieut. E. Wade, from the 3d comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.

Jan. 8. First Lieut. G. H. Woodroffe is removed from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat.

1st. Lieut. J. S. Kirby, from 2d troop Horse Artillery to 5th comp. 2d bat.

13. 1st. Lieut. Crommelin, 8th comp. 2d bat. of Artillery, to be Act. Adj. and Quart. Mast. to the detachment assembled near Secrore for annual practice.

ORDNANCE.

Dec. 29. The following appointments and removals in the Ordnance Commissariat are ordered:

Mr. Dep. Assist. Com. Robert Kemball to the Malwa Field Force, vice Cross.
 Mr. Dep. Assist. Com. David Nash to

the Agra Magazine, vice O'Laughlin, deceased.

Conductor Ralph Sault to the Cawnpore Magazine, vice Nash, promoted.

Conductor Rich. Fletcher to the Agra Magazine, vice Kemball, promoted.

Conductor Thos. Kidd, and Wm. Gibson, the former to the Agra, and the latter to the Cawnpore Magazine, in exchange.

Conductor Wm. Hodges, to the charge of the Magazine in Hansi.

Conductors Thos. O'Brien and Jos. Millard, the former to Allahabad, and the latter to the Delhi Magazine, in exchange.

Conductor A. Vanzeyst to the Magazine in Rajpootana, vice Hodges.

Conductor S. Towers to the Agra Magazine.

Sub-Conductor W. Sylvester to the Cawnpore Magazine, vice Sault, promoted.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 23. Assist. Surg. Richard M. M. Thompson to officiate as 1st Garrison Assist. Surg., vice Jackson, appointed 2d permanent Garr. Assist. Surg.

Assist. Apoth. John Wm. Tilbetts is transferred to the Stewards' branch of subordinate medical officers, in the capacity of Assistant Steward.

29. Assist. Surg. G. Macpherson, at present attached to 3d Light Cav., is appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 27th regt. N. I. at Meerut.

Jan. 8. Assist. Surg. Chas. Hickman 4th bat. of Artillery, now on leave of absence at the Presidency, to do duty with 2d bat. 30th regt. at Chittagong, until the arrival there of Assist. Surg. Lieut. Spilsbury, when he will join the left wing of the bat. at Dacca.

10. Assist. Surg. Knight, 2d bat. 12th regt. N.I., and Assist. Surg. Wardell, of 2d Nusseer Bat., are permitted to exchange corps.

12. Assist. Surg. W. Hamilton, attached to Presidency Gen. Hosp., is appointed to the Company's Europ. regt. at Ghazee pore.

30. Superin. Surg. Keys is appointed to Rajepootana, and will join the Head-quarters at Nusseerabad on the expiration of his leave of absence.

Office. Dep. Superin. Surg. Hunter is to be stationed at Cawnpore, the great extent of that division of the Army rendering a Assist. to the Superin. Surg. necessary.

Jan. 30. Superin. Surg. Law will remain at Mhow, and, in addition to his former charge, is directed to inspect and report upon the Hospitals of the Nerbudda Field Force.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 30. Capt. W. F. Wilson, 5th regt. N.I., is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

Dec. 23. Brev. Lieut.col. and Maj. Elliot Voyle, Invalid Estab., to Europe.

30. Lieut. C. F. Wild, 8th regt., to Europe on his private affairs.

Jan. 4. Lieut. Ludow, 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I., for twelve months, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies at the College at Calcutta.

6. Maj. D. M'Pherson, 10th regt. N.I., to Europe for his health.

Capt. Thos. Young, 27th regt. N.I., to Europe for ditto.

Assist.Surg. H. Young, to Europe on his private affairs.

9. Capt. W. D. Playfair, 8th regt. N.I., to Europe on ditto.

Capt. J. Smith, of Quart.mast. Gen.'s Dep., to make a voyage to New South Wales for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Jas. Martin, 6th regt. N.I., to Bombay and the Persian Gulf, for his health, for twelvemonths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]		Dec. 27. 1820.	[SELL.
Rs.	Ans.	Six per Cent. Loan. Obligation.	Rs. Ans.
Prem.			Prem.
5	6		5 2
Jun. 3, 1821.			
5	4	Ditto	5 0
Jan. 10, 1821.			
5	6	Ditto	5 2
Jan. 17, 1821.			
5	6	Ditto	5 9

DECOITS.

Extract of a Letter.—The following plain and unvarnished account of a formidable gang of Decoits, which for some time back infested the Upper Provinces, will, I dare say, prove acceptable. The banditti was headed by Mahabaun Sing, a man of boldness and enterprize. In February last they seized and carried away fifty thousand Spanish dollars belonging to Budjenauth Sing, native banker at Patna, and they eluded all the efforts of the police to apprehend them till some weeks ago, when they were entangled like wolves in a snare, and safely lodged in the gaol of Gyah.

It appears that Mahabaun Sing had received correct information respecting the dispatch of the boat containing the above treasure, and so systematically did the Decoits go to work, that they kept hovering upon the bank of the Ganges, dogging the boat all the way from Serhampore to Mukreh, near Monghyr, where they attacked the boat in two parties during the night. The smallest party was led on by Mahabaun in person, who seeing that the largest party was kept at bay by three or

four persons aboard the boat, encouraged by a brave fellow of the name of Kooshal Khan, exclaimed, "Is this your valour?" and rushed on furiously to the attack. Kooshal Khan was, in the struggle, shot with a blunderbuss; and as the only blunderbuss in the party belonged to Mahabaun, it is not improbable but it was he who committed the murder. Kooshal Khan having fallen, all resistance ceased; the Decoits rushed aboard the boat, and drove the crew into the water at the point of the spear. They then broke open the treasure boxes, and took out the bags containing the dollars; but, before leaving the boat, they examined the body of poor Kooshal Khan: and finding it still warm, they thrust a spear and sword through and through him: an act that was as unnecessary as it was bloodthirsty and deliberately malignant. Placing as many of the bags in the doolies as could be carried, they bore away the rest themselves, and struck quite across the district, having every appearance of a Rajah's suite, Mahabaun himself acting the Rajah's part. In this way they escaped justice for a time.

Flushed with the success of this last adventure, Mahabaun again, as his custom is, set out about the Desserrah with his myrmidons on another plundering expedition. Of this the magistrate of Behar received information, but not of the route which they pursued. Plans were accordingly formed to seize them; and scouts were sent with orders to be upon the lookout, particularly about the ghauts. At length their approach was discovered (even as high up as Mohoneah, in the Ghazee-pore district), through the zeal and sagacity of a scout, who dogged them in the disguise of a Gyahwal's* servant to the neighbourhood of Sherghatty Mahabaun, a little before reaching this last place, and had heard from the country people that a great Decoit was expected among them. He therefore halted two days in the jungles, six coss from Sherghatty, for he had learned sufficient to know that he could hardly retreat in safety. Having consulted with his surdars, it was determined that Mahabaun should proceed with a suite of 30 men, only 12 of whom were dressed out and accounted as Company's sepoy; the women went in covered doolies, and himself rigged out as a Rajah in a palankeen. He was permitted to proceed till nearly opposite the Judge's house at Sherghatty, where he was stopped by the magistrate, who, in consequence of a secret agreement with the magistrate of Behar, sent him on to Gyah, where on his arrival he was lodged in gaol. At first he seemed very indignant that a Rajah forsooth should

* *Gyahwal*, one who goes about to entice pilgrims to Gyah. It is a profitable occupation.

receive such ungracious treatment. In the meantime the large body of his followers (amounting to 120 men, and from 20 to 30 women), which had remained behind in the jungles near Sherghatty, pushed on in two divisions, and disguised as pilgrims, toward Gyah. Upon reaching that place, one party took up their quarters at Dandy-baugh, where pilgrims usually resort, and the other proceeded to Boonidegunge, the suburb; during this time their old friend the sham Gyahwal's servant, and other scouts had followed on their heels, and entered Gyah as soon as themselves. The Decoits, "good easy men," suspecting nothing, were snugly seated cooking their dinners, when the magistrate's people came and apprehended them so effectually, that only three bearers belonging to Mahabaun were known to have escaped: and even they were apprehended three days afterwards. There was a show of resistance offered by the party at Boonidegunge, for they upon the Tannadar's appearance took to their weapons, but he cajoled them with smooth words, saying that the business was a mere matter of form, and they should be released after being questioned by the Judge.

The object of Mahabaun's last trip, which ended so unsuccessfully, was a treasure of gold mohurs to the value of a lac and thirty thousand rupees, which he had information from his hircarras of having been dispatched from the Presidency; for the fellow entertained a regular establishment of spies, whom he had always roaming through different districts, to collect intelligence that might lead to the seizure of treasure. About eight days after his apprehension, four of his picked scouts, who had been down at Calcutta, were on their way to join him, ignorant of his mishap, but they were seized also at Jehanabad. It now became known that they had dogged the treasure party on the way up from Calcutta, and were hastening to point out to their Chief the route which the former had taken, till their intentions were balked at Jehanabad. When committed to gaol, it is said that they addressed Mahabaun in these words: "You have done a pretty thing indeed! we have performed our duty, and traced the treasure; and if you had not suffered yourself to be bamboozled, we might have taken it and gone to our home again."

This multifarious case is now going on, and the investigation of it will no doubt prove troublesome. Two of the gang have turned evidence against their comrades. It further appears that the property plundered from Budjenauth's people proved so difficult to carry, that Mahabaun, to prevent any of it being left behind, was obliged to hire bearers to carry his women's doolies, while his own bearers (sixteen in number) assisted in conveying away the treasure; con-

sequently the bearers whom he had hired, inhabitants of Rampoor Sasseeram and Assinghur, have all appeared against him, and to a man recognized him. He seems a desperate fellow, and even formed a plan, I understand, to effect his escape from "durance vile;" but this was frustrated by vigilance, and partly by the confession of his own men. Whether we look to the mischief already committed by this abominable gang, to the desperate character of the lawless scoundrels who compose it, or to the enormities that might be calculated upon, had they remained at large, it cannot but be a matter of satisfactory reflexion that they are now under the strong gripe of the law, whose award they abide.—*Herk.*, as quoted by *Bom. Cour.*, Jan. 20.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta Journal.

In the Supreme Court, on Thursday last, the Advocate General rose to inform the Court that he had been instructed to stop all further proceedings in the prosecution of Mr. Buckingham, the editor of the Calcutta Journal, for the publication of a libel in that paper. Government had been actuated, in giving him these instructions, by the consideration of his (Mr. B.) not being himself the person that penned the offensive letter, and by the sense which he had shewn of the impropriety of that letter, and of his conduct in admitting a paper of that nature into the Calcutta Journal; and it had been the object of his Lordship in Council, in instituting this prosecution, rather to put an effectual stop to the publication of matter of such an improper tendency, than to punish the individual. He trusted and hoped that this would be a warning to him to be more careful in future. The learned gentleman then read a letter from Mr. Buckingham to the Governor General in Council, purporting, as far as we could gather, that in addressing his Lordship in Council on the subject of the prosecution pending against him in the Supreme Court, for the publication of a letter, under the signature of "Emulus," in the Calcutta Journal, it would hardly be necessary for him to state how foreign to his sentiments those expressed in that letter must be, and how inconsistent with the high terms in which he had always spoken of the acts of his Lordship's government. He had not attached that importance to the letter in question which he was now convinced he ought to have done, being fully aware of its impropriety, and he trusted that his Lordship in Council would acquit him of any malicious intention in suffering it to appear in his paper. He did not urge this in justification of his having done so, but indulging the hope that he might be spared

the pain of being publicly represented and prosecuted as a libeller of the Government, at the very time he enjoyed the privilege common to those who had the happiness of living under its protection.—*Hark., as quoted by Cal. Gov. Gaz., Jan. 18.*

Extract of Letter No. 1. to the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR:—I was very much surprised to see a report in the Calcutta Journal of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, when a rule which had been obtained against the Editor of that paper was made absolute.

The rule was to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel. It was not opposed, and it is understood that the prosecution is not to be carried on any further.

The suppression of truth is often as objectionable as the assertion of falsehood; and I believe there never was a stronger instance of a suppression of it than that on the present occasion.

Sir Francis Macnaghten said that he did not believe there was any doubt in the minds of the other two Judges; that his concurrence, therefore, was not necessary, and that he wished to hear the question argued at the Bar before he gave an opinion. After some conversation between the Bench and the Advocate General, Sir Francis said that he had not any objection to declare the opinion he had formed, and the reasons upon which it was grounded, but that he would rather defer it until he had heard all that could be urged upon both sides. This seemed to be acquiesced in; and he then desired to have it understood, that he had not come to any conclusive opinion on the question, one way or the other. He added, that he hoped it would not be supposed he disapproved of prosecutions which were likely to prevent such publications as he had seen in the newspapers for some time past; he declared that, in his judgment, such publications ought not to be tolerated, and that, although he doubted as to this particular mode of proceeding, he thought some proceeding absolutely necessary: for, as he had occasion to express himself the day before, it was his opinion that such publications ought to be prevented by some means, or by any means.

Let any man look into the report of this proceeding (which appeared the day after it took place) in the Calcutta Journal: he will then be able to estimate the accuracy of the reporter, and he will perhaps conclude that a man capable of giving such an account of such a transaction is not to be trusted as an intelligencer, upon the ground of his own credit alone.

Extract of Letter, No. 2.

Every body knows who the Editor of the Calcutta Journal is; but I have heard

(whether it be true or false I know not) that there are others who have as much to do with the conduct of this paper as the ostensible Editor himself. Be this as it may, I wish to confine myself to principles, and I desire, once for all, to have it understood, that when I speak of the Editor, I mean no more than a personification of the Calcutta Journal.

I am willing to believe that the Editor did not distinctly hear what fell from Sir Francis Macnaghten, on the subject to which I referred in my last letter; yet I have some reason to know that it was so heard by those who stood at as great a distance.

The Editor says, "we did indeed hear a disapprobation of the publications generally, but it was in broken parts, &c." This, Sir, he did not communicate to the public; perhaps he ought to have done more. I should have thought what he heard quite sufficient to put him upon making inquiry; and although he may have given "all that he thought material to the subject," others may be of opinion that the man who undertakes to report a proceeding, ought to report it faithfully; that he ought not to suppress any part of it which he may be enabled to publish; and that he should take some pains to get complete information of that which he knew to have been spoken, if he himself heard it "in broken parts" only. In the present case, I do not think "common candour" could have supposed the suppression to be unintentional.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

On Thursday se'nnight, Jan. 25th, at the house of Baboo Goopeemohun Deb, in Sobha Bazar, was held the Annual Examination of the head pupils of this Institution. It was attended by a considerable number of European ladies and gentlemen, and many natives of the first respectability.

The Examination consisted of two parts, that of the Hindoo boys educated in the indigenous schools; and that of those, the expenses of whose education at the Hindoo College are defrayed by the School Society.

The company present were informed by the Secretaries, that the "Indigenous Schools" are those under native masters in various parts of the city, in which the boys pay for their own education, while the School Society, in order to secure their improvement, furnishes each master with a limited number of instructive books, and at stated periods examines the progress of his head pupils in a knowledge of their contents. These examinations are held thrice in the year, and, according to the proficiency made, the master is rewarded with a small gratuity, never exceeding six

rupees each examination, or one rupee eight annas per month. Of these schools there are 86 under the patronage of the Society, distributed into four divisions according to the situation in the city, each under the immediate superintendence of a Bengalee gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. The three or four head boys of each school have been thrice examined during the past year, and have exhibited, especially those of the north, west, and east divisions, very satisfactory proofs of their improvement.

The total number of boys educated in these schools exceeds 2,800. To collect such a number for the purpose of examining them, scattered as they are in different places in the city, some miles distant from each other, it was stated, was not desirable, even if it were practicable; as their number would render any thing like an examination of their progress impossible in any limited time. In this annual examination, therefore, a small number of the most advanced boys from all the divisions, amounting to about 140 (being as many as it was supposed could be examined in the time allowed for that purpose), were selected. They were arranged in a line as they arrived, and then subdivided into four sections, or divisions of about 30 each, beginning from the top.

The examination commenced at half-past two o'clock:

The first division were examined in reading.

The second in general geography, with an epitome of astronomy, and the history of Hindostan, as contained throughout several numbers of the instructive copy-books published by the School Book Society.

The third in spelling.

The fourth in arithmetic, including the simple rules and many questions in the compound ones.

Specimens of their writing were also exhibited.

The boys being arranged merely as they happened to arrive from different parts of the city, were not at all aware, previously, of the particular department in which they were to be examined; so that, by this simple arrangement, a correct view of the progress of the whole number present, in all which they profess to have learnt, was readily presented.

The pupils of each division taking place according to the readiness and correctness of their answers, and receiving rewards of books more or less valuable according to the rank they had attained, at the time appointed for the close of their examination, all perceived that the utmost impartiality was shewn, and that merit alone, whether it was found in the higher or lower classes, was rewarded.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 68.

The indigenous boys being dismissed, the elder pupils, educated at the Hindoo College, were then examined in English. The first class in miscellaneous questions, proposed by various gentlemen present, in geography, astronomy, and natural philosophy.

The readiness and accuracy of their answers surprised and gratified every one present. The three lower classes were then successively examined in reading, arithmetic, the spelling and meaning of English words, &c., in all which they acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the company. To these boys also, according to their proficiency, were distributed books of various value, in English and Bengalee, as rewards.

The meeting was closed by the examination of a number of Bengalee girls, belonging to a school instituted by the Juvenile Society for the establishment and support of Female Bengalee Schools. The knowledge of the difficulties which existed in getting Bengalee girls under instruction, with the presence of so many (upwards of 20), and the encouraging progress of those who were examined, added much to the interest of the meeting.

The officers of the School Society regret to state, that notwithstanding the economy of the plan on which their exertions are conducted, the expenses of the Society far exceed its income, and that it will require more vigorous efforts amongst the friends of native education to maintain its exertions to their present extent, much more to enlarge them. They therefore beg leave to inform the public, that subscriptions or donations to any amount will be thankfully received by Mr. Iaprimaudaye, Clive street, Collector; Mr. Montagu, Park street, or Mr. Pearce, Circular Road, Secretaries; or by any of the Committee.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 8.*

SAUGOR ISLAND.

We have not for some time had occasion to notice the exertions making at Saugor, under the immediate authority of the Society, or by the assistants of those who have undertaken to clear separate portions of the whole space of ground granted by Government to the Society. Activity appears generally to prevail, and the prospects of a successful result are not inferior to what they were when the subject commanded more of the public attention. The following statement, from the pen of Mr. Vowles, superintending the operations at the southern extremity, where Mr. Falconer was formerly, will no doubt be read with considerable interest by our readers.

Gunga Saugor, 16th Jan. 1821.—"We lost a man here, on Sunday morning, who was taken off the bank by a tiger and carried into the jungle. He was a poor fool."

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ish fellow, who had been here for many months, receiving his victuals from the coolies, except what he got from our tables. He was seen by a coolie, dancing and singing on the bank, and immediately after the coolie, observing a tiger crossing the bank, lost sight of the man, and reported the same to Mr. Nunn. Mr. N. returned to me with the intelligence, and we immediately set out accompanied by two sepoy in search of the poor fellow. Going along the bank we were met by one of the coolies, who had the cloth of the missing man, found nearly a mile from the bank where he was seized, and all covered with blood. We reached the place, and were able to trace the path through which he was dragged into the jungle. After following the track for some time I lost it, and looking round rather sharply for some mark to guide me, I saw, about 20 yards off, a most tremendous large tiger, sitting all ready for a spring, with his head facing me. I had only time to call out to the others "here he is," as I levelled my piece and fired. The ball entered his head through his nose, and the monster roared most hideously. Mr. Nunn and one sepoy came up and fired at him, both shots I believe taking effect. He however got up and was making off. The other sepoy was now by, and it appears had been so frightened that he could not discharge his piece. Not knowing this, I snatched the musket from him and gave chase to the tiger. On coming up, I thrust the bayonet into him up to the muzzle of the piece, when the animal attacked me, but I stood stiff to my charge. He then turned, and ran away with me for near a hundred yards, and I lost both of my shoes before I brought him up the second time. He attacked me again: I looked round to see if there was any assistance at hand, but not a soul was in sight, except my boy, who was close at my heels with a rifle gun, calling out "bundook sahee," I caught the piece out of his hand, and putting another ball into the tiger's head, he was dead before any one came up with us. He knocked me about so that I was scarcely able to move the next day, and my breast is much pained now, where he drove the musket up against me as I attacked him. He was as much as twelve men could carry: eleven feet long, and his fore leg much bigger than my thigh. I never will lay any blame to a sepoy for being frightened at a tiger, for that fellow would have killed twenty sepoy if they had missed the first fire, and in the jungle he was enough to frighten the devil himself."—*Hurk.*

SINGULAR FRAUD.

The following is a very singular instance of an attempt to deceive and defraud a creditor, practised under peculiar circum-

stances. A few days ago an application was made by a native merchant in the Burrah Bazar to the Master Attendant at the Bankshall, for the assistance of divers in order to recover a bag of pearls, said to have been dropped into the river near to Beebee Ross's Ghaut. It was also requested that some persons might be sent with the divers to assist in investigating the circumstances of the business, over which some mystery seemed to hang. This was readily complied with, and the divers succeeded very soon in bringing up the bag in question; but, on examination, it was found to contain, instead of pearls, some gram with a few leaden bullets intermixed, and made up into bundles, similar to those in which pearls are usually packed. The suspicions of the merchant were thus confirmed, and the following is the explanation of the unusual occurrence:

A Greek merchant had some time ago mortgaged a quantity of pearls to the above-mentioned merchant, but being anxious to dispose of them, and thus to discharge the debt, he applied for and received permission to take them away, in order to find if possible a purchaser. The merchant, however, sent some of his own people with him to keep the bag in view, lest the only security which he had for the money advanced should vanish and be no more seen. No particular objections were made to this arrangement by the mortgager, until he found means, at his own house it was believed, to substitute, without being perceived, another bag for that which contained the pearls, and then, after he had left the shore in a boat, for the avowed purpose of offering his pearls for sale on board ship, his indignation appeared to rise at the idea of his being suspiciously watched, and he pretended to feel his honour so severely hurt, that in the progress of his rage he plunged the grand object of attention to all parties into the stream. The immediate result was as above stated, but it is likely that the more ultimate will be determined in the Supreme Court.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 4.*

ARRIVALS.

- Jan. 11. Capt. R. Ledlie, Europ. regt., from Europe.
- Mr. G. L. Trafford, Cadet of Cav., from England.
- Mr. E. F. Day, Art. Cadet, from do.
- Mr. W. G. Cooper, Infantry do. from do.
- Mr. A. J. Fraser, do. from do.
- Mr. H. Troup, do. from do.
- Mr. P. Grant, do. from do.
- Mr. W. G. J. Robe, do. from do.
- Mr. C. Troup, do. from do.
- 18. Mr. Curwen Gale, do. from do. via China.
- Mr. Rich. Somerville, do. from do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

- Dec. 24. Ship Heroine, Garrick, from London 8th May.
- Ship Philippa, Hodges, jun., from China 17th Nov.
- Jan. 3. American ship Union, Cook, from London 6th Aug., and Batavia 3d December.
- 5. Ship Providence, Adair, from London 16th July.
- 7. Ship Seaflower, Spears, from New South Wales 21st May.
- 9. Ship Mangles, Cogill, from London, Port Jackson, and Penang.
- Ship Hadlow, Craigie, from Port Jackson 15th Dec.
- 10. Ship Indiana, Pearl, from Batavia, Malacca, Penang, and Acheen.—*Passengers* from Penang: J. Macalister, Esq.; Lieut. Charlton, Europ. regt.; Lieut. Marshall; Lieut. Wilson; Mr. Gale, cadet.
- 11. Ship Lotus, Doveton, from London 20th July.
- 13. Ship Cambridge, Toussaint, from China 4th Dec. and Singapore.
- 15. French ship Casar, Gallais, from Bourdeaux 23d August.
- American ship Diamond, Beckford, from Gibraltar.—*Passenger*: Hadjee Mamed Barridor, merchant of Morocco.
- Ship George Cruttenden, Bowman, from Batavia, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. *Passengers* from Batavia: Mr. John Dean, merchant; Capt. Abbott. From Penang: Mr. W. Hall; Capt. John Richard Gilson, country service.
- 17. Ship Globe, Cuzens, from London 21st Aug.
- 22. Ship Brampton, Moore, from Gravesend 8th July.
- Ship Asia, Lindsay, from Gravesend 14th July, and Cove of Cork 19th Aug.
- 25. Ship Timandra, Price, from London 16th July.
- 29. Brig Udny, Humble, from Mauritius and Bombay.

Departures.

- Dec. 31. Brig Guide, Gordon, for Port Jackson.
- Jan. 7. Brig Dolphin, East, for Penang and Java.
- American ship Bengal, Skinner, for Philadelphia.
- 11. Ship Hero of Malown, Neish, for China.
- 20. Ship Good Success, Poynton, for Bombay.
- French ship Nancy, Declaux, for Bourdeaux.
- Portuguese ship Asia Grande, Sinas, for Lisbon.
- 25. Ship Ann and Amelia, Short, for London via Madras.
- Ship Fatty Salem, Dillon, for Madras and New South Wales.

Feb. 1. Ship Volunteer, Waterman, for the Persian Gulf.

6. Ship Bengal Merchant, Brown, for London.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 29. At Meerut, the lady of Thomas Jackson, Esq., Surgeon H.M. 14th foot, of a daughter.
- Dec. 3. At Secundrabad, the lady of Lieut. George Milson, 1st bat. 9th regt. N.I., of a son.
- 5. At Prospect Lodge, the lady of Capt. Stevenson, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
- 12. On the river near Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Dove, of a daughter.
- 14. At Saugor was safely delivered of a son, (being her fifth son), the lady of Capt. Nesbitt, commanding the 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I.
- 17. At Titalya, the lady of Major B. Latter, of a daughter.
- 18. At Monghyr, Mrs. Page, of a son.
- 19. At the house of C. Smith, Esq., at Mymensing, the lady of John Smith, Esq., Assist. surg. at Sylhet, of a daughter.
- At Bareilly, at the house of Mr. H. J. F. Berkeley, Mrs. A. Graham, of a son and heir.
- 24. The lady of Henry Francis Hough, Esq., Surgeon Bengal estab., of a son.
- 25. Mrs. F. Ruff, of a daughter.
- The wife of Mr. William Tucker, of the Custom House, of a daughter.
- Mrs. Falleu, of a daughter.
- 26. The lady of Major J. W. Taylor, of a daughter.
- Mrs. J. B. Inglis, of a daughter.
- 27. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Phipps, of a son.
- At Baloounge, the lady of Mr. M. F. Wrenn, Riding-master, G.G. Body Guard, of a son.
- Mrs. A. Elloy, of a son.
- 28. At Elambazar, the lady of the late Capt. Thomas Jasper Atkinson, of a son.
- 29. At Ishapore, the lady of Capt. Gallows, agent for gunpowder, of a daughter.
- At Meerut, the lady of Thomas Jackson Esq., Surgeon H.M. 24th foot, of a daughter.
- 30. The lady of W. Richardson, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Bellew, 18th N.I., of a daughter.
- 31. The lady of Major Fuller, 59th regt., of a son.
- The lady of T. R. Dent, Coroner of Calcutta, Esq., of a son.
- Jan. 2. In Camac street, Chowringhee, the lady of T. E. Monsell, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
- 3. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Major James Kennedy, commanding 5th regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
- At Dum Dum, the lady of Major G. Pollock, of Artillery, of a daughter.

4. The lady of Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, 2d bat. 90th regt. N.I., of a still-born son.
 — Mrs. John Martin, of a son.
 5. Mrs. W. Warden, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Mary Ogg, of a daughter.
 6. Mrs. George Rowland, of a daughter.
 7. Mrs. Vincent Antunes, of a son and heir.
 10. Mrs. Catharine Griggs, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. C. Hard, of a son.
 11. Mrs. John Mills, of a still-born child.
 12. At Mirzapore, at the house of R. Brittridge, Esq., the lady of C. B. Francis, Esq., Assis.surg., of a son.
 — At Cawnpore Farm, Mrs. William Dickson, of a son.
 13. At his quarters in Fort William, the lady of Major Bristow, of a daughter.
 — The lady of Capt. E. C. Kemp, of the ship Robarts, of a daughter.
 — At Nusseerabad, Mymensing, the lady of Charles Smith, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of that district, of a daughter.
 18. The lady of Lieut. John Barclay, of the 3d Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
 19. The lady of R. B. Lloyd, Esq., of a son.
 — The lady of L. Magniac, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 21. Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a son.
 22. At Benares, the lady of Capt. Blake, Supt. Mil. Roads, of a still-born son.
 25. The lady of G. Money, Esq., of a son.
 30. Mrs. H. Phillips, of a daughter.
 31. The lady of Capt. J. N. Jackson, of a son.
 — The lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.
 Feb. 4. Mrs. C. M. Kent, of a daughter.
 Lately, Mrs. S. D'Castro, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 24. By R. Jenkins, Esq., Resident at Nagpore, Capt. R. B. Jenkins, 2d bat. 14th regt. Bengal N. I., attached to the service of his Highness the Nagpore Rajah, to Miss Eliza Ord.
 Dec. 15. At the Cathedral, Mr. David Jones, of the H. C. Marine, to Mrs. Eliza Harriet Wheelock.
 16. At the Cathedral, Mr. Charles Fox, to Miss Rose Castello.
 21. At Agra, Lieut. J. T. Farrington, of the regt. of Artill., to Miss Jane MacLeod.
 23. Mr. Robert Evans, of the Commissariat, to Mrs. Mary Jackson.
 26. At Serampore, Mr. Jacob Augustin, to Miss Harriot Leigh.
 26. At Serampore, Mr. W. Sinclair, to Miss S. E. Gordon.

28. At the Cathedral, Major W. Colebrooke, of the Royal Artillery, to Emma Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut.col. Robert Hyde Colebrooke, of the Bengal Establishment.
 Jan. 1. At the Cathedral, Mr. John Ross, to Miss Isabella Conroy.
 2. Mr. Charles Poole, to Miss Eliza Rondo.
 — At St. John's Cathedral, John Green, Esq., to Miss Clarinda D'Grasse.
 — At Agra, at the house of Lieut. col. Macleod, C. B., commanding the Garrison, Lieut. Allen Cameron, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Isabella, third daughter of John Mackenzie, Esq., of Kincaird, Rosshire.
 3. At Chinsurah, by the Dutch Commissioners, Mr. C. A. Fenwick, to Miss Roselje.
 6. At the Cathedral, Mrs. James Sutherland, to Miss Isabella Rachel Chew.
 7. At the Cathedral, Mr. William Harcourt Pierie, to Miss Catherine Ann Compton.
 9. At Belnaberry, George Lamb, Esq., Assist. Surg. in the H. C. Service, Dacca, to Mrs. Matilda Roebuck.
 10. At Benares, Lustock Davis, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Mary Lawrence.
 13. At the Cathedral, Mr. W. H. Paine, to Miss Mary Ann Hughes.
 20. At the Cathedral, Charles Carey, Esq., of the Civil Service, second son of the late George Carey, Esq., of Tor Abbey in Devonshire, to Miss Marianne Turner, daughter of the late Benj. Turner, Esq.
 22. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Miller, to Miss Elizabeth Hartley.
 — Mr. Francis Dillon Bellew, to Miss Anne Jane Foster.
 Lately, at Kurnaul, John Row, Esq., Assist. Surg. of the 2d bat. 29th N.I., to Miss Charlotte Emma Birch.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 21. At Candah, Lieut. W. Crane Hadfield, of the 2d bat. 16th N.I., doing duty with the 2d bat. 23d N.I., sincerely and deservedly regretted.
 Nov. 13. On board the Mahomed Shaw, at sea, soon after she quitted the Bengal pilot, Capt. Andrew Roy, commander of that ship.
 Dec. 9. At Delhi, the infant son of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged ten months and a half.
 11. Mr. Constantine Shaw, a Greek from Philipopolis, in Thrace, aged 96, who came out to this country long before it was taken by the English; a very old resident of Dacca, and formerly an opulent and respectable merchant, sincerely regretted by his numerous acquaintance.
 15. At the house of G. Money, Esq., Henri Alonzo Comte de Bourbel, aged

21; the eldest son of the Marquis de Bourbel, Montpincon, in Normandy, of whose lineal ancestors were created peers of Normandy in the year 936, and who was naturalized and his titles admitted in England by act of Parliament in the year 1797.

26. Mr. Marcos, aged 36.
 28. Mr. John Miller Robins.
 31. At the advanced age of 75, Mr. Andrew D'Cruze, late a pensioner in the Civil List, much regretted and deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives.

— At Nusseerabad, Major W. Dewaal, of the 2d bat. 25th regt. N.I.

Jan. 2. Mrs. Mary Jane Elliott, wife of Mr. G. D. Elliott, aged 19.

3. At Culna, Moharaja Dhee Raja Pertab Chund Bahador, only son of Maharaja Take Churn, Rajah of Burdwan, in the prime of life, and while every reasonable hope was entertained of his perfect recovery by the surgeon of the station, had he remained at his residence. He was dragged to the abominable Gunga, and fell a sacrifice to the ignorance and superstition of the people, hoping thereby to have his sins washed away at his last moments. As the Skundu and Dhuvisegee shasters have declared that by dying there a person will obtain absorption in Brumu, without regard to good works, and equally with a worn or grasshopper dying there, obtain bliss in Brumu.

— The infant daughter of T. E. Monsell, Esq.

4. At Luaharpore, near Buxar, the infant son of Lieut. J. C. Hailes, H. C. Stud.

— Mr. Anthony D'Silva, aged 24.

7. At Rungpore, Mrs. Mills, sincerely regretted.

8. At Chowringee, S. George, the infant son of Mr. A. Mercado.

9. The infant son of Mr. Gunter.

10. At Futteegurh, Mrs. Elizabeth de Castro, after a sickness of only eighteen days, aged 53 years; leaving to lament her loss two sons, four sons-in-law, three daughters, nine grand-sons, and twelve granddaughters.

11. Mrs. Ann Moris, wife of the late Mr. Jean Moris, provisioner, aged 46.

12. Mr. Thomas Scott, aged 47 years, late Deputy Register in the Secret and Political Departments.

13. At Soojenpore, in the Zillah of Nuddeah, Lieut. Francis Nicholas Price, of the Artillery regt.

— The infant daughter of Mr. J. B. Ward.

— Theodosia, the wife of J. Cryder, Esq.

17. The infant son of Mr. Vincent Antunes, aged 7 days.

22. Mr. J. Outram, livery stable-keeper, aged 30.

— Panioty Alexander, Esq., an opu-

lent Greek merchant of the city of Dacca at the advanced age of 89 years.

Feb. 1. Mrs. Charlotte Madeira, aged 43 years.

7. Thomas Ross Dent, Esq., Corone of Calcutta, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

Lately. At Fort Marlbro', Brevet. Capt Robert Redman Hull, of the 10th regt. N. I. and Barrack-master to the 15th of Nerbudda Division.

MADRAS.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Fort St. George, Dec. 26, 1820.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the undermentioned corps to bear on their appointments, and embroidered on their respective standard and colours, in the English and Persian characters, the words "Seringapatam, 4th May 1799," in commemoration of the distinguished services of those corps, or detachments of them, at the reduction of the Fortress of Seringapatam, on that day, viz.

1st regt. of Light Cavalry.	*
2d do.	do.
3d do.	do.
4th do.	do.
Corps of Engineers.	
1st Battalion of Artillery.	
2d do.	do.
1st batt. 1st regt. of Nat. Inf.	
2d do.	2d do.
2d do.	3d do.
2d do.	5th do.
1st do.	6th do.
2d do.	7th do.
1st do.	8th do.
2d do.	9th do.
1st do.	10th do.
2d do.	11th do.
1st do.	12th do.
2d do.	12th do.
Pioneers.	

The Governor in Council is further pleased to permit the corps of Engineer the Horse Brigade of Artillery, and the 2d Battalion of Pioneers, to bear on the appointments, the word "Java," in commemoration of their services on the reduction of that island.

The honorary distinctions granted to several corps named in this order, will be worn on their colours and appointments respectively, in addition to any other badges or devices heretofore granted to them.

COMMERCIAL.

Government Advertisement.—It is hereby notified, that from and after the 1st of March next, the Export Duty upon Cotton-wool shipped on British or on native vessels at Madras, or at any of the

ports subordinate thereto, will be levied at the rate of 5 per cent. only on the following valuation, until further orders.

Cotton-wool, the produce of Coimbatore, Ramnad, Madura, and Tinnevely, per Candy of 500lbs., 100 Rupees.

Cotton-wool, the produce of any other district, per Candy, 80 Rupees.

All Cotton-wool which may not at the time of exportation be accompanied by a regular Certificate of origin, shall be deemed and taken to be the produce of the districts above named, and shall be valued at 100 Rupees per Candy.

Nothing herein contained is intended to affect the existing regulations, for Cotton-wool shipped on British vessels for the United Kingdom, which shall continue, as heretofore, to be exported free of all duty.

Cotton-wool exported to any of the foreign European settlements adjoining to the territories subject to this Presidency, shall likewise continue to be subject to the same duty as if it had been exported on vessels under foreign colours.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Sea Custom-house, Fort St. George, 13th Feb., 1821. G. J. HADGWAY, A.C.S.C.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 25. The Sheriff of Madras has nominated Mr. Edward Lys as his Deputy.

30. Mr. Edward Bannerman to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely.

Feb. 1. Mr. James Minchin, Solicitor to the Honourable Company.

15. Mr. George Paske, third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, do. do. for the Southern Division.

Mr. George Gregory, Judge of the Zillah of Chicacole.

Mr. P. H. Strombom, Register of do.

Mr. T. E. J. Boileau, Register of the Zillah Court of Chingleput.

Mr. D. Elliott, Register of the Provincial Court for the Centre Division.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Hyne, Naturalist and Botanist to the Honourable Company.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 5. Capt. G. Jones, 16th regt. N. I., to be Maj. of Brigade in the Northern Division of the Army, vice French.

Lieut. col. J. Prendergast has resumed charge of the office of Military Auditor General.

Lieut. H. Mitchell, 6th regt. N. I., to be Persian Interpreter to the officer commanding the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

8. Lieut. col. Knowles, C. B., of the Rifle Corps, is appointed a Member of the Committee assembled at the Presidency for the Investigation of Claims to Pensions, in the room of Major T. Smyth, relieved from that duty.

9. Maj. R. B. Otto, Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army, to be Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army, with the official rank of Lieut. Col., vice Blacker, resigned.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Hanson, Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army, to be Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army, with the official rank of Major, vice Otto, promoted.

Capt. C. F. Peile, 2d regt. N. I., to be Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army, vice Hanson, promoted.

16. Capt. Hugh Walker, 10th regt. N. I., to be Postmaster with the Advanced Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Capt. A. Macqueen, 18th regt. N. I., is appointed a Member of the Committee assembled at the Presidency for the Investigation of Claims to Pensions.

Lieut. William Campbell, H.M. 46th regt., to be Fort Adjutant at Poonamallee, vice Cross.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) M. Tweedie, 2d regt. N. I., to be Aid-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Bowser, commanding the Mysore Division, vice Peile.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. Dec. 16. Lieut. Col. F. Walker (late prom.) is posted to 2d regt.

Jan. 5. Lieut. Charles Underwood to be Adjutant to the corps, vice Macqueen, promoted.

6th Regt. Dec. 16. Lieut. col. J. Colbrooke, C. B., removed from the 8th regt.

8th Regt. Dec. 16. Lieut. col. D. Foulis, removed from the 2d.

Cornets posted.

Jan. 16. Charles Thwaites, to 1st regt. as senior Cornet.

Malcolm M'Neile, 1st regt. as second Cornet, to accompany the 3d regt. L. C. to Secundrabad, whence he will join the 1st regt. at Jaulnah.

J. S. Lushington, 1st regt., as third Cornet.

H. F. De Montmorency, 2d regt., as senior Cornet, and G. A. Brodie, 2d regt., as second Cornet; to proceed to Bangalore to accompany the 1st bat. 5th regt. N. I. ordered to Candish, and will join their corps from the nearest point to Kuladgie.

A. R. Taylor, 3d regt., as senior Cornet. Not yet arrived.

Henry Anson Nutt, 3d regt., as second Cornet. To remain with the 1st regt. L. C. until an opportunity offers for his joining his regt. at Nagpoor,

John Irvine, 3d regt., as third Cornet.

B. Roebuck, 4th regt., as senior Cornet.

John Jones, 4th regt., as second Cornet.

G. M. Floper, 5th regt., as senior Cornet, and H. Coningham, 5th regt., as second Cornet. To accompany the 1st bat. 5th regt. N. I., and will join their regt. from the point nearest to Sholapore.

Norman Macdonald Burt, 6th regt., as senior Cornet, and Edward Hankin Raymond, 6th regt., as second Cornet. To do duty with the 8th regt. L. C. until the arrival of the 6th regt. at Arcot.

Edward Archer Langley, 7th regt., as senior Cornet.

William Edmund Litchfield, 7th regt., as second Cornet. To remain with the 1st regt. L. C. until further orders.

Henry Taylor, 8th regt., as senior Cornet. To remain with the 4th regt. L. C. until further orders.

Claudius Forster, 8th regt., as second Cornet.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. Jan. 9. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) John Low to be Captain, vice Charlesworth deceased; date of commission, 25th Dec. 1820.

10. Lieut. J. R. Godfrey is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

12. Lieut. J. R. Godfrey to be Quart. mast. and Interpreter to the 1st bat., vice Campbell, deceased.

Lieut. T. Thuillier to be Quart. mast. and Interpreter to the 2d bat., vice Godfrey.

7th Regt. Jan. 15. Capt. (Brev. maj.) A. Balmain is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. W. H. Logan, from the 2d to 1st bat. 8th regt.

10th Regt. Dec. 16. Major-gen. (and Col.) H. Webber, removed from Madras European regt. to 10th N. I.

Jan. 16. Lieut. col. and Col. R. Scot, C. B., from Madras Europ. regt. to 10th regt. and 1st bat.

12th Regt. Jan. 16. Lieut. col. W. C. Fraser is removed from 10th to 12th regt. and 2d bat.

15th Regt. Jan. 10. Lieut. C. H. Bonham, of 1st bat. 15th regt., doing duty with 2d bat. 17th, or Chicacole L. I., is directed to join his corps.

19th Regt. Jan. 16. Lieut. col. and Col. H. Fraser, removed from 12th to 19th regt. and 2d bat.

21st Regt. Dec. 31. Maj. C. M'Leod is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Major H. Bowdler from 1st to 2d bat.

Jan. 23. Capt. Wight is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. Tocker from 1st to 2d bat.

Rifle Corps. Dec. 31. Lieut. E. Franklyn of 19th regt., is to be removed from the strength of the rifle corps.

Jan. 10. Lieut. H. Millingen, of 2d bat. 1st regt. N. I., doing duty with the

rifle corps, is permitted at his own request to join his corps.

16. Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian, of 6th regt., is to be removed from the strength of the rifle corps.

Cadets recently promoted, posted to do duty.

Jan. 16. Ensign H. J. Nixon, with 4th Extra Bat.

Ensigns J. Edgar, E. S. Senior, and J. Henderson, with the 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Dec. 16. Maj. gen. (and Col.) J. J. Durand, is removed from 10th N. I. to the Madras Europ. regt.

Jan. 5. Lieut. B. Baker to be Captain, vice Spankie, deceased; date of Com. 2d Jan. 1821.

15. Lieut. col. D. C. Kenny, is removed from 19th to the Madras Europ. regt.

Lieut. Edw. Groves, to be Adj. to the Corps, vice Brown, promoted.

VETERAN BATTALIONS.

Dec. 15. Maj. R. Davis is removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Capt. J. L. Hoofstetter, from 3d Nat. Vet. Bat. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., and to join the Detachment of that Corps at Masulipatam.

Jan. 10. The undermentioned Officers of the Invalid Establishment have been appointed to the command of the Battalions set against their names respectively, viz.

Lieut. col. J. Hazlewood, the Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. col. B. Dod, the 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. col. C. Mandeville, the 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Maj. H. W. Vaughan, the 3d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Maj. J. Simpson, the 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

ARTILLERY.

Dec. 26. Col. T. Hayes to be Commandant.

Jan. 16. Capt. J. Wilkinson and Lieut. J. Lowe are removed from 1st to 2d bat. Capt. A. C. Crawford, and Lieut. J. Chisholm, from 2d to 1st bat.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 3. Assist. Surg. J. Adam is removed from doing duty with H.M. 34th regt., and directed to place himself under the orders of the Garrison Surgeon at Vizagapatam.

5. Sub. Assist. Surg. De Silva, is attached to the Dispensary in Fort St. George until further orders, vice Daly.

10. Assist. Surg. T. W. Thomas is posted to the 5th Extra Bat.

16. Assist. Surg. G. W. Griffiths is removed from 9th to 8th regt. and 1st bat. Assist. Surg. G. Rose, from 8th to 9th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay is attached to H.H.'s 89th regt.

Surg. W. F. Newlyn is removed from 25th to 14th regt. and 1st bat.

Surg. S. Parrock, from 14th to 25th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. J. Simm, from 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. to the 2d bat. 14th regt.

19. Assist. Surg. C. Currie to be Surgeon, vice Hunter, deceased, date of rank 4th June 1820.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Mather to be Surgeon, vice Rich, deceased, date of rank, 24th July 1820.

Assist. Surg. C. Simpson to be Surgeon, to complete the Establishment; date of rank 1st Aug. 1820.

Sen. Assist. Surg. John Hastie to be Surgeon, vice Briggs, deceased; date of rank 5th Nov. 1820.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Knox is appointed to the Zillah of Verdachellum, vice Hastie, promoted.

Assist. Surg. W. Turnbull to the Zillah of Tinnevely, vice Chalmers, deceased.

Act. Sub. Assist. Surg. Robt. Godfrey, to be Sub. Assist. Surg., from 26th July 1817.

Act Sub. Assist. Surg. Thos. Dallas, to Sub. Assist. Surg., from 12th Nov. 1817.

Acting Sub-Assist. Surg. John Kingdom, to be Sub-Assist. Surg., from 30th Nov. 1817.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Kingdom is transferred to the Civil Department, vice De Sylva.

Sub-Assist. Surgs. George Smaller and Samuel Smaller are transferred to the Invalid Establishment, on full pay.

The undermentioned First Dressers are promoted to be Sub-Assist. Surgs.: John Myers, Michael Borrell, John Temasfield, Manuel De Sylva, Job Joannes Theodore, and Peter Borthwick.

Assist. Surg. Wight is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 21st regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Kelman, was appointed on the 15th Dec. 1820, to the Medical Charge of a Detachment of H.M.'s Royal Scots and 89th regt., proceeding from Poonamallee to join the Head-quarters of their respective Corps.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 21. Thos. Miller, H.M.'s 46th regt., to pay the Invalids and Pensioners at Tripassore, vice Bernard, resigned.

Jan. 20. Conductor G. Buttery, Invalid Establishment, has permission to reside and draw his Pay at the Presidency.

FURLOUGHS.

Dec. 20. Lieut. E. Rogers, 20th regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

26. Capt. G. Leggatt, 21st regt. N.I., and Lieut. G. F. Symes, of Artillery, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Jan. 5. Maj. John Carfrae, 3d regt. N.I., and Lieut. Jas. Tennet, 18th regt. N.I., are permitted to return to Europe for three years respectively.

Mr. Superin. Surg. Wm. Pritchard, to proceed to sea on sick certificate, for six months.

9. Maj. T. Smithwaite, 25th regt. N.I., and Ensign W. P. Gardiner, doing duty with the 22d regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. Fred. Smith, 3d regt. N.I., to return to Europe, for one year.

Lieut. Jas. Oliphant, of Engineers, to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, for six months.

Lieut. Col. Valentine Blacker, C. B., Qr. Mast. Gen. of the Army, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

12. Lieut. Jas. Samuel Williams, Bengal Establishment, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Campbell, 2d regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian, 6th regt. N.I., to return to Europe for one year.

16. Mr. Assist. Surg. John Woolcott, to return to Europe on sick certificate, via Bombay.

26. Maj. Gen. Sewell, commanding the Troops in the Ceded Districts, to visit Bangalore, on leave of absence until the 30th of April.

Lieut. F. H. Ely, 21st regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery finished on Friday last; on which day the Hon. the Chief Justice passed sentence upon the prisoners who had been convicted. The following were the sentences.

Florantin, Poonan, and Aroonachellum, for Burglary, received sentence of Death, which, in consequence of there being no circumstances of extraordinary villany or aggravation in the commission of the crime, was commuted to transportation for 14 years to Prince of Wales' Island. The sentence of Aroonachellum has been further mitigated to hard labour on the roads for three years.

Mootoo, and a second prisoner of the same name, for uttering false coin; each to be imprisoned for the space of six months.

Petha Cootty, Thalaven, and Mootoo Carroopen, for assault and false imprisonment, involving a case of kidnapping, to be imprisoned one year, and each to pay a fine of 50 pagodas.

Vengan, for grand larceny, to be put to hard labour on the public roads for one year.

Permaul Pillay and Vencatasum, charged with murder, brought up, but not released, being unable to give sufficient bail for their future appearance.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* Jan. 23.

Supreme Court.—The first Law Term for the present year of 1821 commenced on Friday last before his Lordship the Chief Justice, on which occasion James Minchin, Esq., Barrister at Law, took the oaths of an Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor, and Notary Public, and was duly admitted as such, in consequence of his having been appointed Solicitor to the Hon. Company by the Court of Directors.—*Mad. Cour.*, Feb. 6.

EARTHQUAKE.

It appears from a letter published in the Courier, and dated Travancore, Travandaram, that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt there on the 10th instant, at about 10 o'clock P.M. The motion of the earth did not continue quite a minute, and was preceded by a noise similar to the passage of a very heavy carriage over a drawbridge: the sky was perfectly clear at the time.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Jan. 23.

RACES.

The races afforded considerable amusement last week. The running yesterday was not so good as on the former days, but the poney-race afforded some fun. The "Pindarrie" had obtained such great celebrity on former occasions, that no person would enter a poney against him; his owner, therefore, very laudably with a view to make sport, substituted another good little animal for the freebooter, when five other ponies were entered, and a hard struggle was maintained for the plate.

The next and last day of the races will be on Thursday morning, when some good running is expected. The Hunter's Plate will be hardly contested.

The amusements of the races will be concluded by a ball, which we understand will take place about the 15th current, and is expected to be very brilliant.—*Mad. Cour.*, Feb. 6.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 21. Ship Perseverance, Carter, from Calcutta 8th Jan.

Ship Royal Charlotte, Barrell, from China 15th Dec.

29. Ship Hooghly, Lamb, from London 28th Sept.

Feb. 13. Ship Prince Blucher, Johnston, from London 24th Sept.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 68.

Departures.

Jan. 14. Ship Boyne, Ferguson, for Calcutta.

23. Ship Perseverance, Carter, for Padang.

23. Ship Argyle, Cutler, for Calcutta.

Feb. 2. Ship Wellington, Maxwell, for Calcutta.

9. Ship Hooghly, Lamb, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. S. S. Gummer, 23d Native Regt., of a son.

— The lady of Capt. Hitchins, of a daughter.

2. The lady of Capt. Alex. Stewart, Assist. Qr. Mast. gen. of the Nagpore Subsidiary force, of a daughter.

11. At Wallajahbad, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Mitford, Cantonment Adjutant, of a daughter.

20. At Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. R. Young, Quar. Mast. and Paymast. of 23d N.I., of a daughter.

22. The lady of H. Chanier, Esq., of the H.C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

23. At Chittoor, the lady of Charles Harris, Esq., first Judge of the Provincial Court, of a daughter.

30. At Vepery, Mrs. J. P. Copley, of a son.

Feb. 3. The lady of G. J. Hadow, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

4. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. R. G. Wilson, of a son.

6. At Bolaram, near Hyderabad, Mrs. Greig, of a son.

11. The lady of Capt. N. H. Hatherly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 30. At Trichoor, Mr. R. Long, Assist. Surveyor, to Miss Ann Watts, sister to Mr. C. B. McMahon, Assist. Surveyor of the Surveyor-General's office, Madras Presidency.

Jan. 16. At Masulipatam, Sarah, the youngest daughter of Thos. Limb, deceased, to Mr. William Hudson.

17. At St. George's, Choultry Plain, Capt. T. T. Paske, of the H.C.'s Artillery, to Susan Emilia, third daughter of John Goldingham, Esq.

21. At the Danish (Zion's) Church, D. Rosen, Missionary of the Hon. Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to Miss Elizabeth Halsoe, eldest daughter of the late G. Halsoe, Esq., of the Danish Civil Service.

22. At St. George's Church, Choultry Plain, Capt. J. S. R. Jones, 69th regt., to Ellen, eldest daughter of Major Bennett, of that corps.

Lately, at Secundrabad, Major Wahab, to Miss Hewson.

DEATHS.

Dec. 14. Flora, the infant daughter of J. Macleod, Esq.

24. In Camp at Peddapoor, Capt. J. L. Charlesworth, of the 1st bat. 1st regt. N.I., and on the following day at Jaggapet, Lieut. and Quart. Mast. E. C. Campbell, and Lieut. J. G. Wannington, of the same corps, three beloved officers, whose untimely death the corps will long have to deplore. Of Capt. Charlesworth little need be said, but that as he was an ornament to the service, so was he respected in private life.

25. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. Richard Stewart, of 1st bat. 16th regt., or T.L.I.

30. At Ellore, of the spasmodic cholera, Mr. William Bird, Assist. Surveyor in the Hon. Company's Service, aged 27, leaving a disconsolate wife, an affectionate mother, brothers and sisters, and four young children, to bewail his irreparable loss. His memory will be long held in remembrance by his many friends and acquaintances.

Jan. 1. At the Presidency, Capt. J. S. Spankie, of the Madras Eur. Regt. and Postmaster Nagpoor Subsidiary Force. His worth was too well known to require any encomium.

— At Quilon, the infant son of Capt. S. S. Gummer, 23d N.I.

7. At Quilon, Mrs. Caroline Gummer, the lady of Capt. S. S. Gummer, 23d regt. N.I.

9. After a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation, Mrs. Brizida Thompson, wife of Mr. Lewis Thompson, aged 42, leaving behind her ten children and a disconsolate husband to bewail their irreparable loss.

13. At Thome, Mr. Peter Bower, universally regretted.

16. At Belgaum, Lieut. Dormer, of 9th regt. N.I., attached to the 2d bat. of Pioneers, in the 24th year of his age, in consequence of a fever caught in the performance of his duty. Lieut. Dormer was nearly connected with the present Lord Dormer.

17. Of a bilious remittent fever, contracted at Ganjam, Mr. Conductor Anderson, aged 31, leaving a disconsolate widow to lament his loss, and the service deprived of a servant, intelligent, active, and zealous in the discharge of his duty.

— At Trichinopoly, Ensign J. C. Scot, doing duty with 1st bat. 13th regt. N.I.; a young man of prepossessing manners: he was generally esteemed, and is as universally regretted.

21. At Vellore, the Rev. E. M. J. Jackson, chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

26. At Vepery, John Collins, Esq., aged 32.

30. At his house, in Armenian Street, John Tulloh, Esq., aged 70; he was, indeed, sincerely and deservedly esteemed,

30. At Cannanore, while commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, Col. John Lindsay, of the 7th regt. N.I. To a mild, amiable and benevolent disposition, he added gallantry, firmness and manly conduct, which rendered him as valuable to society and his friends as he was to his profession.

Feb. 3. Capt. R. Burrell, commander of the ship Royal Charlotte.

5. Laura Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. J. R. Hogg, aged 7 months and 11 days.

12. Thomas, son of Mr. Charles Battle, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Lately, at Cochín, Marianne Amelia, infant daughter of G. Mather, Esq.

— In camp at Bochully, Thomas Cothier, Esq., surgeon of the Madras Establishment, of the epidemic cholera, after an illness of only eleven hours.

BOMBAY.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 16. The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to be employed in the pending expedition.

Maj. R. Mackintosh, agent for the manufacture of gun carriages.

Capt. Thomas Dickenson, Revenue Surveyor.

Lieut. T. B. Jervis, executive Engineer in the Southern Concan.

The duties of the gun-carriage manufactory are to be conducted, during the absence of Maj. Mackintosh, by Capt. Miller, Maj. of Brig. of Artillery, and those of the Revenue Survey by Lieut. Tate.

18. Capt. Elder, H.C. Europ. Regt., acting Barrack-Master at the Presidency, to proceed with the regiment to which he belongs on the impending service.

The duties of Barrack-Master are to be conducted during the absence of Capt. Elder, by Brev. Capt. Black, of 11th regt. N.I.

20. Lieut. col. Eltrington, H.M. 47th regt., to command at Poona.

Maj. A. Monen, 2d Regt. Madras N.I., to command in Candeish, on the departure of H.M. 67th regt. for Sholapore, until the arrival of Lieut. col. Imlack, C.B.

Lieut. Farquharson, 2d bat. 5th regt. N.I., to the temporary charge of the duties of Brigade Major from the same date.

23. Andrew Jukes, Esq., to be political agent at Kishme, until further orders.

Jan. 9. Brev. Capt. Cocke, 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I., is appointed Persian Interpreter to Maj. gen. Smith, C.B., on the pending service to the Gulf of Persia.

Lieut. Schuler to act as Assist. Com. of stores at Kairah during the absence of Lieut. Jervis.

4. Lieut. Robinson, Assist. Super. of the Bazzars, to proceed to the Presidency with the view of accompanying his regt., ordered on service.

Capt. Spiller, Brig. Maj., to take charge of the Bazzars and Bazar Police at Poona.

Lieut. Robert Waite, 2d or Marine Bat. 2th regt. N.I., to the charge of the Commissariat Department at Deristan.

12. Major Digby, H.M.'s 65th regt., to the command of a provisional bat. in Karmandel.

18. Capt. Long, 5th regt. N.I., is appointed to act as Sub-Assist. Commissary at the Presidency during the absence of Lieut. Iredell, on foreign service.

CAVALRY.

Dec. 15. Cornet D. Conninghame is appointed to act as Quart. mast. to the 2d regt. L.C., in succession to Terrington, appointed Adjutant until an officer shall have duly qualified himself for the situation, and that of interpreter; date of appointment, 12th Nov. 1820.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

3d Regt. Jan. 9. Lieut. Fawcett to act as Quart. mast. to the 1st bat.

7th Regt. Dec. 21. Lieut. William Burrows, to act as Adj. to the 2d bat.; date of appointment, 17th June 1820.

10th Regt. Jan. 12. Lieut. Harcock is appointed Interpreter and Quart. mast. to the 1st bat.; date of appointment, 1st January 1821.

ENGINEERS.

Dec. 23. Ensign S. Slight is appointed to conduct the duties of the executive Engineer in the Southern Concan during the absence of Lieut. Jervis.

ORDNANCE.

Jan. 13. Sub-Conductor Edward Williams to be acting Conductor during the absence of Conductor Hannah, proceeding with the force to the Gulf of Persia.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 16. Assist. Surg. Downie is appointed to the medical duties of the Court of Circuit and Appeal.

28. Surgeon Peter C. Baird is appointed acting superintending Surgeon, with the force under orders for service in the Persian Gulf.

Jan. 4. Assist. Surg. McAdam, attached to the Residency in Cutch, is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief for the temporary charge of the 1st bat. of artillery, during the absence of Surgeon Baird.

5. Assist. Surg. J. Graham Stewart is appointed to the civil medical duties at Kairah.

15. Assist. Surg. Brydon, M.D., is relieved from the medical duties of the zillah of the Southern Concan, preparatory to his being rendered available for other duties of greater importance, and Assist. Surg. Purnell appointed in his room.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Cassidy is appointed to the medical duties of the station of Fort Victoria till the removal of the Collector and Magistrate's departments to Rutnagerry, when the zillah Surgeon is to be considered as attached to the last-mentioned station, and Mr. Cassidy's appointment to cease.

FURLOUGHS.

Dec. 28. Lieut. T. D. Morris, 12th regt. N.I., to England on sick certificate for three years.

Capt. W. Hollis, 4th regt. N.I., doing duty with his Highness the Nizam's reformed horse; and Lieut. A. Rind, 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I., doing duty with the Poona Auxiliary Horse, are permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of their health, for ten months from the date of embarkation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. GOVERNOR ELPHINSTONE.

The Honourable the Governor, we are rejoiced to hear, has perfectly recovered, and was expected to reach Bombay on the 18th of this month. His return to Bombay is not expected before the end of March.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Jan. 7.

SCIND.

Letters from Capt. Sadlier mention that he had landed at Carachee, and that the embassy had been received by the Scindians with every demonstration of respect. *Bomb. Cour.*, Jan. 20.

CAPTURE OF SOOLYALI.

We have been kindly favoured with the following extracts of a private letter, giving an account of a dashing affair by a party of the Nizam's horse under the command of Lieutenant Sutherland.

"Soolyali, 25th Dec. 1820.—I wrote to you from Oodgur that I intended to march against Soolyali on the morning of the 24th. On our close approach to the place we were very warmly received: I, however, kept well off, and none of us were touched. After concealing one-half of the detachment, and attempting with the other to draw the garrison into the plain, in which, however, we did not succeed, I encamped at a considerable distance from the place. The fellows were excessively impudent, came out into the plain, and I believe had half come to the resolution of

attacking us. In this I encouraged them, and at four o'clock in the afternoon went with Myzooaba Kan's and Jowba Suey's parties, and got concealed in a deep ravine in a line with the ghurry, where we were unseen by the garrison. When a favourable opportunity offered, we charged down and cut off their advanced parties, all of whom were speared and sabred. Whilst we were doing thus, a party of matchlock-men came out and fired at us; we charged back on them, the gate was shut, and they remained at our mercy. We swept close round the bottom of the ghurry, and several men were pistolled on the top of the bastions. I never before saw men act individually with such gallantry. We completely subdued the fire of the ghurry, and I was at one time half inclined to attempt a storm whilst they were in such a panic. On seeing the place this morning, I am, however, glad that I did not attempt it, for although it is of no great strength, it would require a thirty feet scaling ladder, and the remainder of the garrison amounted to a hundred men. Soolunga went off with his party about the time the moon rose, and I was neither able to prevent him nor molest him on his retreat; he has, however, left behind many papers and letters that will be of great use in tracing his associates. There are two other ghurries in the neighbourhood, to one of which it is said he has gone, but as neither are of such strength as Soolyali, I do not anticipate any further opposition. I shall march to one of them to-morrow, having made over the ghurry of Soolyali to the Talookdar and directed him to destroy it.

"Both my orderlies were wounded, and Bowany Davis's horse is speared and sabred, but I hope may yet be fit for service. Bowany Sing, who came from the Light Company of the 4th, leapt from his horse and followed more than one man into a sort of rowayoall, where he got wounded, and on coming out was nearly sabred by one of our men mistaking him for one of the garrison, as he had on a white angreca. Altogether I never witnessed a more pretty little affair: the good effects were immediately proved, and will I trust continue to be wherever we go."—*Bom. Cour., Jan. 20.*

STATE OF THE INTERIOR.

Umrutty.—We have heard nothing of Pindarries this year, and I sincerely trust they are now quite done up, and that we shall have no more of them. The Bengal 27th N.I. lately passed by Ellichpore on their route to Cuttack from Asseerghur via Nagpoor, which is a route hitherto not usually frequented. We expect some new officers to the Ellichpore Brigade, which is now become a considerable cantonment, containing a number of very comfortable

and neat built houses, very pleasantly situated about two miles to the north of the city, on a river which has its source near the Gwaelghur range of mountains. The scenery in the vicinity is very grand, and during the monsoon the waterfalls worth attention.—*Bom. Gaz., Jan. 24.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The first sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery commenced on Saturday last, before the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:

James Henry Crawford, Esq., Foreman; Richard Morgan, Bazett Doveton, James Sindry, William Jardine, James Henderson, Thomas G. Gardiner, Wm. S. Bird, Mansfield Forbes, Richard Mills, Archibald Inglis, T. D. Beatty, Wm. H. Hamilton, Crawford McLeod, M. de Vitre, E. E. Elliott, Wm. Howell, Wm. P. Ashburner, John Robert Steuart, S. Babington, John Bax, R. W. Norfor, and Wm. T. Graham, Esqrs.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Honourable the Recorder addressed them at some length in a perspicuous charge, of which we can only give a very imperfect summary.

His Lordship said, that if he were to confine himself, in his address to the Jury, to the cases on the Calendar, he should have but little to say, as the calendar was a very light one, and none of the cases presented any difficulty; but as he was about to address the Grand Jury of this island for the first time, he felt it right to enter more at large on the occasion for which the Court was assembled. His Lordship then adverted to the great anxiety he felt, under the heavy charge that had been committed to him of singly administering justice in civil and criminal cases, unassisted by any professional coadjutor: he should, however, be always inclined to listen with deference to the suggestions of the respectable gentleman who were associated with him on the bench, in fixing the degree of punishment to be inflicted for crimes, and in all questions not purely of a technical nature.

The Recorder then adverted to the composition of the Grand Jury of Bombay, which he was happy to see consisted of liberal and well-educated men, whose rank in society and characters afforded a sure pledge that they would execute the duty they had to perform conscientiously and well. He then touched upon the duty which the Grand Jury had to perform, which was so well laid down in the oath they had just taken. In deciding upon cases submitted to them, it was their duty, he observed, to consider if there was *prima facie* evidence to call on the party accused for explanation: such evidence as, if uncontradicted and unexplained, would satisfy

them of the guilt of the party; in this case they were to find the bill, without at all entering into the circumstances of the defence, this latter being the province of the Petit Jury. His Lordship then adverted to the cases on the calendar. The first was one of a heinous nature, and which would require the most serious and careful investigation of the Court, but which would not be brought before the Grand Jury, an indictment for murder having been found at the last sessions, and which had stood over from the absence of some material witnesses. The next case was one of larceny, and of a receiver of the stolen property. With respect to the larceny, there could be no doubt, the parties having all confessed; but with respect to the receiver, the Grand Jury would have to inquire whether, on the goods being found on her, there were circumstances from which they could infer that the party charged knew the goods to have been stolen property. The next was a case of a burglar taken in the fact; and the last case was of a highway robbery committed by four European soldiers near Poona. This case rested mainly on the evidence of one of the gang, who had been admitted King's evidence. Such evidence was always to be received with great caution, and little or no reliance to be placed on it, except where it was corroborated by other evidence. There had been great variety of opinion as to the admissibility of this suspicious kind of evidence, but of late it seemed to be agreed, that the credit which was to be given to the evidence of an approver was a question for the Jury to determine on.

The Recorder then stated, that he had made inquiry into the number and nature of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Court, since its institution as a Recorder's Court. It appeared, from tables which had been furnished him, that the total number of persons tried since the institution of the Court in 1798 was 870, or about 40 a year on the average, which, considering the population of the place, was very small, and from it he inferred that the police department had well and vigorously executed its duties. After some observations on the great utility of an active and well regulated police, his Lordship mentioned the Court of Petty Sessions, and recommended to such of the Grand Jury who were Magistrates, that in all cases of doubt which might be brought before them in the Court of Petty Sessions, to refer the case to the Court of the Recorder: a trial by jury being the proper and most legitimate mode of deciding on the guilt or innocence of an accused party. The Recorder then made some observations on the criminal code, pointed out the great number of cases in which a Judge in England was compelled to pass

the awful sentence of death on the convicts; and noticed the power which the Legislature had given to the Judges in India of pronouncing, where they saw fit, in cases of felonies, a sentence of transportation for life or term of years, instead of death. His Lordship then said, that, considering the speedy execution of justice to be essential to the prevention of crime, and that the certainty of punishment was more efficacious than severity, he should pass no sentence which he did not mean to be carried into execution; that whenever he found himself called on, by the atrocity of the case, to pass the awful sentence of death on his fellow creature, that sentence would certainly be executed: for although he would listen, after conviction and sentence, with great attention and patience to any statement which went to shew that the facts of the case had been mistaken, yet he should treat all other petitions and applications for pardon as an improper attempt to interfere with the course of justice. He then went on to state, that he thought all cases of burglary and highway robbery, in which there was any personal violence offered, should be severely visited: that in apportioning punishment to crime, the Court would have to consider the circumstances of the prisoner, some kinds of punishment being lightly esteemed by one description of persons, which would be very severely felt by others; in these cases the Court would exercise its best discretion. His Lordship then proceeded to state, that he had been induced to visit the prison; that it was in general well conducted, but that he thought considerable advantage would arise from a different division of the departments of the prison; that the persons confined there were not kept sufficiently apart from each other; that he considered the prison ought, at least, to afford the means of separating the prisoners into three classes; those committed for trial should be kept apart from those convicted; and of the latter, the convicts for serious charges should be kept apart from those sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for minor offences; in order to prevent the latter persons from being further corrupted by associating with characters of great depravity, and thus frustrating the end of their punishment. Adverting to the structure of the building, his Lordship said that he did not think it sufficiently secure; that three persons had lately escaped; that he had carefully inquired into the particulars of that escape, and he was satisfied no blame was to be imputed to the Marshal, or any one else, every precaution having been taken to secure the prisoners; but it therefore became the more necessary to guard against a similar occurrence in future. On these grounds he recommended the

Grand Jury, or a deputation from them, to inspect the gaol, and make their report thereon. A representation from them would doubtless be attended to by the Government, and the evils pointed out remedied.

His Lordship concluded by some observations on the necessity of enforcing the regular attendance of gentlemen summoned to serve on the Juries; the convenience of individuals he should, however, at all times be happy to consult as much as possible.

The Grand Jury then retired with the bills, and the Court adjourned till Monday.

On Monday the Court met at half past nine, and proceeded to the trial of Owen Williams, a sergeant in the Bombay European regiment, for a murder committed in 1815. After the prisoner had pleaded not guilty, the panel was called over, and 12 jurors being sworn, the Recorder addressed them shortly, by stating that he was much obliged to them for their early attendance; that the Petit Jury had been summoned for great public purposes, but perhaps it would be thought harsh in him if he were, at the first sessions he held, to fine those gentlemen who had not answered to their names; but if the thing occurred again, he should feel it his duty to fine all absentees. Mr. Irwin then opened the case with great candour and fairness for the prosecution. The prisoner had been committed for the murder by the Magistrates soon after it was perpetrated; but the testimony of the principal witness at that time was deemed by the law officers of the crown to be then of so suspicious a nature, that they considered it was not right to go to trial in the face of an alibi, distinctly sworn to by another person. The latter had, however, now come forward, and said that what he had sworn to formerly was all false. To evidence of this nature, of course, the Jury could give no further credence than as it might be supported by other unimpeached testimony.

Robert Thorogood, the witness last alluded to, was then called, but was not examined by Mr. Irwin, who left him in the hands of the prisoner's counsel. John Chapman was next called, but the evidence he now gave varying in several material points from the deposition he made before the Magistrate in 1815, the Court stopped the prosecution, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

The Grand Jury having found all the bills laid before them, Patrick Collins, Lawrence Cottar, and John McBride were put to the bar, and arraigned on a charge of highway robbery; and Wm. Bushby as a receiver of the stolen goods.

Depechund Tookchund proved that he was robbed by four European soldiers, about two miles from Poona, in July

last, and also that the property produced was what was stolen from him. He could not identify the prisoners as the persons who had robbed him. Thomas McCaw, admitted a King's evidence, detailed all the particulars of the robbery, and distinctly swore to the prisoners as the parties who committed it. Corporal Francis Sheen proved an acknowledgment by Collins of having been concerned in the robbery.

In charging the Jury, the Recorder said that the evidence of the approver could not be safely taken against any prisoner where unsupported by direct creditable testimony or strong circumstantial evidence. In this case, his story was corroborated by the prosecutor as to the circumstances of the robbery, and the charge was made out against Collins by his confession to Sheen. But there was no corroboration of his testimony as against Cottar and McBride, and it would not be safe to convict them on McCaw's single testimony. The Jury accordingly found Collins guilty, and acquitted Cottar and McBride. Wm. Bushby was then tried as the receiver; the property had been found on his person after he had denied having it, and refused to be searched. In his defence he alleged that he had voluntarily given up the property. The Adjutant of his regiment gave him a very good character. The Jury found him guilty, but with a strong recommendation to mercy. The Recorder immediately passed sentence on Collins and him. To the former he said, that his first determination had been to have passed sentence of death on him; from this fate the prisoner had however been spared by the humanity of the Mayor, but the next highest punishment which the law awarded would be inflicted; and his lordship said that he wished it to be generally known, that in all similar cases of highway robbery, attended with personal violence, and more especially where committed by European soldiers, whose dress rendered detection difficult, and whose arms intrusted to them for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants of the country afforded them a ready means of effecting their purposes of violence, he should assuredly pass sentence of death, and those sentences would most certainly be executed. It had been suggested to him to condemn Collins capitally, and to suspend the execution of the sentence till the pleasure of the King was known: but this course he should not adopt, as he did not wish to hold out to the prisoners any hope that the sentences which were passed on them would be remitted. His Lordship then condemned Collins to transportation for life to New South Wales. Wm. Bushby was, in consideration of his former good character, only fined twenty rupees.

The other prisoners tried were Dewa

Koopa, for a burglary; Rannoo Tookajee, Succaram Khandjee, and Dhondoo Bhalloo, for a larceny; and Ruckmee, a woman, for receiving the goods so stolen.

There was nothing interesting in these cases; the burglary and larceny were clearly made out, and the prisoners found guilty. The receiver, it appeared, was the mother of one of the thieves; the Court humanely observed that she did not appear in the light of a common receiver of stolen goods, inciting and enticing young minds to commit thefts; and that she could scarcely refuse to receive things brought home by her son; the counsel for the prosecution, therefore, did not press the evidence against her, and she was acquitted.

Dewa Koopa, who was an old offender, was sentenced to transportation for life to Penang, and the other three prisoners to be imprisoned one year in Bombay gaol.

The Court was then adjourned till Thursday, when another bill for uttering bad money was sent into the Grand Jury, and the Court again adjourned till Monday next.—*Bom. Cour.*, Jan. 13.

COMMERCIAL.

The annals of Bombay have seldom furnished such a failure of all commercial speculation as has occurred during the last year.

In the year 1818, the export of Cotton from Bombay to all parts of the world was.....Bales 208,900

In 1819.....105,540

In 1820, only 20,171

In 1818, we were visited by 35 Freetraders.

In 1819, we had 40

In 1820, only 20 many of whom returned to the port they sailed from quite empty.

The total number of merchant ships that have entered the harbour during the last year is only 164, being a falling off of about 38. We have had only one French ship, and no American has entered our harbour.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Jan. 24.

The Company's first Opium Sale is advertised for the 24th of April, when a sale of 1,500 chests will take place at the Company's Warehouse, in the Bunder.

In addition to the Northern Cotton this year, it is expected there will be at least 10,000 bales of Cotton from the Northern parts of Kanara, for the China market.—*Ibid.* Jan. 27.

PROFICIENCY IN HINDOOSTANEE.

Minute of Council, dated 13th Dec. 1820.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from a Committee appointed to examine Mr. Wm. Rich. Morris, of the Civil Service, as to the degree of proficiency he has made in the Hindoostanee language, stating that his

progress reflects much credit upon his talents and industry, and that, in the Committee's judgment, Mr. Morris will, with a few months' practical experience, be fully competent to transact all Magisterial and Judicial duties without the aid of an Interpreter.

The Governor in Council has derived the highest satisfaction from the result of that examination. Mr. Morris arrived in Bombay in the month of March last, and his early proficiency in the language to which he has devoted his attention is equally honourable to his talents and industry.

Resolved, that Mr. Morris receive the full allowances of the situation to which he is nominated from the 1st of this month.

By order of hon. the Gov. in Council,
F. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARTRIDGE, CAPT. BETHAM.

The Partridge left the Pilot on the 27th of December, with the intention of calling at Bimlipatan for a passenger; and the writer of the following letter, dated Cannanore, the 13th of January, in speaking of touching at that place, proceeds as follows:

"Here commenced a series of misfortunes, which the almost miraculous interference of Providence alone prevented proving fatal to us all. On our making the high land of Ganjam it was mistaken for Bimlipatan, which place was not made before late on the evening of the 29th, and there, with a fine fair wind for Madras, we stood off and on until the following morning, when being to leeward of the place, we bore up for Madras with a fair wind and fine weather. On the 31st, fearing we should pass Madras in the night, sail was shortened, when at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 p.m., without the smallest previous suspicion, the lead not having been once hoisted, the ship struck. It is utterly impossible to describe the dismal scene that followed. Totally ignorant of where we were, the night terrifically dark, the ship crowded with passengers, and lumbered with baggage, in this deplorable situation the ship struck nine times successively, the decks covered with the women and children, for not one of whom the smallest hope of life remained, as we had not even the wretched chance which boats might afford (there being only a long boat and a jolly boat); every article on deck was now thrown overboard, carriages, buggies, horses, &c. &c.

"It was a truly awful hour to us all, after suffering the most miserable anxiety; but by the determined activity of Mr. Geary, the ship was got off. What a change from despair to hope! yet it seemed but a momentary respite, for the man in the

chains immediately sung out '4 less five,' at the same instant was heard 'breakers a head! breakers a beam!' I am satisfied every man then considered himself on the brink of eternity. How anxiously did all listen for the leadsmen's call; fortunately she deepened to 3 six, when the anchor was let go. You may imagine what our feelings were until day dawned; dreadful indeed was the situation it disclosed: land in sight, a tremendous swell, and breakers all around us. At 6 A.M. 1st of January, the cable was cut, and we stood out to sea. The wind from N.E. went on increasing during the day; at length it blew a dreadful gale, which continued on the 2d, during the night of which day it blew the most violent hurricane that the oldest sailor on board had ever experienced; the sea was running mountains high, and, too well aware of what severe damage the ship had sustained, there seemed little prospect of our ever weathering such a gale. Heaven only knows how we did weather it. On the 3d the wind abated, when we were to the southward of Madras. We have passed the time since in the greatest anxiety, as the ship is known to be severely damaged. We are now on our way to Bombay, where there is no doubt the Partridge will be condemned."—*Cal. Jour.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 25. Ship Swallow, Ross, from London 29th Aug.

Ship Georgina, Rogers, from Rengal, Coringa, and Madras, with pilgrims for Red Sea.

Ship Samarang, M'Carthy, from Calcutta 14th Dec.

30. Ship Partridge, Betham, from Calcutta 27th Dec., bound to Madras to take up passengers for England, but having struck on the Pulicat Shoal, she has come here to be docked.—*Passengers* from Bengal: Mrs. Mayor, Mrs. Betham, Capt. Johnson, 8th regt. L. Drags.; Capt. Leader, 16th Bengal N.I.; Capt. Eckford, 3d B. N.I.; Capt. Crossley, Hon. Comp.'s Bengal Europ. regt.; Capt. Mason, 25th B. N.I.; Lieut. Mayor, 8th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. Wroughton, 15th B. N.I.; Lieut. Jarvis, 18th N.I.; Lieut. Barker, 16th N.I.; Lieut. Woodroffe, Bengal Artil.; — Cates, 87th Foot; Cornet Malet, 21st Lt. Drags.; Mr. Assist. Surg. O'Reilly, Royal Scots; Mrs. Carroll; Lieut. Rees, 25th B. N.I.; Masters W. Greensteds, H. Greensteds, G. Harriot, C. Courtland, and W. Brett; Miss E. Brett; Capt. Harrington, and Lieut. Maule.—*Passengers* landed at Cannanore: Capt. and Mrs. Savage, Capt. Home, Lieut. Blundell, three Misses Holcotts. Mr. Bryant went home in the H. C. Extra ship Regret.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 21. The lady of Lieut. A. Riddell, of a daughter.

29. At Booj, the lady of Capt. O. Payne, of a daughter.

Jan. 16. The lady of W. A. Jones, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

24. At Poona, the lady of Major Sutherland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. Sub-conductor Thomas Harrison, of the Commissary Department, to Mrs. Ann Marwood.

8. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. Robert Foster, Bombay regt. of Artillery, and 2d Deputy Commissary of Stores at this Presidency, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Boye, of this establishment.

9. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. Evans Jervis, 3d Light Cavalry, to Emily, second daughter of George Evans, Esq., Bardfield, Essex, and niece to the Hon. Sir Wm. David Evans, Recorder of Bombay.

23. At St. Thomas's Church, Robert Taylor, Esq., Surgeon of the Ship Thalia, to Miss Amelia Anne Emily Guillemonde.

DEATHS.

Nov. At sea, on board the Hannah, of a decline, Lieut. H. W. Dashwood, of the Bombay Engineers. Short, alas! but brilliant may be said to have been the career of this most excellent young man. In the numerous sieges which led to the conquest of the Southern Concan, in the subsequent assault of Rarce, and finally at the capture of Ras-el-Khyma, the professional talent and personal bravery of Lieutenant Dashwood were conspicuous, and obtained for him the well-merited encomiums of the several commanders under whom he served; while to an urbanity of manners and benevolence of disposition, he united the varied attainments of a highly cultivated mind, qualities which confer too lasting a fame to acquire any importance from this ephemeral tribute to departed worth.

Dec. 4. At the bar of Surat River, Lieut. Edw. Grisdale, of 2d bat. 4th regt.

8. At Goa, aged 35, the lady of Sir Roger De Faria, leaving a disconsolate husband and ten children, nine of whom are females, to bewail their unspeakable loss.

— At Dwarka, of the wounds which he received at the storm of that place on the 26th Nov., Lieut. W. H. Marriott, H. M. 67th Regiment, Aide-de-camp to the Hon. the Governor, and, when he received his wounds, acting as personal Brig. Maj. to Lieut. Col. the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope. In the person of this excellent officer, were united all those brilliant qualities which render those possessing them

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 30. The Hon. the Lieut. governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in his Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service, to take effect from the 1st of Jan. 1821.

The Hon. John Wm. Carrington, Esq. to be Superintendent of the Poor's Fund.

James Agnew Farrell, Esq. to be Collector and Custom-master of the districts of Matura and Tangalle.

Ezekiel Davis Lloyd, Esq. to be Provisional Judge and Sitting Magistrate of Galle.

John Wallbeoff, Esq. (Collector of Chilaw) to be Provincial Judge of Calpenteen.

Egbert Blettermann, Esq. to be Collector and Custom-master of the district of Galle.

John Gordon Forbes, Esq. to be Sitting Magistrate of the town, fort and district of Colombo.

Francis James Templar, Esq. to be accredited Agent of Government in the Kandyan province of Saffragam.

William Gisborne, Esq. to be Collector and Custom-master of the district of Cultura.

Henry John St. John, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector of Revenue and Customs of the district of Colombo, and Export and Import warehouse-keeper.

By the Lieut. Gov.'s command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY, Chief Sec.
Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo,
30th December 1820.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 7. At Ponereen, the wife of J. H. Hecken, Esq., sitting Magistrate at that station, of a son.

Jan. 20. At Galle, the wife of T. Dawson, Esq., Clerk of the Checque, of a son.

Lately. At Trincomalee, the lady of Lieut. Reynolds, of his Majesty's 73d regt., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 25. At Colombo, Mr. Carel Wilhelm Hoffman, to Miss Elizabeth Spencer.

DEATH.

Dec. 27. At Point de Galle (in child-bed), the wife of Henry Van Heck, Esq., sitting Magistrate of Calpenteen, leaving a disconsolate husband and two daughters to bemoan their irreparable loss.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

WAR WITH SIAM.

It appears that accounts from Rangoon mention the determination of the Court of Ava again to commence warlike operations
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the admiration of their fellow-men. Affectionate in his disposition; brave to a fault; generous, kind-hearted in all that could serve his friends or any human being in distress. His chivalrous gallantry made him the admiration of our soldiers. Always the foremost in danger, his military fame stood high, and has been recorded in many a military dispatch. He was first brought into public notice for his gallantry, when in the 17th Dragoons, in an affair in the jungles near Godra, at the commencement of the Marhatta and Pindarry war, wherein he was severely wounded; and subsequently in an affair with the Pindarries against Chetoo, whose son he was supposed to have wounded in a personal conflict. His distinguished gallantry on these occasions, and the strong personal recommendation of his commanding officer, induced Sir William Keir to nominate him to the appointment of his Aide-de-camp. With Sir William he served in Malwa, and again distinguished himself greatly at the storming of Rarce. He then accompanied Sir William with the expedition against the piratical tribes on the coast of Arabia, and distinguished himself in the taking of Ras-el-Khyma. Impatient of inactivity, on the assembling of the force in Kutch, when a war with Scind was expected, he obtained permission to join Lieut. Col. Stanhope as his personal Brigade-Major, and subsequently proceeded in that capacity to Okamandel, where, in the storm of Dwarka, he was the first in gaining the parapet; when cheering the brave fellows he was leading, he leapt into the midst of a band of Arabs, Scindees, and Mackraneees, and whilst engaged received numerous wounds. At this time many a tear stood in the eye, or stole along the rugged cheeks of the soldiery; and even in the eyes of the servants and followers of the camp, sympathy was conspicuous. The career of this distinguished young man has been short but glorious, and his memory will long be cherished with feelings of admiration, by those of all ranks who served with the Bombay division in Malwa; by his brother soldiers in Malwa; on the coast of Arabia; in Kutch and in Okamandel; and deeply indeed will his death be deplored by his brother officers, and by all ranks of the two regiments to which he has belonged, and with which he has served: his Majesty's 47th foot and the 17th dragoons.

22. Mr. J. Yeates, Commission Agent and auctioneer.

29. At Copergaum, Miss Anne Mary Hodges.

Jan. 5. At Byculia, R. Beatty, Esq., M.D. He had been seized with fever at Surat, and lingered for a month. The service has in him lost a good practitioner, and his wife an affectionate husband.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 68.

against Siam, and great preparations are said to be making to carry its plans into execution. The speedy accumulation of a large force in the Birman dominions is not difficult, as the lands are held by military tenure, and every man is liable to be called upon for his military services. The Government, however, in the present instance, has fixed a limit to its demands, and requires only one man from each family, or an equivalent in money. The Siamese have repeatedly suffered from the incursions of the Birmans, who in 1766 sacked their capital, and captured all their maritime possessions in the Bay of Bengal, and along the west coast of the Malay peninsula.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

PENANG.

Accounts received from the Brig St. Antonio state, that on the 29th November, being in company with the H. C. ship Lord Castlereagh, and the Portuguese ship Viagente, Capt. J. Leao, they had experienced a very violent and heavy squall off the coast of Cochin China, and on clearing up no part of the latter vessel was discernible; it is supposed that, from the suddenness and violence of the squall, she had not time to prepare to meet it, and had in consequence upset and gone down immediately. We lament to add, that the loss of lives is stated to be very considerable. The Governor of Timor and suite, who were a short time since here, on their way to Macao, and a great number of officers and troops with their families, were on board of this ill-fated vessel, proceeding to Timor.

The Lord Castlereagh had also suffered from the squall, having carried away her mizen-mast and boats, and a great part of her cargo damaged.—*Penang Gaz. Dec. 27.*

BIRTHS.

Dec. 18. The lady of the Rev. R. S. Hutchings, of a son.

23. Mrs. Nail, of a son.

DEATH.

Dec. 11. At Penang, Mrs. Brunoe, wife of Mr. A. Brunoe, of the Navy Hotel.

SUMATRA.

PALEMBANG.

By the Indiana, we learn that the Dutch have entirely altered their plans with regard to the Palembangers, confessing that the defences raised and manned by the Malays are such as no power that they could bring against them would be able to overcome. They have accordingly abandoned entirely the idea of employing a strong land force to subdue the country, and have adopted measures from which they anticipate com-

plete success. These consist in the most strict blockade of the coast that can be effected, so as to prevent the introduction of any supplies whatever from seaward to the relief of their enemies; and as the greater portion of the subsistence of the Palembangers has been obtained from other quarters through their rivers, it is expected that the greater part of the population will be literally starved to death, as the Dutch have completed their blockade of the coast, and cut off the means of access by any of the rivers. In addition to this calamity, which is stated to hang over the poor Malays at Palembang, we are informed that they are at present thinned by thousands, in consequence of the desperate ravages of cholera in their country.—*Hurk., as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. Feb. 1.*

CHINA.

BIRTH.

Nov. 1. At Macao, the lady of Lieut. Gen. J. S. Wood, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 15. At Canton, Capt. the Hon. Valentine Gardner, of his Majesty's ship Dauntless, after an illness of six weeks, occasioned by a severe cold caught in a gale of wind off Manilla.

26. At Canton, of a fever, Mr. T. Stevenson, midshipman of the Castle Huntly.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILLA.

By the Indiana, we have been put in possession of a number of documents relative to the Manilla massacre, comprising letters written from Manilla itself; others from Penang, and the Penang Gazette of the 6th December, containing an article giving very extensive details. The latter comprehends all which the others contain, and is evidently from the best authority, since it corresponds in part exactly with the paragraphs that we have in the private letters. It appears that the Dauntless left Manilla when she did, from the apprehensions entertained on board respecting the cholera, which raged still violently on shore. A good deal of correspondence had taken place between the Governor and captain of the Dauntless on the subject of the melancholy events that had occurred, and we are informed that the Spaniards, notwithstanding their numbers, were completely panic-struck, and continued so when the Dauntless sailed, dreading nothing less than their own entire destruction from the furious population. This we should suspect to be the actual fact, for we cannot otherwise believe how men with arms in their hands should permit their hapless fellow creatures to be butchered near them

without endeavouring to prevent the carnage. Mr. Stevenson was still living in the convent of St. Augustine, from which his letters are dated, and all the other foreigners who had survived the massacre were in the citadel.—*Hurk. as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 1.*

BIRTH.

At Manilla, the lady of Capt. Wm. Balston, of the ship Edward Strettell, of a daughter.

EGYPT.

We have heard that a gentleman in the vicinity of Glasgow, has received from his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, in Egypt, letters which mention that a sloop of war had been daily expected from Malta, with engineers to survey and report on the practicability of transporting immediately to London the famous needle of Cleopatra, which lies prostrate. In London it will be a truly noble monument, while at Alexandria it is useless. They also inform that the military expedition of Mahomet Ali Pacha, under the command of his son Ismael, and directed towards the south, had captured Dongala, and it was supposed that of Shinaar and Durfour were the particular objects in view. We are sorry to hear there is a

want of a Christian church and chaplain at Alexandria, where there are so many Franks. Trade was dull, and money scarce. A number of English travellers had arrived on their way to Upper Egypt. *Edin. Star.*

Supplementary Intelligence.

EXPEDITION TO ARABIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

We are sorry to acquaint our readers that intelligence has been received, overland, of the failure of our second expedition to Arabia and the Persian Gulf. We know, as yet, but very little that we can rely upon as to the particulars of this disaster, but we fear that our loss has been considerable, and that several officers have fallen.

The following notice of the same event has appeared in the Morning Chronicle of July 28:

An officer of distinction, now in London, has just received a letter from Bombay, from which the following is an extract: "A letter from Shiraz, of the 17th of March last, confirms the report of an attack having been made upon Gen. Smith immediately on his landing, in which six officers were killed and wounded."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 11. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. D. R. Newall was sworn into the command of the ship Scaleby Castle, consigned to China direct.

11. A ballot was taken for the purpose of determining the following question, viz. "That Sir James Home, Bart., late of the Madras Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the service, under the provisions of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. lxx, with the rank which he held when he quitted Madras, agreeably to the Act of 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. lxxxv." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

Particulars of a Six Per Cent Loan proposed to be opened at Bengal.

The principal to be irredeemable for ten years, the Company reserving to themselves the right of purchasing at any time of creditors who may be willing to sell.

The principal to be payable in Bengal

only, in the order of number and date in which the obligations shall stand in the register.

Fifteen months' notice to be given by the Company of their intention to pay off any part of the loan; if the Company intend to redeem any part of it at the expiration of ten years, notice will be given at the end of eight years and nine months from the commencement of the loan.

The interest to be payable half-yearly, at the option of the Creditor, either in cash in India, or by bills of exchange to be drawn half-yearly on the Court of Directors in London, at twelve months' date, and at two shillings per sicca rupee.

Every holder of Securities of the New Loan may, at any time, alter the mode of receiving Interest, on giving to the Bengal Government three months' notice previous to the Interest becoming due.

Obligations of the existing six per cent. Loan will be received in Subscription to the New Loan, at a rate to be fixed by the Bengal Government, and Absentees who have not left powers, or have not given instructions to their Agents to entitle them to transfer into the New Loan, will be allowed fifteen months for that pur-

pose from the date on which the said Loan shall be opened, on the before-mentioned terms.

All Cash Subscriptions will be received at par.

The Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at the respective Presidencies will continue to act as Agents to Loan Proprietors under the existing regulations, with such modifications as the terms of the New Loan may render necessary.

MILITARY BADGE.—"HINDOOSTAN."

His Majesty has been pleased to permit the 7th Regiment of Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted, the word "Hindoostan," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the regiment in the several actions in which it was engaged in India, between the years 1780 and 1798.

—Var Office, July 2.

EAST-INDIA CADETS.

The undermentioned cadets of the Hon. East-India Company's service to have the temporary rank of second Lieut., during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut.col. Pasley, of the Loyal Engineers of Chatham, for instruction in the art of Sapping and Mining: Joseph Tindal, Frederick McGillivray, George Smith, George Wheatley, Charles Grant, and John Theophilus Boileau.—War Office, July 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 7. Gravesend, ship Thalia, Pedlar, from Bombay, Cape, and St. Helena.—Passengers: J. Bird, Esq., Madras Civil Service; Mrs. Bird and four children; Capt. Mansfield from Bombay; Capt. J. Collis; Mrs. Briggs, three Misses Briggs, and Master Briggs; Mrs. M. Forbes, and three Masters Forbes; Mrs. R. Taylor; W. Shotton, Esq., merchant; Lieut.col. J. A. Kempe; Lieuts. P. P. Rind, J. D. Morris, and C. Hamilton; Capt. S. Cotton, his Majesty's 22d drag., and Mrs. Cotton; W. M. Sutherland, Assist. Surg. Madras estab.; Misses M. Mayne, M. E. Stephenson, and M. Neville; Master C. Neville; two Masters Kempes; Mr. Hill, and fifteen servants.

11. Gravesend, ship Regret, Welbank, from Bombay, Cape, and St. Helena.

— Ditto, ship Bristol, Buckham, from Bengal and St. Helena.

16. Ditto, ship Phoenix, Gordon, from Bengal.

— Ditto, ship Belle Alliance, Rolfe, from Bengal Jan. 18, and Madras Feb. 7.

17. Liverpool, ship Duke of Lancaster, Morrison, from Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon.

18. Gravesend, ship Windsor Castle, Lee, from Bengal, Madras, and Cape of Good Hope.—Passengers: Mrs. E. Boyle, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. C. Richardson, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Trotter; Miss Mein; Lieut.col. Boyle, Bengal N.I.; Mr. Ellis, Madras Civil Service; Majors D. Macpherson and Robins, Bengal N.I., and Major Smithwaite, Madras N.I.; Ensign Walker, Madras estab.; and twenty-four children.

19. Gravesend, ship Thalia, Herbert, from Madras, &c.—Passengers from Madras: Major and Mrs. Cotgrave and two children, Capt. Legate, Lieut. Duff, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. J. Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and family were landed at the Cape.—From the Cape: Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Brown, late of the Cerberus.

— Deal, ship Dorsetshire, Lyde, from China 20th Feb.

21. Gravesend, ship Golconda, Edwards, from Bengal.—Passengers: Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Boddam, Mrs. Showers, Mrs. Wight, and Mrs. Hankin (who died at sea 27th Feb); Maj. Gen. St. George Ashe; Lieut.col. Walcott; Lieut.col. Greenhill, and Lieut.col. Blacker, C.B.; Lieut. J. Campbell; Capt. Horsley, and Lieuts. Sweeny and Campbell, in charge of troops; Misses E. Cochrane, M. Wood, L. Wood, E. Alexander, C. Sealy, M. Law, M. Bosanquet, E. Balmain, E. Spottiswood, and A. Wight; Masters A. Wood, J. Wood, C. Larkins, H. D. Showers, J. Law, H. Law, W. Dalaman, H. Cochrane, J. Cochrane, W. Cochrane, H. Sealy, A. Alexander, J. Taylor, M. Wight, J. Hankin, J. Boileau, E. Boileau, and J. Keating; 121 soldiers, invalids and time-expired men; 3 women, and 4 children.

22. Gravesend, ship Winchelsea, Adamson, from China 25d Feb., and St. Helena 24th May.

25. Gravesend, ship William Money, Jackson, from Bengal, Madras, Cape, and St. Helena.—Passengers: Mrs. Russel and 2 children, Capt. Green, Mr. J. Forbes, and Mr. R. Grant, from Bengal to Madras; the Hon. Jas. Stuart, Chief in Council, from Calcutta to the Cape; the Hon. Wm. Thackeray, from Madras to the Cape; Lieut.gen. Trepaud and Mrs. R. Sherson, from Madras; Dr. H. Young, Mrs. Young, Rev. T. Robertson, and Lieut. C. F. Wild, from Bengal; Major and Mrs. Boyd and Mr. G. Thompson, from the Cape; Master and Miss Higgins, Master and Miss Young, Master and Miss Wood, Master and Miss Read, Master and Miss Cheek, Master and Miss Shopland, Master and two Misses Inglis, and four Masters and Miss Boyd; Masters Gale, Brooke, and Grant; two Masters Tweedie, three Misses James, two Misses Roberts, Misses Henderson, Jackson,

Franklin, Johnstone, Smith, Griffer, Newton and Davis; and sixteen servants.

24. Deal, ship Woodman, Kellie, from Bengal, &c.

26. Deal, ship Shipley, Moncrief, from New South Wales.

— Off Portsmouth, ship Lady Raffles, Coxwell, from Bengal and St. Helena.—Passengers: Mrs. Bailey; Mr. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Fortescue, and Mr. J. Monkton, of the Civil Service; Col. Westrenra, H.M. 8th Drags.; Capt. Fitzgerald, 6th N.I.; Dr. Govin, Madras Estab.; Capt. and Mrs. Playfair and four children; Capt. and Mrs. Carroll, H.M. 89th foot; Mrs. Hampton and four children; Masters C. Toombes, Edw. Toombes, T. Stackhouse, C. Stackhouse, and W. Holmes; Miss E. Oakes; Lieut.col. D. Dodgin, 66th regt. from St. Helena. Mrs. Stackhouse died at sea, 10th March. Chas. Bailey, Esq., Civil Service, was left at St. Helena.

Departures.

June 26. Deal, ship Royal George, Elterby, for Bengal.

29. Deal, ship Mariner, Douglas, for New South Wales.

July 4. Gravesend, ship Princess of Wales, Biden, for Bengal.

7. Deal, ship Rose, M'Taggart, for Bengal.

8. Deal, ship Borneo, Ross, for Batavia.

9. Deal, ship Hindoostan, Williamson, for New South Wales.

16. Deal, ship Madras, Welsden, for Bengal.

20. Deal, ship Matilda, Drake, for Bengal.

26. Deal, ship Isabella, Wallis, for New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

June 28. At Putney, the lady of John Paterson, Esq., Captain of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Repulse, of a son.

July 20. At No. 46, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, the lady of Michael Riddell, Esq., of Grange, Major in the Madras Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At St. Pancras, Alfred Lermit, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's military service, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of George Baker, Esq., of Euston-crescent.

19. At Islington Church, James Eliott, Esq., of Old Fish Street, to Betsey, otherwise Elizabeth Stevens, widow, of Upper Thames Street, daughter of the

late Rich. Bodkin, Esq., of Leadenhall Street, formerly surgical instrument maker to the army and the Hon. East-India Company.

DEATHS.

July 3. At his house in York-place, Portman-square, in the 75th year of his age, Lieut.gen. Robert Nicholson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

6. Deeply lamented by her family and friends, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Abel Vyvyan, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

7. At Caen, in France, Ann, the wife of Major Joseph D'Acre Watson, of the East-Indian army.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, July 27, 1821.

Cotton.—The letters from Liverpool received this morning state, that on Wednesday, the improvement of Monday, 3d. per lb. in Bowlds, was fully maintained, and that the purchases on Wednesday were about 1800 bags, at previous prices, and there would have been more business done if the holders would accept prices which the buyers from Manchester were authorised to pay.

Sugar.—There is little alteration to notice in the demand or in the price of Muscovades: the arrivals lately are very extensive, and the buyers in consequence wait the event of these plentiful supplies being brought to market. One or two houses, determined sellers, have submitted to a decline of 6d. a lb. per cwt. to induce the purchasers to come forward, but, as these sales were only made at the desire of the owners, no general reduction in the market prices can be stated. The quantity of Refined Goods does not accumulate, notwithstanding the late languid trade; Lumps continued in request during the week, and the demand for fine goods for home consumption was more considerable; the prices are little varied. There are few enquiries made for Foreign Sugars.

Coffee.—The considerable public sale of Coffee yesterday went off steadily, and at full prices; the whole, with the exception of St. Domingo, was, we believe, sold; which is rather a remarkable circumstance in the present languid state of trade; the St. Domingo was withdrawn at 116s.; the sea damaged sold at 115s. 6d.

Indigo.—There is little alteration since the India House sale; the holders generally will not sell except at a small premium.

Spices.—There is no alteration to notice in the prices; the market remains heavy.

Silk.—The Silk sale has finished at the India House; the fine qualities are 1s. 2s. 6d. higher; the inferior rather lower than the last sale.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Accounts have been received from Bengal to the end of February, by which it appears that a further improvement had taken place in the Company's six per cent. loan surties, which were then at a premium of between 7 and 8 per cent. The exchange in London for bills at six months sight was 2s. 2½d. per sicca rupee.

Bills in London on Calcutta may be quoted at from 1s. 10½d. to 2s. the rupee.

It appears by a public advertisement that the Court of Directors have adopted measures for opening a new six per cent. loan at Calcutta, the particulars of which will be found in another part of our Journal.

THAMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1820-21.

[illegible]

Price Current of East-India Produce for July 1821. 20

	L. s. d.				L. s. d.					L. s. d.				L. s. d.			
Cochineal.....lb.	0	4	6	10	0	6	0	0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								
Coffee, Java.....cwt.									Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0	9	6	to	0	11		
— Cherbon.....cwt.	5	16	0	—	5	16	0		— China.....cwt.	1	10	0					
— Bourbon.....cwt.	9	0	0	—	13	0	0		Zedoary.....cwt.								
— Mocha.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	13	0	0		Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	9	10	0	—	11	10		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8		— Blue.....cwt.	13	0	0	—	43	10		
— Extra fine.....cwt.	0	0	7	—	0	0	8		Indigo, Blue.....lb.								
— Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7		— Blue and Violet.....cwt.	0	8	3	—	0	8		
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0	1	1	—	0	1	6		— Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0	7	9	—	0	8		
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.									— Good Ditto.....cwt.								
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0		— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	7	6	—	0	7		
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	2	16	0		— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	7	3	—	3	7		
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	5	6		— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	7		
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	7	10	0	—	8	15	0		— Fine & Good Copper.....cwt.	0	6	6	—	0	7		
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	0	9	2	—	0	4	0		— Middling Ditto.....cwt.	0	5	0	—	0	6		
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	1	6	—	0	1	9		— Ordinary.....cwt.								
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0	1	6	—	0	1	9		— Fine Madras.....cwt.	0	6	0	—	0	6		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	28	0	0	—					— Manila.....cwt.								
— Liquea.....cwt.	8	15	0	—	9	9	0		Rice.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	11		
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	1	6		Safflower.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	19	0		
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0		Sago.....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	14		
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	0	13	0	—	1	0	0		Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	12	0					
Columbo Root.....cwt.	18	0	0	—	36	0	0		Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	14	3	—	0	16		
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	3	0	0		— Nowi.....cwt.	0	15	1	—	1	4		
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	3	0	0		— Ditto White.....cwt.	0	19	3	—	0	19		
— Arabic.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	5	10	0		— Chinese.....cwt.	1	14	0	—	2	0		
Assafœtida.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	15	0	0		— Orange.....cwt.	0	5	4	—	0	8		
— Benzoin.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	53	0	0		Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	5	4	—	0	8		
— Benjamin.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	9	0	0		— Cloves.....cwt.	0	3	9	—				
— Aniini.....cwt.	34	0	0	—	35	0	0		— Bourbon.....cwt.	0	2	4	—	0	5		
— Galbanum.....cwt.	96	0	0	—	30	0	0		— Mace.....cwt.	0	3	7	—	0	4		
— Gambogium.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	16	0	0		— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	10		
— Myrrh.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	6	0	0		— Ginger.....cwt.	0	10	0	—				
— Olibanum.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	2	6		— Pepper, Company's.....lb.	0	0	7	—				
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	3	9	—	0	5	6	— Privilege.....cwt.	0	0	7	—				
— Dye.....cwt.	0	0	3	9	—	0	5	6	— White.....cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	1		
— Shell, Black.....cwt.									— White.....cwt.	1	7	0	—	1	12		
— Shivered.....cwt.									Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	2	10		
— Stick.....cwt.									— White.....cwt.	0	13	0	—	1	5		
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—	0	16	0		Brown.....cwt.	0	2	4	—	0	3		
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	17	0	—	1	0	0		Tea, Congou.....lb.	0	2	6	—	0	3		
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	9	—	0	0	10		— Congou.....cwt.	0	2	6	—	0	3		
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	15	0	—					— Soumbong.....cwt.	0	3	10	—	0	3		
— Cloves.....cwt.	0	9	6	—					— Campoi.....cwt.	0	2	7	—				
— Mace.....cwt.	0	9	6	—					— Twankay.....cwt.	0	2	11	—	0	3		
— Nutmegs.....lb.	0	1	6	—	0	5	0		— Pekoe.....cwt.	0	3	10	—	0	4		
— Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	6	—	0	5	0		— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	2	11	—	0	6		
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5	0	0	—					— Hyson.....cwt.	0	4	6	—	0	6		
— Senna.....cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	2	0		— Gunpowder.....cwt.	0	5	0	—	0	6		
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.									Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	2	0		
									Woods, Saunders Red.....ton	3	0	0	—	8	0		

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT
THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 August—Prompt 26 October.
Private-Trade.—Bandannoes—Blue Cloths—
Nankeens—Madras Handkerchiefs—Shawls—
Shawl Socks—Capes—Crape Gowns—Crape
Shawls and Scarfs—China Silk Piece Goods—Dam-
asks—Wrought Silks—Sarsnets—Lustrings—
Floss Silk—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 13 August—Prompt 9 November.
Company's—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil
of Mace—Black Pepper—Saltpetre.
Licensed—Saltpetre—Ginger—Mace—Sago—
Cassia Lignea—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 15 August—Prompt 9 November.
Licensed and Private Trade.—Aloes—Rhubarb—
Musk—Assafetida—Senna—Peruvian Bark—
Myrrh—Gum Ammonic—Gum Ani—Gum
Arabic—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Dragons' Blood—
Gum Galbaum—Gum Olibanum—Gum Tra-
gacanth—Lac Dye—Sheila—Gamboge—Vermil-
lion—Cochineal—Turmeric—Cardemoms—Cu-
bebs—Munjeet—Borax—Tincal—Bees' Wax—
Cassia Oil—Castor Oil.

For Sale 17 August—Prompt 9 November.
Licensed and Private Trade.—Elephants' Teeth—
—Sea Horse Teeth—Tortoiseshell—Mother-of-
Pearl Shells, Counters, and Knife Handles—Cor-
nelian Stones—Cornelian Heads—Coral Beads—
Seed Coral—China Ink—Fans—Floor Matting—

Black Bamboo Canes—Rattans—Hides—Soy—
Madeira Wine.

For Sale 22 August—Prompt 23 November.
Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar.

For Sale 4 September—Prompt 30 November.
T'ra.—Bohea, 900,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi,
Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,650,000 lbs.; Twankay,
1,050,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin and Hyson, 400,000
lbs.;—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,000,000
lbs.

For Sale 11 September—Prompt 7 December.
Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece
Goods—Nankeens—Carpets—Shawls—Shawl
Handkerchiefs.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMP-
NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the Dorsetshire and the Winchelsea from China; the Bristol, Phoenix, Heile Alliance, and Golconda, from Bengal; and the Regret, from Bombay.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Piece Goods—Raw
Silk—Nankeens—Cotton—Sugar—Saltpetre—Pepp-
er—Almonds—Rice.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—
Crape Shawls—Wrought Silks—China Ware—
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells and Counters—Whanghees
—Bamboo Sticks—Sherry Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Ganges - - -	700	Falconer - -	Bengal.
Rockingham -	450	Wagh - - -	Hornhay.
George Home -	450	Telfer - - -	Ditto.
Ganga - - -	500	Chivri - - -	Madras and Bengal.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July 1821.

1821.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Navy.	Long.	Annuit.	Irish.	Imperial.	3 p. Cent.	Omnia.	India.	South.	Stock.	Old.	New.	4 p. Cent.	Exchequer.	Consols.	Lottery.	1821.
June 26	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	46p	1d. 2p	77 1/2	24 19 0	June 26
27	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 1/4p	2d. 1p	77 1/2	24 19 0	27
28	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 1/4p	1p. 3d	77 1/2	24 19 0	28
30	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 1/2p	1d. 2p	77 1/2	24 19 0	30
July 2	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 1/2p	1.3p	77 1/2	24 19 0	July 2
3	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 1/2p	2.4p	77 1/2	24 19 0	3
4	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 1/2p	3.4p	77 1/2	24 19 0	4
5	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	56p	6.4p	77 1/2	24 19 0	5
6	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	56p	3.5p	77 1/2	24 19 0	6
7	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 1/2p	2.4p	77 1/2	24 19 0	7
9	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	9
10	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 1/2p	3.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	10
11	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	11
12	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	12
13	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	56p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	13
14	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	56p	5.4p	77 1/2	24 19 0	14
16	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	16
17	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 1/2p	5.4p	77 1/2	24 19 0	17
18	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 1/2p	5.4p	77 1/2	24 19 0	18
20	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	56p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	20
21	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	21
23	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	23
24	230	76 1/2	76 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 1/2p	4.6p	77 1/2	24 19 0	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

SEPTEMBER, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

§c. §c. §c.

THE "BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY,"

AND ITS OPPONENTS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—No apology is necessary for troubling you on a subject so intimately connected with your professional duties as the Society for the Intellectual Improvement of India. Even, however, if it fell less peculiarly within your jurisdiction, the topic is so important, and, extraordinary to relate, opinions upon it are so divided, that your Eastern readers will forgive you for dedicating some of your pages to the discussion of it by a stranger, should your judgment acquiesce in the fairness of the reasoning he adopts.

I hesitate not an instant to avow myself an advocate of the Society in the strongest sense of the word. Its principle has my unqualified approbation: its intended system appears admirably designed to carry that principle into full effect.

"To promote the intellectual and moral improvement of India!" It may seem a little enthusiastic, but the very announcement of the proposed object carries with it, to my mind, something of a sublime as well as a benevolent character.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 69.

The magnificent extent of this object, the almost romantic generosity which contemplated improvement on so vast a scale, place it among the most striking instances of human benevolence; while at the same time the rational and temperate nature of the means by which this improvement is to be effected, redeems the authors of the plan from the charge of fanatic zeal, or quixotic and ostentatious philanthropy. There is neither the quackery of unintelligible speculations on political economy, nor the mawkish sentimentality of Lanark philosophers in its composition; it is plain, and simple, and unaffected. It is a plan to improve human beings by instructing them; and to instruct them as we have been instructed by our forefathers, by teaching them their A B C.

It is scarcely credible that such a Society should have provoked hostility or excited suspicion; but there are some men who have an innate horror of improvement, an insurmountable antipathy to benevolence, a diseased aversion to every thing that tends to

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liberate the mind from the debasing, grovelling, oppressive chains of political prejudices and party feelings. They live in a tainted atmosphere, and have become so habituated to the stench and filth of their own noisome secretions, that they are unable to comprehend the purity of that taste which is gratified by breathing in a milder and freer air. Improvement with them is innovation, and innovation and revolution are synonymous; benevolence with them is religion, and religion is identified with hypocrisy. To their own base enjoyments I will leave them. If, on such a subject, I allude to such persons, it is only to put your readers on their guard as to the motives and character of the parties with whom opposition to the Society has originated.

And on what does this opposition profess to be founded? "Intellectual improvement," say they, "means the introduction of Christianity, and by the introduction of Christianity" they insinuate, but they dare not say, "we shall lose our Eastern Dominions." When misrepresentation is adopted as the only method of meeting an argument, the inference is unavoidable that the argument is good.

Do not be alarmed, Sir, if I confess it to be my hope and desire, that the introduction of Christianity may follow the intellectual improvement of India. This is not throwing off the mask: no disguise was ever assumed. I cannot conceive how any rational being can affect to deny the consequence, that belief in Christianity will be promoted, if not caused, by the improvement of the mind. So far, then, our opponents are right; nor surely are they entitled to the praise of much ingenuity for the discovery. But when they infer that the loss of India must follow the introduction of Christianity, they either assert that which they do not believe, or they belie their own Christian professions, in wishing us for a moment to retain our Indian dominions. My political bias, and I be-

lieve your own, are strongly in favour of that party in the State whose most active satellite* has publicly avowed his hostility to the Society, and avowed it in terms that make me blush for my party, and almost for human nature. By feeling, as well as principle, I am a Tory: a staunch admirer of a Tory government. I am ashamed that a good cause should be supported by low invective and degrading scurrility; I am ashamed that the professed advocates of our Church and King should expose their blind insensibility to the merits of some of the brightest ornaments of our country and our state.

But to return to the question. Every body knows that the Hindoo character is eminently superstitious, and tenderly alive to the smallest infringement of their religious observances. We do not need the recollection of Vellore to impress this fact upon us: it is readily admitted that, for whatever object, or however laudable might be the intention, it would be impolitic in the highest degree to interfere with native superstitions, or to lend our influence to enforce compliance with the customs and duties of Christian worship; and for this obvious reason, that we should gratuitously excite disaffection; for persecution of any kind, however modified in its description, or however little deserving of the name, never yet made a convert or redeemed an apostate. Nay, could it even prove successful to the fullest extent that the most bigoted devotee, in the plenitude of fanaticism and frenzy, could desire, I would deprecate the use of such a means, as being directly opposed to the character of our religion itself, and in absolute hostility to the precepts and example of the author of that religion. But here lies the sophistry, or rather, as I have before called it, the misrepresentation of our opponents. If the natives of India are jealous of our interference with them, we have those among us still more absurdly jealous of

* Vide John Bull of the 3d June.

such interference than themselves. It is to excite the opposition of such persons, to awaken their suspicions, and to provoke their resentment, that an attempt to cultivate the understanding of the Hindoo has been artfully construed into a wish to thrust our religious principles upon him. For what purpose the insidious attempt has been made, unless to bespeak the interest of office in favour of some youthful candidate for Indian honours and emoluments, or to pave the way for personal preferment at home, by an ostentatious anxiety for our national welfare abroad, I do not pretend to judge.

But for whatever reason, whether selfish or political, this charge has been brought against the supporters of the Society, it is made in a quarter that will possibly obtain some credit for its justice, if it should remain totally unnoticed. Now let us appeal to that important circumstance upon which the necessity of such a Society has been urged. *It began with the natives themselves.* They had long felt, and indeed it would have been extraordinary had they not felt, that they were inferior, in intelligence and information, to the strangers to their land under whose dominion they lived. In the arts, in science, in literature, they were conscious of a mortifying and degrading inferiority; they were sensible of the disadvantages under which they laboured, and were naturally anxious to remove them. Nor, while conscious of their deficiencies, were they forgetful that they possessed hereditary claims to literary and philosophical distinction. They had heard of the revival of letters in other countries, and they wished, naturally and laudably wished, to revive them in their own, and to restore, in the persons of their children, those scientific glories which they still remembered had adorned the lives of their forefathers. Under these feelings, they applied to us to advise, and, if possible, assist them. And what is

the assistance desired? To aid the establishment of their schools, to supply them with books, and lend our patronage to their colleges and academies! Is this an interference with their rights or their religion? Does this imply an offensive intermeddling with their superstitions, their prejudices, or, their customs? Are we to blame that Hindoos will not continue blind? or, if the clouds of ignorance are dispersing, have we a right to say *there shall be no light*? Wonderful must be that logic which can convert compliance with a wish, into persecution! Tender indeed must be the parent who would satisfy his clamorous child with stones! Most amiable and lovely must be that benevolence, which refuses knowledge to the intreaty of the ignorant, and comfort to the tears and supplications of the wretched!

I might fairly rest the merits of the case upon this ground. It is unnecessary to urge another word, in reply to the insinuation of busy and officious dictation on religious matters. If a compliance with desires first expressed by the Hindoos should ultimately lead to a change in their religious tenets, the fault, if fault it must be called, lies with them and not with us, and only a malignant or selfish spirit would in this find ground of condemnation. But, Sir, the alarm is as groundless as the censure. Are we to be told that Christianity in India is inconsistent with the maintenance and assertion of our power? Persecution, intolerance, or bigotry, doubtless will at once destroy our Indian influence; and it is the introduction of Christianity by such means, and not by the force of gradual and rational conviction, that is to be deprecated. Or is it by opening the eyes of the blind, and informing the understanding of the ignorant, that we shall undermine the strong hold which superior intellect has given us? Truly it is a noble ambition to legislate for ignorance, and govern fools! Doubtless it is more profitable to barter

heads with savages, than to maintain a commercial intercourse with polished states ! But let us be consistent, and if such are our real opinions, establish without shame "Societies to *restrain* the progress of knowledge in our Oriental Territories." Let us substitute for the parliamentary declaration alluded to in the printed suggestions for the association, and contained in 53 Geo. III. c. 155, a legislative resolution to the following effect : "It is the interest of this country to perpetuate the ignorance and wretchedness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India; and such measures ought to be adopted as may prevent the introduction of useful knowledge, or of religious or moral improvement." The cowardly cunning of these foes to intellect is as striking as their malignity or their sophistry; for if they dare act upon the principles they avow, I defy them to stop short of the absurdity of proceeding to such a measure as I have suggested. A *reductio ad absurdum* is not less unlucky in morals than in mathematics.

My time is so limited, and your pages are so valuable, that I dare not undertake to trouble you again upon this important subject, and yet I cannot in my present letter enlarge upon the practical advantages likely to result to ourselves from the proposed association. I will mention, however, one or two which appear to me the most important.

The diffusion of moral and scientific knowledge, and the consequent introduction of Christianity, on the principles of the English Church, will operate as a powerful check to the extension of the Mahometan Creed, as well as of the Roman Catholic Religion. If there is one danger more to be apprehended than another, as respects our Eastern possessions, it is that our influence will be supplanted by the activity of other European States; that

others will make proselytes of those whom we despise, or dread to receive as brethren. All who know any thing of India, are well aware that the Mahometan faith especially is there gaining ground, and that every step it advances is marked by increasing hate and hostility to the British ascendancy. When the lion slumbers, inferior beasts obtain their prey.

Another advantage, of no contemptible character, will be found in cementing the union that subsists between us and our native allies. The more we approximate in principles, in habits, in taste, in feeling, and, *a fortiori*, the closer we are united in Christian faith and religious opinions, the greater will be our mutual confidence, and the more efficacious our mutual assistance and support.

I am not a man of commercial pursuits; but I can well conceive that even here no inconsiderable benefit would accrue, though of far minor importance, from the introduction of British improvements, and the use of British machinery, in the manufactures peculiar to the natives of the country.

All these, however are, in my opinion, very subordinate considerations. That which is petulantly urged against us I avow to be the grand and inestimable merit of the scheme; the introduction and establishment of the Christian religion among an immense and wretched population: not by the aid of despotic power, not by the violence of conquest, not by the intimidation of a persecuting spirit, not by fiery and bigoted zeal, or ostentatious fanaticism, or sly Jesuitical cunning; but by the dissipation of ignorance, by the force of reason, by the gradual progress of knowledge, by the steady march of sound philosophy, by the irresistible and glorious triumph of truth.

I am, Sir, &c.

S. G.

CEREMONIES

OBSERVED AT

THE CORONATION OF A HINDU RAJAH.

By MR. BROWN.

(From the Asiatic Researches, Vol. XIII.)

As the observance of any public ceremonies amongst the Hindu population of India is daily falling into disuse, and as they will consequently be known at no distant period by tradition alone, it may perhaps form part of the objects of the Asiatic Society to procure such descriptions of them as eye-witnesses of their performances are qualified to contribute; and to preserve in the transactions of the Society such memorials of their past existence. With this view, I beg leave to offer to the acceptance of the Society the following account of the coronation of the Rajah of Colastri, at which I happened to be present.

In order fully to comprehend the causes that led to that ceremony, it is necessary for me to state the political situation of Colastri at that period.

The arms of the Tartar conquerors of India never penetrated into Malabar, the inhabitants of which preserved their ancient government, religion, and customs, until the invasion of Hyder Ally from the neighbouring province of Carara, about the year 1766, with a numerous army, put an end to the Hindu government, by the expulsion of the Rajahs and chief men, most of whom fled to Travancore. As the Mapilla chieftain of Cannanore, Ali Rajah, had urged Hyder to, and assisted him in this conquest, he, as a reward, put him in possession of the Raj of Colastri, on condition of his paying an annual tribute. The government of the country being then transferred from the Hindus to fanatical Musselmans, was during the course of twelve years, for which time Ali Rajah held it, almost completely depopulated: murder and rapine prevailed in every quarter, so that no Hindu remained in it who had the means of getting to Travancore. During this long period little of the stipulated tribute had been paid, and Hyder therefore willingly listened to proposals made to him by one of the princes of the Colastri family (who had

been protected in the Hon. Company settlement of Tellicherry), to pay him tribute if restored to his country. The negotiation was carried on through Domingo Rodrigues, the Company's linguist, a man of great wealth, who becoming secure for the payment of the tribute, the Rajah was put in possession of the Raj in 1776, with full powers to re-establish the ancient government. This was immediately done; the exiles were recalled, and reinstated in their landed property, but the country, from so long a course of oppression and spoliation, afforded slender means of realizing tribute; whilst the Residents, under the name of *Harcara* placed with the Rajah to receive tribute and to observe and report his action augmented his distress by their rapaciousness. The first year's tribute was advanced by Domingos Rodrigues; but subsequently the revenues still continued unequal to the demands on them, and therefore, after the country had been restored to some kind of order, the expedient of crowning the senior Rajah, for the purpose of raising money, was resolved on. It here necessary to explain, that the law of succession adopted in this family, and indeed in all the Rajah families of Malabar is that the senior male, by the female line succeeds to the first station of Colastri Rajah, in whose name the government conducted by an acting Rajah, whom he appoints, and who is in fact the ruler the other, after being crowned, retiring to a certain fort with all the ensigns and exterior marks of dignity, where he passes his time in the performance of religious ceremonies. What probably rendered the adoption of this mode of delegated government necessary is, that as the number of princes in the family is generally considerable (the sons of all the daughters succeeding each other according to priority of birth), the senior is always far advanced in years, and past the term of active life, before he comes to that digni-

The senior Rajah in the present instance was a very aged man, not less, I judged, than seventy years of age. He had hitherto remained in Travancore, probably to avoid the expense necessary for his establishment, but was now brought from there, that the finances of the Ráj might be recruited with the contributions due, by custom, not only from its own subjects, but from the other Rajahs and chieftains connected with it, on the performance of this ceremony; at which also attended deputies from the settlement of Mahi and Tellicherry, each presenting a box containing a certain sum in gold, in conformity to ancient custom. The Brahmins having fixed on an auspicious day in the month of December 1778-9, notice of it, and invitations were sent far and near, and great preparations were made by the acting Rajah, for the accommodation and entertainment of the multitude that were expected to assemble from all parts of Malabar, and the countries of Cochin, Travancore, and Palghat.

The place which immemorial custom had prescribed for the performance of this ceremony was a fort named Maday, situated between the rivers of Balliapatam and Cavay, in an open spot, and more spacious than Malabar forts generally are. Here, on an elevated spot under a canopy, a kind of throne, but not higher than a common chair, was placed. About one o'clock P.M. the Rajah was brought in a covered palanquin, attended by many Brahmins, to his chair, and seated in it, but concealed from the spectators by *perdas* held before him, whilst the people were made to fall back to a distance of from twenty to thirty yards in front, and Brahmins were there stationed to prevent any person going beyond those limits. The concourse of people assembled was very great. Into the fort the chief people only had been admitted; the multitude were without the walls in vast numbers, but, from the elevation of the spot on which the throne was placed, most of them could see it.

The propitious moment being arrived, the *perdas* were withdrawn, and the Rajah exposed to view, with the crown on his head. Various rites were then performed by the Brahmins, whilst others recited invocations, and chaunted stanzas appropriate to the occasion. This continued for

about half an hour, when the chief Brahmin or priest of the Ráj advanced, having a flat silver dish in his left hand, containing a little fine unboiled rice. He then approached so close to the Rajah as to be able to reach the crown with his hand; stopped, and recited a prayer or invocation; he then took a little of the rice in his right hand, and dropped it on the crown. This he repeated three times, letting the rice fall slowly; whilst he at the same time continued to proclaim, in a very loud voice, the new titles of the Rajah, with the invocations or prayers, composed no doubt for the august ceremony.

The silence of the multitude, without as well as within the fort, during all this, was admirable. The awe and reverence with which they beheld the rites, and listened to the Brahmins, was so great, that not a breath was to be heard whilst they continued, so that the voices of the Brahmins were distinctly heard out of the fort; but the moment for adoration, which was that when the last rite with the rice was completed, was no sooner come, than a simultaneous shout burst from the whole, so loud and sudden, and so striking to me, from its being totally unexpected, that it seemed the shout of Milton's Pandæmonium realized.

The adoration at the same time began, and continued as long as the Rajah remained exposed, which was above an hour, during which the offerings were presented and received by the attendants. During the same time gifts of cloths and money were distributed amongst the Brahmins and their women, the number of whom was immense, all of that caste of the adjacent countries, and many even from Tanjore, having assembled. For their accommodation also very extensive wooden buildings had been erected, in which they were feasted with dressed victuals, consisting of rice, dhál, ghee, curries of various vegetables, with papadoms (fine cakes made of gram flour and a fine species of alkali, which gives them an agreeable salt taste, and serves the purpose of yeast, making them rise and become very crisp when fried), plantains, and other fruits. This entertainment, which was for the Brahmins and their families only, continued three days, twice every day.

The gestures made use of on this occasion to express their adoration were

sufficiently remarkable to merit a description. The person standing erect, lifts his hands to his face, and joins them open, the fingers stretched, and reaching a little above the eyes; the fingers are then drawn down to the palm, and the hands drawn back from each other to the distance of eight or ten inches; then replaced as before, and the same motions repeated, which, when performed by every individual of so great a multitude, formed a very singular scene.

The crown was of gold, but the distance at which I was placed prevented me from noting any thing but its form, which resembled that of the tiara worn by the Roman Pontiffs before it was disfigured into a triple crown by the arrogance of Boniface and Benedict. When we consider with what minuteness the Hindus adhere, even in matters of minor importance, to the practices of their ancestors, we may conclude that the form of this crown was very ancient, and is therefore worthy of remark, as being different from

that of any diadem worn by princes, either now or at former periods; but that the cap of ceremony of the High Priest of the Temple of Jerusalem was not unlike it.

This ceremony, on the whole, affords two subjects worthy of consideration: first, the rite of sprinkling rice over the crown whilst on the head of the Rajah, so different from any practice in the west, of modern or ancient times. The rite now in use of anointing princes at their coronations is of modern institution, and generally admitted to have been borrowed or imitated from the Jews. Secondly, the circumstance of its being a ceremony arising out of a feudal system of government, at which all the vassals were obliged to appear, and to contribute to the expense of it, each according to his rank; and that it should have been resorted to for the purpose of filling the Rajah's coffers, in a similar manner to that in which our own princes often rendered the feudal ceremonies subservient to similar purposes.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE BATTAS.

(From the *Malayan Miscellanies*.)

THE Battas of the interior have an invincible prejudice to the sight of the sea, which they suppose to be the residence of evil spirits; and this circumstance, added to the little communication they have with Malays, or people of any intelligence, renders all account of this singular race of people extremely vague and limited. The sources of my information are the Chiefs of Tapanúli and Sorkom, the latter of whom have twice visited the Tohbeh country, which is the parent state; consequently these memorandums relate only to the countries interior, and to the northward of Tapanúli: excepting for produce, however, this description will answer for the countries to the southward of Tapanúli. The Batta country commences on the borders of the Acheen districts, in the province of Karoh, as pointed out by Mr. Marsden in his Map of Sumatra, and extends to the back of Ayer Bonji, south. The districts, which are difficult of communication, and excite a desire of being known, are at a distance of from three to six days' journey inland. Their popula-

tion is numerous, as may be well conjectured from the vast consumption of salt, which it is erroneous to suppose is eaten by the Battas in larger quantities than by any other class of people. Their stature is much above the middle size, and their voice uncommonly strong and sonorous. The country is open and cultivated, and the air keen and healthy. The space separating it from the sea-shore supports a race of people inferior in stature, power, and wealth, but having a common origin with those of the interior. Whether the face of this part of the country, which is covered with impenetrable forests, produces a climate obnoxious to the constitution, I cannot pretend to say; but it is evident that the inhabitants of these districts resemble those of the former in little more than their language. The population is also inferior, and their villages are at a greater distance from each other, on account of the necessity of choosing a spot favourable to cultivation, and contiguous to a rivulet; for which reason they commonly reside in the vallies. I understand these

parts to have been originally peopled by speculatists, wanderers, and outcasts from Tohhah, who, in the course of time, and from various causes, have established themselves into independent chiefships: hence the almost constant state of war in which they are engaged with each other. Among them reside the Pangalongs, or traders, who keep open the communication with the interior countries, by conveying thither salt, iron, silk chindies, gongs, and other commodities from the settlements on the shore, receiving in payment dollars, horses, and grain. The only mode of conveyance is on the backs of men, but, in the interior, horses are made use of. Having remarked the distinction between the inhabitants of the interior and those of the countries bordering on the sea-shore, I shall take the latter as the subject of these memorandums, which I shall proceed to state in succession, commencing with the most northern dominions of the Batta country.

KAROW.

The men work mines, and the women manufacture cloth and cultivate rice. They have been mostly converted to the Mul-sulman faith.

ALLAS, MAHTUMBULAN.

Cultivate rice and tobacco, which they carry down to Súsú.

SE NANDONG.

Converted to Mahometanism by the King of Acheen: similar occupations.

DEIRI DISTRICT.

Divisions: *Se Kohtang, Kasujan, Tamongoh, Banmariah, Barusoh, Simbatun*.—Situated at the back of Sinkel. Populous: divided into six parts; producing camphor, benzoin, and wax, all of which are conveyed to that port.

TUKAH DISTRICT.

Divisions: *Sipang, Rambay, Tukah-duloh, Tukahunbun*.—Situated between Deiri and the back of Bharúse: divided into four parts; producing benzoin, grain, horses, and cattle.

The following countries extend from Bharúse to the back of Sorkom:

DOHRTNABULAN.

Produces gold of small quantities, besides grain for home consumption.

PARAHOTIAN, JEITEGODONG, PAGAR-SENUNDI.

The chief employment of the inhabitants of these countries is the transport

ation of the imports of Bharúse and the exports of Tohhah between the two places, besides which they cultivate rice.

PEIDUNDUN, PASARIBU DOHLUT.

Produce benzoin, which is brought down to Murolotah Tongah; and a small quantity of gold, which is collected after the harvest is in.

TOHBAH COUNTRY.

Situated in the interior of the foregoing divisions, and extending from the back of Sinkel north, to the back of Batang Taroh south, contains the following districts.

BATTUMAJAGGAH.

The inhabitants cultivate tobacco and rice for home consumption, but do not export any thing: a bad tribe of people, the resort of refugees and outlaws.

HUTAHUAH.

Produces grain and a small quantity of scented benzoin, which is carried to Sorkom.

HUTAH BALU, TANGARAN.

Independent of the cultivation of rice, the inhabitants are the carriers of salt between Sorkom and Tohhah.

PARIPIAH, SEPAPEL.

Produce grain for home consumption and exportation.

JEIKEKAHULI, MAHTITI, MENAPONG, DOHLOK SANGUN, SYNAHUTAL, SABUSHAK, BUTAR.

These seven divisions, surrounding the foot of Mount Palakir (which will be spoken of hereafter), situated in the southern and eastern end of Tohhah, consist entirely of extensive plains, where cattle and horses run wild. The inhabitants conceive this mountain to be the principal residence of all the evil spirits scattered throughout the Tohhah country, and offer daily sacrifice to avert their anger. Rice is the chief produce.

BAKARAH.

Here is an extensive fair, and extremely fertile land, which frequently incite other districts at war to plunder its granaries. The country is so steep and hilly, that only one side of the houses has pillars, the other resting on the side of the hill: in consequence of the only level ground between the hills being swamps, which are turned into rice plantations, the inhabitants are obliged to choose these situations for their houses.

BALIGAH, MOHRANG, ULUAN, ASARHAN.

These four countries, the inhabitants of which manufacture cloths and earthen-

ware, and cultivate rice and cotton, border on the large lake in Baligah.

FULU SERUNI.

An island in the middle of the above lake, the inhabitants of which occupy themselves in catching fish with nets, drying it, and carrying it for sale to the fair at Bakarrah in barter for rice and salt.

The only mountains of consequence throughout the whole extent of the Tohhah country appear to be Palakir and Mahtimbong. The former is both an object of veneration, from a conception the natives have that it is the chief residence of the evil spirits, and a source of utility, because they are supplied from it throughout Tohhah with chunam to eat with the Siri leaf, its surface being covered with cockle-shells. The only visible inhabitants are tame pigeons, which the natives religiously feed. These two mountains are the highest in the knowledge of the Battas: nor does the Batta country seem to contain the source of more rivers than any other division of the island, though it has certainly the singularity of possessing a fresh water lake in the district of Baligah, in the centre of which is a large island well peopled. Sampans, large and small, are made use of for fishing and conveyance from and to the island, to reach which, without a sail, occupies half a day; the whole breadth of the lake may consequently be paddled over in a day. The only winds that blow over its surface are east, west, and north, on account of the direction given to them by the surrounding mountains; they are, however, sometimes so violent as to occasion a considerable surf on the shores, in which the sampans are sometimes upset. The lake is bordered with a sandy beach all round, and is called Laut Towah. From this lake descends a river, which empties itself into the sea on the eastern side of Sumatra, the name of which I could not ascertain. It is also connected with the river of Batang Tano on this side.

I have already noticed the difference in stature between the inhabitants of the interior and those residing nearer the sea-coast: their features are however similar; both being remarkable for an extraordinary straight mouth, not of the smallest size. The clothing described by Mr. Marsden is very just, though the better sort, and Rajahs who can afford it, wear very fine

blue deitahs or turbans on their heads, and silk chindies round their waists: the commonalty are contented with a wisp of straw, or the bark of a tree, and coarse cloth of their own manufacture. These cloths are, however, greatly superior in the country of Anrohlo, to the southward of Tapanúli, where great ingenuity and taste are displayed in the workmanship, and introduction of such colours as they can procure, the lower part being ornamented with a vandyke fringe of variegated beads. The Kampil Siri, or Siri bag, is very neat, made of straw, and curiously ornamented with beads: one side of the mouth laps over like a pocket-book, to the extremity of which is suspended a string of beads three or four feet long, of various sizes and colours, ending with a little bell. The pipe consists of a brass tube about three feet long, curiously engraved, with an ornamented bowl, and a stopper of the same metal connected by a small chain. The arms of the chiefs are generally encircled above the elbow with a bracelet of Kímú or Asuasó. Earrings, or drops, of a triangular form, made of an inferior sort of gold, are also the ornaments of a Rajah. The women, as in most uncivilized countries, are paid little attention to, and their dress is nothing more than the coarse cloth tied under the arms, and not extending below the knee: the better sort wear vests of similar workmanship to the cloths of Anrohlo.

A Kampong will contain from one to two hundred people, one-third of whom may be probably children. The houses in the interior are well built, of plank curiously carved, covered with Ijú in its raw state, and are sometimes a hundred feet long, without a division in them. The parents and all relations live together, if they can agree, or the building can contain them. The entrance, which they close at night, is by a ladder in the centre from underneath: on every side of the house are large windows. The buildings of the inhabitants near the sea are miserable erections: under each house are the hogs, cattle, or buffaloes of the owner; and as these compartments are never cleaned, the appearance of a Batta Kampong resembles that of a Buffaloe Kandong in rainy weather.

The Kampongs in times of hostility are enclosed with a parapet of sod about four feet high, outside of which are one, two,

and even three strong paggars of split camphor-trees, reaching to the height of the windows of the houses, furnished with platforms in the inside for the besieged to fire from; and the whole is surrounded with an Abbalis of briars, and well planted with Ranjaus. The entrance is narrow, and over it is a platform protected by briars, from which they fire on those approaching; the gate or door is strong, and closed by timber wedged against it.

The principal occupation of every member of a family is husbandry. The low grounds are ploughed; the hills are simply cleared of their wood. The tobacco planted in the northern and interior country is of an inferior quality, and is smoked nearly in a green state. What I have seen is shredded like the Java tobacco. The cloth is made by the women. The country abounding with sulphur and saltpetre, every chief manufactures his own powder: but it is coarse, and will not long preserve its strength.

Their knowledge of the efficacy of particular shrubs, herbs, and roots, for the removal of many disorders, and healing of sores and wounds, is extensive; and they are not less expert in the selection and administration of different poisons, from those of the most deadly and sudden nature to others less violent, though of equally fatal effect. I have seen many suffering under the effects of the latter. The victim of revenge is not insensible of his situation, and sees the mournful prospect of many years to be passed in pain and torment, for the gratification of his implacable enemy. Soom, a China medicine (for a small stick of which, three or four inches long, a hundred dollars is paid) is the only antidote to these poisons; but it is so seldom to be procured, and the circumstances of the person are in general so inadequate to the purchase, that it is very rare those once poisoned ever recover.

The Battas, with whom the Company's settlements to the northward have communication, are a faithless, litigious, vindictive, and independent race of people. I am sorry to say, I cannot allow them a single virtue. It is only the dread of punishment from a superior power that will keep them in any degree of subordination, or excite them to the performance of their engagements. It is by no means uncommon for a Chief to conceal his real inclina-

tions with so much art, as to receive a compensation as a bribe from both parties, either for his assistance in the wars or his opinion on a trial. A dispute, of which the value will not exceed ten dollars, is sufficient to set two Kampongs or districts at war, though in this case it is not so much the consideration of the sum (for ten times the amount is probably expended before it is concluded, beside the loss of lives), as the mutual dislike to surrender the point which has caused the difference; and unless mediators appear from other districts, a war of this nature will continue for months and years. They carry their revenge to such an extent as to eat their prisoners. Should the adverse party have attempted to burn the Kampong, or should the war happen to be on a point of consequence, if they cannot vent their hatred in a public manner, they resort to their favourite resource, poison. Some idea of their obstinacy or independence (I believe it should be termed the former) may be obtained from the conduct of Batta Koolies, hired to work in the Company's settlements: they will continue their services as long only as they please, so that unloading a cargo of salt with dispatch depends on their good-humour; the instant an example is made of those who are unwilling to proceed in their work, the rest run away to the main, and leave you to finish the business as you can. The Rajahs have no authority over them, and your only satisfaction is the curtailing of their wages, which they willingly admit from a consciousness that they have gained their point, and can in future have an opportunity of retaliating, by refusing their services. This circumstance (although the inconvenience attending it is now removed) is sufficient to give you an idea of the impossibility of urging the execution of any scheme or plan contrary to their real wishes, even when supported by the opinion and concurrence of their Chief.

The authority of a Chief is hereditary to the son or brother, and founded solely on his abilities in regard to the sway he has among his people. His right to that part of the country no one will dispute, but if he be not prompt to resent insult, ready to take advantage of the weak and credulous, endowed with facility of speech and argument, bold in war and rapine, he has but few adherents, who, in return for

their services, require from him those qualities which will protect them in their agricultural pursuits during peace, and lead them to victory in war. Every Kampong of consequence is well furnished with matchlocks, and being easily supplied with powder and ball of their own manufacture, they frequently practice firing at a mark, and are in general excellent shots.

The Rajah and his adherents being unanimous in the necessity of having recourse to arms (all discussions of a public nature requiring the presence of the commonalty), presents and messages are dispatched to other Rajahs, to join or preserve their neutrality. This being ascertained, the people are collected by each Chief, feasted on buffalo meat, and the cause of the war is loudly proclaimed, accompanied with the music of gongs, drums, and fifes. During this they supplicate the anger of evil spirits that their undertaking may suc-

ceed, and every man binds himself by oath to be true to the cause, in taking of which he participates of the buffalo. The next thing is to announce the declaration of war to their enemies, which is done by erecting in the road leading to their Kampong a number of reeds, and the wooden figure of a human face on a post, from which a bamboo containing the cause of enmity is suspended. A matchlock is then fired to draw attention to the spot, and the party returns. After this, every opportunity is taken for annoying each other, and the war is the cause of much privation and confinement; as the husbandman is afraid to work in his Ladang lest he should be shot or carried off by a party of the enemy, of whom there are always small detachments on the look-out for the defenceless. Daybreak is generally the time of attack, superstition prohibiting any other part of the twenty-four hours to be so appropriated.

SUGGESTIONS

ON

COMMUNICATING INSTRUCTION TO THE HINDOOS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The opening of an institution for the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of India, coincident with the spirit of some observations made by me in the "Summary of the Mahratta and Pindaree Campaign," may justify me in offering, through the medium of your Journal, some further hints on this nice and important question, to the consideration of the distinguished members of the Meeting lately held at the Thatched House Tavern.

The great and heretofore insuperable bar to a nearer acquaintance with ourselves, by the Mahomedan and Hindoo population of India, to a desire on their part of mixing with us, of learning our language, and of imitating the more reasoning and solid views and operations, by which our conduct on all occasions takes so much the lead of theirs, has

been the apprehension of religious design or innovation amongst them. This fear, natural enough, but of course assiduously heightened, and held out as a beacon by those not well-disposed to our interests; and by others amongst themselves whose sole controul, and possibly dependance, rested upon their absolute command over the minds of their persuasions, has kept the great body of our Indian population in a manner quite aloof from us, unwilling to know more of us than our protection to their villages, and the punctual fulfilment on their part of our demands upon them. They acknowledge us, in our mode of governing, superior to their own rulers, in justice, wisdom, and moderation; they admire us for our prudence and bravery, and in all cases of alarm or necessity, they surrender themselves at once to our protection; yet in the bosom of

this pledge and security, they inwardly dread and dislike us; they are alarmed lest the success of our arms should prove the forerunner of our religion; and lest, in the fanatical zeal of their former conquerors, we should only watch for an opportunity to enforce our religion amongst them.

Happily, the skill and wisdom of our Government, from its earliest date, banished from the active and military portion of our native subjects every dread of this kind, by publicly maintaining many of their sacred institutions; by furnishing military detachments for their protection, and for the greater splendour of their ceremonies; by the severest punishment of our European officers and soldiers who molested them in their festivals; and, in short, by the fullest and freest toleration of all their prejudices. The native army found us assiduous in cultivating their language, and attending to their customs; they observed our Government hold out rewards for the attainment of the native languages by European officers. Thus, by means of an open and wise policy, every reasonable ground of suspicion was removed from amongst them.

But whilst thus maintaining our strong arm in good humour, the Mahomedans, whose power was now at its lowest ebb, in consequence of the fall of their aspiring favourite Tippoo, made a last effort, by faction and intrigue, to rouse at least their own class against us; and the unhappy affair of Vellore embittered for a moment our relations with our Indian subjects, and disseminated widely amongst them the alarm and signal of Christian aggression. The Mahomedans, now nothing of themselves, endeavoured to stir up the whole native population against us; they cautioned every class against our designs on their religion, and represented to them that we merely wanted an opportunity to avow ourselves publicly the champions of our creed. To those amongst our Indian population who had the faculty

of discerning right from wrong, and to our whole native army in particular, the palpable absurdity and imposture of such a tale or design was daily manifested by every public act of our Government relating to religious matters; by our careful and strict regard to all their ceremonies, and even by the respect shewn to the memory of the brave and deserving soldier, by assigning to his family a sacred spot of interment, and on this score frequently pensioning, according to the faith of the deceased, a Fakeer or Brahmin to trim a lamp, or repeat his obsequies over him.

Nevertheless, the differences of our lives and habits, the intrigues of the factious, and the bitter recollections of the dominion of foreign (Mahomedan) religion, has kept the great body of our Indian subjects away from us; and, after nearly a century's work in that vast empire, has given us little to count on in the way of any real assimilation between our lives and theirs. The people of India observed, in all their former conquerors, the desire, not only of subjugating their country, but likewise their religion. The sword of the Mahomedan was exercised as much in planting the creed of the Prophet as in conquest: those only found mercy at their hands who became their proselytes. The Portuguese, likewise, on their first appearance in Malabar, entered upon the severest line of proscription and law against the heathens: both, therefore, propagated by force, and in haste, their fame and their religion. The new subjects of both submitted of necessity to the rigorous enactments of their masters; they were Christians here, and Mahomedans there, without understanding any thing of such persuasions, excepting their licentiousness and their vices. Those Governments, of short duration, lost in their distance from their native countries the original or innate advantages of their several creeds; the energy of both pined away, and their work, superficial as it was, was scarcely effected before it was

effaced, and has now left of both but the mere ruins of their name and power.

It not being the purpose of these pages to investigate the causes of the decline of the Mogul Empire from its highest state of grandeur, when the Portuguese first made their appearance in India, I shall briefly consider the fallen condition of both merely in reference to the present discussion of religion. Both of these powers were equally ardent in the propagation of their respective faiths; both exercised violence, injustice, and cruelty, in their separate pursuits. The Mahomedans overran the interior of India to its very borders, humbling the wretched inhabitants by their rapacity, and then branding them with the mark of their Prophet. The Portuguese were no less zealous in the extension of their doctrine over every part of both coasts of India, in Malacca, and the Eastern Islands. These were more systematic, but no less cruel and passionate in their course. They established their colleges and their sees before they possessed in reality any thing but their forts upon the coast, and seldom ventured to shew themselves to the back inhabitants of their districts. The same narrow system they continued to the very last, conferring upon their colleges and churches the privilege of exercising every extortion that could be practised on the neighbouring princes, and the miserable natives in their own immediate sphere. Both of these powers, disregarding the solid maxims of a liberal government, merely held their acquisitions like spectres, keeping in alarm and dread their miserable victims, but unable to withstand for a moment the approach or grasp of a more generous policy.

Let us contemplate the ancient capitals of both.—Goa, St. Thomé, Surat, Malacca, of the Portuguese. Surely there can scarcely be pictured a more wretched tribe of people; inert, ignorant, supine and vicious. At Malacca, in particular, one of their most

flourishing cities, and one that might have realized to them a lasting and lucrative footing in that quarter, the descendants of the Portuguese form a class of people peculiar in themselves, degenerated in every respect from their forefathers; without vigour of mind or body; indolent, sunk in effeminacy and vice; too proud to stoop to the common occupations of life, and almost too feeble to undergo them. In 1813, a census was taken of the population of Malacca: it amounted, including every class in and about the lines of the old settlement and town, to between eighteen and nineteen thousand inhabitants; of these nearly six thousand were Portuguese, and of these again not fifty men were employed in manly or hardy occupations, in cultivating rice or sugar, or any thing of the kind. This work was chiefly performed by the Chinese, and by those Malays who had the least commerce with the town. The Portuguese subsisted themselves almost entirely by fishing, or by the manufacture and sale of trifling articles. The fish which they caught, if too much for themselves, was exchanged for rice or some other article, and the coarse kinds, boiled down into oil, brought in some small profit, as an article of merchandize, with the passing vessels. Such is their whole tenor of life; submissive to their priests, and prone to idleness and every sensual gratification. Each of their other settlements precisely resembles Malacca in the above character.

The capitals of the Mogul Empire—Delhi, Doulutabad, Aurangabad, and all the minor towns in Southern India, bear a striking resemblance, in their decline and in their moral character, to those of the Portuguese. The Mahomedans, fallen so quickly from their greatness, have every where (excepting in our army) degenerated into sloth, and have contracted a sullen pride, and a revengeful spirit towards us: they also are too proud to descend to the ordinary occupations of men for their

subsistence and support; to the cultivation of land, or the perseverance of industry in the manufactures of the country. At Aurungabad in particular, and also at Rosa (the place of interment of their favourite Aurungzebe), the most miserable groups of Mahomedans present themselves for charity, half clothed and half starved. They still endeavour to support their fallen consequence, by maintaining their usual marks of life; and they bury themselves in the hovels and corners of their ancient palaces, almost too proud to solicit charity, yet too miserable not to excite pity and commiseration.

The Portuguese and Mahomedans also rivalled each other in the extension of their creeds to the more remote parts of the Eastern Islands. The Islands of Sumatra and Borneo, with the smaller contiguous isles, seem to have been the greatest reach of the Mahomedan adventurers. They had to establish their footing, in the first instance, before they entered upon any religious enterprize; they had to guard against the attacks of the savage and sturdy tribes of Malays, before they hazarded any introduction of a new doctrine amongst them. In this, the first Mahomedan visitors were more prudent than the Portuguese in the same quarter, who, hurried on by a fervid and precipitate zeal, seemed to plant the cross upon every island and spot they touched on: thus attracting and drawing upon them the suspicion and odium of the natives of these places. The Mahomedans (Arabs), though inferior in strength and number to the Portuguese, established at many places a footing which continues to them to the present day. The Portuguese, from having had a settlement on almost every island and peninsula in the Eastern Archipelago, have not now a single spot to call their own in that quarter. The Dutch and English, in earlier times, supplanted them in Java, Ceram, and the Spice Islands; and the latter of those nations lost

her influence there, merely because she relinquished it. The doctrine of Christianity, and of Mahomedanism, therefore, held a very slender tenure in those parts: the natives kept aloof for a long time from their new visitors; they retreated to the interior, and contenting themselves with their own pursuits and ceremonies, seemed, in 1811, when we formed a closer acquaintance with them, to have had scarcely an idea of the growth, the religion, and power of either the one or the other.

But to return to the coast of India. Contemporary with our appearance as adventurers in India, was the arrival, in the same capacity, of the Dutch, Danes, and French, who severally established their factories at Pullicate, Sadras, Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and Tranquebar; and each people, as well as ourselves, quickly set on foot the design of converting the heathens to Christianity. The Dutch appeared, like ourselves, anxious in the first place to obtain a firm footing and some local influence at their settlements, before they troubled themselves much on the score of conversion; and those who at all busied themselves under them in that pursuit, were generally the Portuguese refugees, or priests, who finding their own authority on the decline, or becoming too numerous in their own settlements, betook themselves to the side and protection of the Dutch. The Danes were more ardent, and they had scarcely secured their little factory on Coromandel, before they set forward in the cause of the Gospel. The French, in like manner, were zealous in the cause of Christianity, but these at the same time vied with ourselves in extending their political influence over India; and had it not been for the French revolution, it is probable that at this day they would have held a formidable footing in that country. The bold policy and advancement of England to her wonderful power in India, scarcely left herself or her conquered subjects time to

recover their sober reflection on the rapid and unparalleled extension of her name. Indeed, from the sudden pressure of dominion upon us, we have been kept in a perpetual fever or military blaze, until of late, having had more time to look about us, we have begun to perceive the responsibility and weight of the empire we have assumed, and, as a wise nation, to calculate and establish the best civil securities in laws and government, for its maintenance and protection.

Amongst other subjects of consideration that have occupied our attention of late years, that of the religious condition and persuasions of our native subjects has had a considerable share; and those who advocated, and were permitted to exercise their trials and tact in the dissemination of the Gospel, thought that no time should be lost in the application of their zeal; and that all that was necessary to so desirable an object, was to prepare translations of the Gospel in the native languages of India, to present them to the people, and to leave them to make out their reasonings and impressions on them.

We have already shewn what just cause the natives of India have had to view with jealousy and alarm a premeditated change in their religion. The Mahomedans drove them into their faith; the Portuguese tortured them into theirs: all their other European, and even some of their Asiatic visitors likewise, put into practice every means for their conversion most consonant to their respective creeds. The natives had witnessed the Mahomedans, the Portuguese, the Armenians, the Jews, the isolated sect of Parsees, the Dutch, French, Danes, all coming upon them, and exercising their labours and arguments to bring them over to their several parties. All the above, with the exception of the Parsees, who admit no proselytes, practised their own views and means of extending their system, some by translations, others by travelling penance, and ex-

amples of piety; some by verbal discourses and lectures, some by the sword, and others by menaces and violence. The minds of those amongst the natives who had minds to reflect, became naturally distracted and perplexed: they would say to themselves, "What do these new comers want? We have given to them, one after the other, our countries and our villages. Are their lives or habits more innocent than ours? We neither countenance aggression nor war; we slay no animal for our use or gratification; we are guilty of no uncleanness; we are ignorant of those things which would intoxicate and drive us mad; we live amongst ourselves in innocence and peace; and all that can be said against us is, that we worship the God of Day, and that such worship is wrong."

By these observations it is not meant to oppose any reasonable and proper plan for the progressive conversion of the natives of India to Christianity, but to expose the error of expecting, by the course which is now pursued, to attain the desired end.

To the above causes of distraction to the reflecting part of the natives, on the promised boon of our faith, we must add our own late encouragement to the missionaries, and the continual erection of Christian churches at the several Presidencies, together with the late augmentation* of the

* The late augmentation to our Church Establishment in India, on the arrival of the Bishop and the Archdeacon, attracted not a little the regard of the natives. I have conversed with several tolerably well-informed amongst them, and they seemed, by their remarks, to conclude that we were meditating some important revolution on the score of religion in India. The visit of the Bishop to the Southern Provinces of Madras, and to Bombay, likewise excited much the curiosity and jealousy of the natives; he was not altogether looked upon as a man of good omen amongst them. The Home Government however have been fortunate, and we may presume they will always be careful, in selecting for that high office a gentleman, as remarkable for his moderation and forbearance, as to any intermeddling with the sects of India, as for his piety and his learning. Nor was his Lordship's conciliating temper and discretion less manifested in the na-

Protestant Church in India. At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the natives, long accustomed to see but one church, the church of England, now perceive that the English, although a mere handful amongst them, not only differ in politics, but in religion also. They perceive the English Church, the Scotch, the Methodist, the missionary, as well as the old establishment of Roman Catholic. They say, "if you, who are so few in number, cannot agree amongst yourselves, if you utter invective and uncharitable speeches, and sin against each other, why drag us from our peaceable and well-agreeing persuasion to side with one or the other of you? We should not know, even if we were disposed to become Christians, which way to turn: we know nothing of your history or your language, and what we observe and daily witness in your lives at the same time confounds and disgusts us. You have great heads and great hearts, but you eat every thing and drink every thing; you are of filthy habits, and we cannot act like you."

Perceiving, therefore, amongst the Christians who came to their country, so many different modes of worship and religion, those on the Portuguese side stopt short, and those who might otherwise have been contented to follow the system of the English Protestant Church, turned away in silence, and adhered yet to their own worship. It is on this account that we observe

becoming controversy that immediately ensued on his arrival in Calcutta between the two churches there, than in his behaviour on every attempt to gain his countenance or sanction to the views or propositions of the missionary gentlemen. His Lordship has carefully abstained from giving even a tacit encouragement to the frequently mistaken, but pious zeal of those gentlemen. During the stay of the Bishop at Bombay, one of the above gentlemen waited on his Lordship, and in the course of conversation, begged to be made acquainted with his Lordship's opinion as to the best mode of converting the people of India to Christianity. His Lordship immediately replied, with great calmness, but in a manner impressive to all those about him, "Sir, I am sorry that I cannot at all think of entering into any discussion on the affair with you."

amongst the converted Indians such a medley of ceremonies and superstitions, at the old Portuguese settlements at St. Thomé, and other places along both the coasts, where the people, nominally converted to Christianity, but abandoned afterwards without a guide or monitor, seem to roll back again into all their primitive weaknesses of superstition, with their Christian habits and licences, which to untutored or immoral minds present so easy an access to every criminal and vicious indulgence. The native Christian at Madras most commonly stands an isolated being in his family, only partially admitted to the houses of his relatives; they perceive in him the wretched effects of his new faith, in his intemperance and idleness. His friends, however, still regard him with an eye of concern, and at his death, willing to share with him, or recall his shades to his abandoned caste, they prepare for his interment the usual decorations and rituals; and, without molestation or hindrance, proceed along with the crucifix, lighted candles, &c., with their colary-horns and tom-toms (drums and trumpets) to the place of interment; the native Paddrie, or priest, bearing also his share in the procession. I witnessed myself a striking instance of this mixed ceremony at Malligaum, where an old Christian native woman died of a wound received by a shot from the Fort: her remains were borne to the place of interment, which was covered with flowers, rice, &c. The Paddrie of course assisted, and her friends of low caste; the Pariah Christians also assembled; and as she died of a wound, they construed that she was entitled to all the ceremonies and honours of military burial; collecting therefore about a dozen of matchlocks and powder (these things having been publicly sold after the fall of Talnair), they drew up in a line behind the priest; and before he had well finished his prayers, gave the three usual volleys into the air. This ceremony was at the same

time accompanied by beatings of tom-toms; her friends dressed in the most fantastic manner, and presenting altogether the wildest and strangest scene.

Every step, therefore, taken, in the present system, to convert the natives of India to Christianity, but drags the people from at least some moral restraint of their caste, however outwardly ridiculous or superstitious it may be, and plunges them, unaided by the charity and advice of their Missionaries and priests, into misery and sorrow in their latter days. With the best intention, no doubt, no money was ever so unprofitably directed (indeed, in most cases so entirely thrown away), as the public contributions for the propagation of Christianity in foreign parts.

To ascertain the real progress of our work in this way, we are not solely to depend upon the reports of those who are maintained by public contributions, and who feel a fervid zeal and interest in making the most of their labours and their time. To know real life, we must mix with it; we must observe the beginning and end of institutions, the modes adopted in regard to any improvement or alteration, and the results, as they will appear from experience and observation.

The great work of the Missionaries in India has been confined to the poorer, and, generally speaking, the entirely destitute descendants of the early Christian settlers, the Portuguese, Danes, and Dutch, to the half-caste children of our own settlements, and to that portion alone of our native population the Pariahs, a class without any caste or persuasion at all.

Nothing could be more welcome to those poor classes than a relief from want, an opening to any kind of instruction, and the prospect, through this, of some settled provision in life. As to the Pariah class, as they were, and are always excluded from every established persuasion in India, compelled to live outside the towns and

villages, to discharge the meanest offices of drudgery and filth, and, in short, placed without the pale of social relation, any attention gratuitously given to them must have been received with equal readiness and gratitude. To be clothed and fed for the mere profession of Christianity, was no bad requital for those who dared not attach themselves to any caste of their country. A Pariah might become a Mahomedan, he might be circumcised; but neither food nor raiment followed his proselytism: he might starve in the streets of Mahomedan population, and his only reward for his conversion would be an admission to their mosques and places of worship, and a title to the Mahomedan ritual of interment when deceased; and even this latter reward was seldom granted, unless the dying party had the money to command it. To the above classes may be added a few solitary instances of Hindoos being brought over to our persuasion through pecuniary views, or from the committal of some offence which disgraced them, and prevented their continuing in their own caste.* The Missionaries, from the earlier days, finding their work so slow in India in the system of imparting instruction, through the medium of European languages, to the natives, have gradually relinquished this mode; and conceiving that it would be easier for one to learn the language of millions, than for millions to learn that of one, they have latterly set themselves to their work in this way; and understanding little, though presuming to understand much in these abstruse and infinitely varying languages, they, with

* A Brahmin, who had been converted to Christianity, goes about Madras with a petition for relief from all the Christians. This petition is signed by most of the clergymen, missionaries, &c. on that coast. Curiosity led to an investigation of the truth and real state of his conversion. It was soon discovered that this Brahmin had committed incest in his family, and had narrowly escaped being strangled. The man is now at Madras, and an outcast from every class (save his Christian title), and is lost and abandoned in his habits.

the aid of a few of their converts, lay their heads together, and knock up as intelligible a text and type as they can, translating select portions of the Gospel, and dispersing copies in all quarters, under the notion that this will be the readiest and most efficient step towards propagating the Christian doctrine.

Nothing can be more evident than that such course of proceeding is very injudicious. It was certainly the best devised plan for disseminating the Gospel; for of late years there has scarcely been a spot in India or the Eastern Islands that has not been furnished with those Scriptural translations; and I will venture to say, there is scarcely an individual who thoroughly understands either the text or interpretation of them. It was easy for the Missionaries, in this way, to report to their correspondents in England the progress of their undertakings. The Gospel spread far and wide over India; but it spread like the wind, and like the wind soon passed away. Many of these translations have, without the knowledge of those in whose hands they are (for most of the castes of India pay at least an outward reverence to all persuasions), shared the lot of most old papers.

The translation made in the Hindoo language of Coromandel would not answer at Malabar, and *vice versa*. The same may be said of every part of India; for, independently of the great difficulty of learning the Gentoo language, the Sanscrit, Malabar, Tamul, and others, each of these languages maintains, in almost every province, so many different idioms, interpretations, and meanings, that we might as well think of colouring with a little indigo the whole of the waters of Malabar, by mixing it in the sea at Bombay, as to render intelligible, or even manageable, any composition of ours in any of their most precise languages. We have a jargon of languages in almost every part of India. Commerce, travelling, and war above all, have left here and

there, throughout Hindostan, the vestiges of the languages as well as the habits of their first adventurers and visitors. The best of our scholars in Asiatic literature would be found unable to deliver an ordinary message, or to understand a single sentence, in many parts of India, even where they possess any one of the above languages, as the popular language of the country. How much more difficult, therefore, must it be, and how contradictory to common reason, to suppose that the spirit of the Gospel could, in such an extended sphere as India, be planted by mere Scriptural tracts or translations, unless directly aided by Divine inspiration or by miracle. Those natives even who were disposed to read such tracts, have over and over again laid them aside, from the numerous errors and mistakes committed in the press. The Chinese have often declared, that the tracts furnished them by the Missionaries had no more reference in their translations to religious subjects than they had to astronomy. They frequently could deduce no meaning or combination of ideas from them at all; and, tired with the task of decyphering the text, have dropt them, and laid them aside altogether.

The work, therefore, of the early Missionaries, by teaching the English language, and inculcating, as far as a superficial education could effect, the elements of our morality, was certainly the more reasonable course of proceeding; but this discipline being exercised on a narrow or circumscribed plan, added to the dislike of Christian doctrine which all the natives inwardly entertained, and likewise the impossibility of the Missionary funds from England being able to support many, or even those that they did maintain, for any length of time, they (the Missionaries) were compelled to discharge those who had received their bounty and their blessings, to make room for others, who were willing to embrace our creed. The half-learned groups, therefore, of these

disciples were sent back again to their friends and their homes: they had a smattering of English—possibly could write a little: they were Christians, and they told their friends that, as long as they believed in a certain shape or spirit, they might do as they pleased. They differed from their friends and their countrymen: neither would willingly admit them to their society or festivals; they looked upon them as strayed sheep, and found in them only the uncurbed and disorderly appetites of the low Europeans. They themselves (the converts), neglected and despised at home, fled for refuge elsewhere: but, throughout India, these new Christians are always avoided. European gentlemen and officers will not entertain them; for they are neither to be trusted with liquor nor with money; and, thus driven and expelled from all quarters, they generally fall back into a greater degree of moral darkness than that from which (a comparatively virtuous and innocent life) they were first drawn.

Were I to offer an opinion on christianizing India, I should give my strongest vote for withdrawing every Missionary from India, and putting a full stop to the further importation or introduction of Scriptural translations. I should say to the natives, "I see your situation, your mistaken and foolish ceremonies and persuasions; and I also see throughout the great body of you so much innocence of life, so much practical morality and good order, that I must certainly pause and duly weigh the consequences, and even sin, of taking you away from that course of life and worship, to enter into my own form of religion: one unsuited and unfitted for you at present in every respect. To make you Christians I must first make you men, give you instruction, and furnish, if possible, an intellect to enable you to comprehend and value what I would impart to you—the blessings and hopes of Christian salvation. But with you this latter communication must be the

finishing to the structure; it must rest upon the solid foundation of moral instruction, upon a knowledge of our language, and of the real lives of Christians. Can I possibly think, on the mere score of your professing yourselves Christians, of plunging you into the brutality and excesses of the lower and unheeded order of our own persuasions, or of all those whom you have observed to have forsaken your side and come over to ours? Do you suppose that we value the accession of such people to our persuasion? You mistake us altogether, if you suppose that we desire you, in your present condition, to profess yourselves Christians. We are unlike the Mahomedans; we court no proselytes from amongst you, unless gifted with charity, good order, and good works. We shall do our best to improve and cultivate your minds and your understandings; but we have not the least idea or wish to release you from the happy and wholesome restraints imposed upon you by your own caste. When you have minds to apprehend reasoning, and when you thoroughly understand our moral course of life, if so disposed, shake off your superstitions and your idolatry; but, until then, those very extravagancies of your religion are essential and indispensable, towards preventing you from tumbling headlong into the gulf of crime and disorder. You have a British Government to protect you, in every shape, from all external malice, as well as in your pagodas and your houses. Keep to your own views of religion until you can appreciate ours: at present, you are as unequal to it as you are to fly."

It is to be hoped now, that the people of England will open their eyes to the mistaken course heretofore pursued, and so industriously held out to their attention, by the Missionaries of India. Let them look for objects in their own country, better entitled to and fitted for their contributions, than thus precipitate salvation on the natives of India. Let their charity be applied

to recall to their homes the thousands of poor and worthy emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland, to save them from perishing hunger; and thousands of others, of Christian denomination, from vicious courses and the gallows. The British Government in India has followed, and still pursues the best and only practicable course for improving, and thus divesting of their prejudices and follies, the people of India, by a just administration over them, and by holding out, in every branch of the service, the best and fairest example of justice, moderation, and good life.

It would be well, indeed, if we had in our own country a little of the spirit of Hindooism amongst us: that we might witness fewer of the degraded and brutal exhibitions of filthiness, intoxication, and every immoral propensity about our streets; and contrast the violence, indecency, and blasphemy in our crowded capitals, with the mild, sober, and cleanly habits of the people of India,—the persuasions and idolatrous pursuits of the one better befitting the other. If we wish, or regard those who wish it, to release that happy and inoffensive race from their present belief, without affording to them a stepping-place, to secure to them a better or another, and to leave them exposed to all the depravity and wretchedness of our nature,—such will be the result of a continued course of proceeding in the present hollow system of Missionary labours in the East, by leaving these nominal Christians without instruction, or with a mere superficial education, without any sense or comprehension of our morality, and without the least assimilation to, or relish for our own.

There is a striking analogy between the means employed in India for the propagation of the Gospel, and those for the purpose of disseminating instruction and moral improvement amongst the people of Ireland. To both plans or schemes were attached, as indispensable indexes, the aid, the

interference, and direction of Christian pastors. India and Ireland were both anxious to receive instruction simply, without encroachment or danger to their respective persuasions; but they could not obtain it on these conditions. Our Gospel in India and our Protestant Bible in Ireland were held in advance to the people, as the tokens of their mark, the *sine qua non* terms by which they could hope for instruction: and we perceive, in both places, how abortive have been these plans. Each people is naturally desirous of adhering to its own faith, and consequently avoids the innovator who would thus rashly teach them another.

In Ireland this contentious spirit, and the hostility between our Protestant institutions and the priests, has kept education amongst the lower orders completely at a stand for many years past; and if a regret is to be expressed on the late failure of the Catholic Bill, it is on this score alone that I entertain it. This question strikes me in a different shape from that generally taken; nor do I remember, in the whole of the Debates, the same view to have been taken of it. To any person acquainted with the state and condition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, it will be seen that their grossest ceremonies and their most objectionable forms of worship, are in a great measure, indeed in some places altogether, confined to the priesthood, and to the vulgar and low classes of the Irish. The most respectable Irish Roman Catholics, and those possessing property, give to those bigotted parts of their religion but little sanction, by their authority or their presence. No respectable Roman Catholic in Ireland ever thinks of making his son a priest: it is an office held in lower consideration in the Catholic than in the Protestant Church; and very few of the Catholic gentry of property are assiduous or punctual in their attendance at their places of worship. The higher order of Catholics, by their education at Protestant institutions, their inde-

pendence and respectability of life, their acquaintance with the world, and the society of the Protestant gentry with whom they mix, despise many of the superstitions of their priesthood and their religion; and they would willingly relax, nay, even renounce the despotism and darkness of their own church, were they placed in a situation in which they could do so, without incurring the obloquy and the odium of those about them. They (the higher order) are, therefore, almost a distinct body from the Catholics of Ireland: they seldom or ever busy themselves in any active co-operation for the benefit or improvement of their inferior brethren: they keep aloof, in bad humour and in sullenness, disappointed of that post and rank in their country to which their families and fortunes should entitle them, and thus surrendering to the priests, and the zealots under them, the whole direction and superintendence of the people, even when they exercise both with the most dark and vindictive spirit. It should be the object of the British Government to break this link between the priests and the inferior Catholics asunder; and we conceive the readiest way to effect this would be, to call from amongst the highest and respectable Catholics, those whose character and talents would embolden them to stand forth in the cause of Ireland; and who, aided and liberalized by associating with their Protestant brethren of both countries, would seize and wrench asunder that despotic and proud tyranny exercised by the priests over the people. By these means you would soon find the condition of Ireland ameliorated. The Catholics of respectability would then have some object, some reward, in curbing the domineering and capricious discipline of their priests: they would tell the people not to dread the touch of a Protestant spelling-book, or the door of a Protestant teacher; and we should find, in the course of a few years, the priests of that persuasion either entirely hum-

bled and divested of their authority over their flocks, or placed upon a footing of a liberal and useful body, that would co-operate with cordiality and temper for the general welfare of Ireland. But, placed, as the Irish Catholic of respectability is at present, sequestered and degraded in the eyes of the country from any participation in its high employments, these men have no stimulus or inducement to call forth their efforts and their hearty services, in the cause of their country; and so long as the present proscription of representative qualification shall continue against the Catholics of Ireland, so much the longer and the more rivetted will become the influence and authority of the priests over the people. In fact, it was the apprehension lest their prerogative should be retrenched or utterly annihilated (which it would have been in a few years), that the Roman Catholic bishops and priests of Ireland sent in so many objections and petitions against the passing of the Bill. They knew well that their proud controul, and fiery impositions and penances, could not long stand the investigation and judgment of a united body of their own liberals, and the eye of a British Parliament. To them (the priests) it must be a matter of joy, that they are likely yet to maintain their authority over their flocks, undiminished and unexamined.

We must pity and commiserate the wretched Irish, thus secluded from every kind of moral improvement or benefit in this protracted controversy between our religions. The people of England would there find ample space for the exercise of their charity and their contributions. No consideration of political difference, or of church militancy, could or ought to prevent them from extending aid in any shape, whether materially or morally, to the poor and ignorant in every part of their own country. If the priests will not allow the children of their persuasion to read Bibles, or any thing relating to the Scriptures, coming

through our hands, let us yield to them in any and in every shape; let them have their own masters and their own books; and then the people of England, instead of sending millions of Bibles to China and to foreign parts, where the proceeds are unknown and uncertain to them, and the moral profits at least questionable, will have an opportunity, in the course of two or three days, of learning particulars from Ireland, both as to the progress and the promise of their work.

As an Irishman, I may be excused in thus digressing from the subject-matter of my letter; but shall now suggest, in conclusion, the course of study and instruction that I should recommend for the natives of India.

In all public institutions or undertakings, the less we hear of private or public contentions the better; with all these there are invariably connected certain private interests, which more or less beget collusion, and, consequently, serious detriment to the establishment. Let the several Governments of India take the present work in hand, with a distinct and public avowal, and exclusion of any book, discussion, visitation, or question, in or regarding the Christian religion being permitted in the institution. Let a school be opened for the English language alone, at each of the three Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; each school to be furnished with three masters; one a Mahomedan, another a Hindoo or Brahmin, and a third a Gentoo, or native of inferior caste, for the education of the mixed and inferior classes of boys at the Presidency. These teachers (of whom there are numbers) to be selected from amongst those best qualified to teach English, by a majority from 20 of the most respectable inhabitants of each caste for every class, under the direction of the Superintendent of Police at each Presidency. Let Government allow a house for the above purposes, having three separate rooms, one for the Mahomedans, one for the Hindoos,

and one for the inferior castes, Christians excepted. Let each master be allowed by Government 35 rupees per month, with 14 rupees per month for two assistants to each, and let the masters of each class receive from the boys attending their instruction, the ordinary and usual payments made by the boys of native schools. Let every kind of interference, visitation, Christian bounty, clerical or missionary direction be absolutely forbidden, and none but the covenanted servants of the Company or his Majesty (excluding those of the church) be permitted to visit the schools. Let plain English reading-books, without any figures, representations, or cuts, for the Mahomedan class, be provided for each school. Let the Government of each Presidency give their countenance and support to the same, by presenting trifling rewards in books to the boys of most merit and application, and also by holding out to them the prospect of some civil or military occupation when qualified for it. Let similar schools be established at the principal settlements and stations throughout India, and in like manner throughout our native army, by 2n allowance to each battalion of seven rupees per month to one non-commissioned officer or seapoy, to instruct, on the above plan, the children of seapoys who may be so willing; and let this branch be exclusively under the eye and vigilance of the Adjutants of the corps. Let no Christian boy be allowed to enter any of the above schools; and should any boy become a Christian, during his course of instruction, he must be obliged to leave it. For the half-castes and Christians there is already a sufficient number of institutions open, and we must be on our guard not to afford the natives the least colouring or pretext for alarm against their castes or religions. To such a mode of proceeding there could not be the least objection, nor could it excite the least apprehension of the most scrupulous in regard to their castes.

If the natives by such means can be brought to read our language, our books and histories, if they have minds and intellects, the natural effects of study and application will have their course and their sway; and if, with the advantages of this instruction, they cannot be brought to perceive the superiority of our system and our morals, and incline of themselves to our modes of thinking and of acting, we should have done with them as to any hope of ever rendering them real Christians. On the above plan, let us suppose 10 schools to be established on the Bengal Presidency, 10 at Madras, and seven at Bombay, each at 49 rupees per month, or 27 at 1323 rupees, which would amount to 15,876 rupees, or a little more than £200 per annum; and it will be found in a few years, how far more extensive and profitable such a plan would prove, than all the labours of the Missionaries, and all the profuseness and waste of the public contributions in India. From those schools the children would daily return to their homes as they came, without seeing or being perplexed by any Christian

teacher or visitor. They would have to pay for their education in English as in their own language; this alone would remove suspicion, and inspire a confidence into them towards us. They would keep their castes, and observe their ceremonies; they would have their usual holydays, and, under the eye and care of their parents, would perceive that our only object in instructing them was their own benefit, to render them eligible for trusts and appointments, merely indicating to them the track to a better and happier life than their own. All this must have time, but I have no doubt, that under the fostering care of the British Government, and the will of Heaven, the progressive growth of such a system would be found hopeful and steady.

I am, Sir, &c.

CARNATICUS.

P.S.—In my letter in your Number for May two trifling errors appear: for “this system is now too deeply rooted,” read “never too deeply rooted;” and for “Lieut. M’Leod’s regt. against Hyder Ally,” read “Lord M’Leod’s”.

SUPERSTITIONS AND CUSTOMS OF THE CHINESE.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.)

A SMALL work, intended as a canon for the use of the Chinese who embrace the Romish religion, having fallen into my hands, and which records many of the customs of the Chinese, I have made a few extracts from it, and added a few notes to illustrate the usages of that people.

The little work, which is in manuscript, contains about three hundred and eighty violations of the Christian moral law. It is evidently the production of some Chinese, who had been instructed in the Romish religion.

I have given a literal translation of the text. The notes are from personal knowledge, or information obtained from good authority.

“The first Christian commandment requires, that you honour the Lord God,

above all things. This commandment also embraces the three cardinal virtues, faith, hope, and love. Those who violate them—SIN.”

“On being diseased or in distress, or having lost any article, or your mind impressed with an affair, you are not to inquire respecting either of the foregoing by divination: those who do so—SIN.”

Divination, by means of drawing lots, choosing slips of wood, with characters written on them; by birds, by means of the tortoise and Paqua, are constantly referred to by the Chinese, on trivial as well as on important occasions. Divination is probably carried to as great if not greater extent in China, than in any other country; it is no unusual occurrence to see, even at Macao, eight or ten of these persons, sitting publicly in the market, busily employed in diving

into futurity, and unfolding the fates of the simple inquirers, whether respecting the acquisition of wealth, fame, long life, a flourishing family, or the cure of disease, &c. &c.; but in Canton, and other parts of China, the number of these impostors is immense.

The writer, since writing the above, saw a person divining by means of birds. They were Java sparrows. The cage, which contained eight birds, was divided into three cells, with a little door to each, and set on a table where there were about sixty cards placed on their edges. The person who applied was inquiring respecting sickness. On his drawing a slip of bamboo from a cylinder (which contained about a dozen) the diviner opened one of the doors of the cage. A bird instantly came out, and drew out with its bill one of the cards; on obtaining a single grain of paddy for its trouble, it entered the cage of its own accord. On opening the card the diviner drew out two slips of paper, the first of which informed the inquirer that he would recover from his disease; the other was a print of a doctor feeling the pulse of his patient, and pointing out his disease. The diviner, to assure the inquirer of the certainty of recovering, replaced the papers, and put two of the six cash (which was the amount of his fee) into the card; after shuffling the cards again and again, he opened the door of another cell of the cage, when another bird came out and drew out the same card, out of which the money was shaken. The bird, as before, on receiving a single grain returned to its cell of its own accord. On waiting a short time the writer saw another person put down his six cash, when he drew a slip of bamboo that portended the acquisition of wealth. The bird, as before, drew a card, which also indicated the acquisition of wealth. The card was replaced with two cash in it, and a bird from a different cell selected the same card. As this caused a little diversion among the lookers on, the fortune teller, to shew the "omniscience of his bird," as he called it, put only a single cash in the card, and permitted the inquirer to shuffle the cards himself, which he did. To prevent the bird from seeing where the card was placed, a board was put before the cage; on removing the board the bird came out, and, to the astonishment of all, the same card was chosen again.

"Those who select a propitious day for commencing their various concerns—*SIN.*"

The Chinese insert annually in their almanacks the number of lucky days that occur in the year, and what may be

done on those particular days is specified: such as burials, weddings, entering into public office, &c. For the year 1819 they had 150 lucky days!

"Those who wear amulets about their neck, hands, or feet, or amulets suspended from their ears, or charms on their garments, or representations of *Show-sing-kung*, or of the eight immortals, or suspend to their tails a twig of the yew tree—*SIN.*"

The caps of respectable children, have generally one or three characters worked on them, which imply *Show-sing-kung*; these, as well as the two characters "eight immortals," are to confer on the wearer prosperity and longevity. The twig of the yew is worn by children at the *Ming tsüé* festival (in spring) after repairing and sacrificing at the tombs of their ancestors.

"Those who divine by means of the tortoise—*SIN.*"

Divination by means of the tortoise is held in very high esteem by the Chinese, as the tortoise is supposed to contain on its back the signs of the twenty-eight constellations, and to possess divine knowledge.

"Those who paste up charms in the streets, or hang up in their houses rolls containing extracts from heathen authors, whether in prose or verse—*SIN.*"

The pasting up of charms in the streets seems to have existed as early as the third century, during the troubles of the three contending states, when one *Chang keü* pasted up charms to stop the spread of a contagion which then existed. It is now adhered to by the priests of *Füh* and *Taou*. The charm consists of two or more characters run together, but they are not to be decyphered: if they are, the import is lost. The almanack contains a charm for every year in the cycle, *viz.* 60, which are annually pasted up as preventatives against pestilence, as well as twelve charms for the cure of various diseases there described. The *Tuy-tsze*, or rolls, are hung up in Chinese houses for ornament, similar to pictures and prints in Europe; they generally contain elegant sentences, and often afford a specimen of good writing. Why the Romish Church considered them sinful does not appear; perhaps they thought by so doing their converts were adopting the customs of the heathen.

"Those who expose for sale gilt paper for offerings to the gods, with various paper offerings—*SIN.*"

The burning of paper (for a religious purpose), whether gilt or plain, of whatever shape, appears to have been adopted immediately after the abolition of human sacrifices on the death of *Che-hwang-to*,

(who died about 150 years before Christ), when he caused his domestics to be put to death, and interred with him, to attend on him in a future state. At present the consumption of paper, which is annually used on all religious occasions, is very considerable, and forms an extensive branch of trade to the Chinese. The more usual offering is a piece of paper, about a foot long and eight inches broad, in the shape of the front of a bonnet, with a small piece of gold foil on its back; besides which they have representations of men and women, with various dresses, with houses, servants, boats, boatmen, &c., which are burnt and passed into the invisible state for the use of the deceased. An accurate statement of the number of

persons employed in making of paper for the various offerings, with those employed in making of fireworks and disposing of them, would form an interesting document.

"Those who burn gilt paper for other persons, or the various paper offerings—*SIN.*"

Many well disposed persons in China allow the priests a certain sum monthly, to offer up prayers and burn the paper offerings for them; and wealthy people often employ men for the sole purpose of offering incense, burning paper offerings, and letting off fireworks on their festivals.

THEORY OF MAGNETIC ATTRACTIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIN:—It is through the medium of your valuable periodical publication that we are made regularly acquainted with the state of science and belles lettres in our Oriental possessions; and a more eligible channel cannot be adopted, for communicating from the Parent Country remarks on scientific researches tending to advance the progress of useful knowledge. The various Scientific Societies, fortunately established in India, appear, with assiduity, ability and zeal, to extend the boundaries of human acquirement, by diligent investigations in the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms: while, at the same time, the European inhabitants, in general, are, by the institution of laudable establishments, promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives, in disseminating a knowledge of our language and literature, as the only infallible means of ultimately attaining the great objects of civilization and Christianity. The distinguished nobleman at the head of the Supreme Government is highly gifted with the best qualities of the heart and head; and is admirably calculated, from the strength of his understanding, and the extent of his acquirements, in every department of knowledge, to guide as well as to en-

courage willing efforts to ameliorate the condition of the natives, and to forward the interests of science.

Under these just impressions, I feel confident that the observations and experiments recommended in a former paper, on the subject of the present, will be carefully made; as by such alone, carried on in remote parts of the world, we shall be able in time to accomplish the formation of a true theory of magnetic variation.

The daring spirit and intrepid resolution which, amidst the most appalling dangers and singular difficulties, carried our persevering navigators to, at least, one of their essential objects, a north-west Magnetic Pole, have not their parallel, and certainly have not been exceeded by any similar enterprize in the annals of nautical research. We have at length before us the detailed accounts of a voyage of discovery, which has brought us in contact with what philosophers in their studies have been conjecturing at for centuries: and now it only depends upon ourselves, in our various situations, to apply the means within our reach, in order to render this brilliant discovery beneficial to navigation, and still more honourable to that country which has always taken

the lead in originating this valuable description of information. Having premised thus far, I shall now endeavour to go somewhat into a subject which is still rather obscure, from different anomalies attached to the consideration of it; and we must bear in mind, that we can only initiate processes of observation, which time alone can mature, though in our progress we of the present generation may, perhaps, be gratified with something more than a gleam of the truth as to the *cause of lines of no variation* moving on the earth, as well as the cause of the *increase and decrease* of the variation which accompanies and follows their course. It is altogether, probably, one of the most wonderful and unaccountable physical phenomena which have exercised the ingenuity of man.

It is very much to be regretted, that Capt. Parry's anxiety to push on towards Behring's Straits, in order to achieve the N. W. Passage, should have prevented him from ascertaining the precise point where the magnetic needle would stand perpendicularly *in continuation* of the *new Pole*, or at ninety degrees. In lat. $75^{\circ} 9' 23''$, and long. $103^{\circ} 44' 37''$, the dip was $88^{\circ} 25' 58''$, and the variation then was $165^{\circ} 50' 9''$ east. From this it is quite evident that the Discovery ships passed westward *between* the Pole of the earth and the north-west Magnetic Pole. In lat. $72^{\circ} 45' 15''$, and long. $89^{\circ} 41' 42''$, the dip was $88^{\circ} 26' 42''$, and the variation was $118^{\circ} 23' 37''$ west. As there is a space of 300 miles between the places of these dips, the new Pole cannot be a point or a line, but must be a space. Still farther west the dip was found above 80 degrees, from which we may conclude that the point where the needle would stand at 90 degrees, must be in about lat. 74 degrees, and long. 102 degrees. Had not Captain Parry found it necessary to proceed on, the mode of discovering this highest position of attraction would have been very simple,

and equally certain. It is evident that in passing between the two Poles, there must have been a *precise line*, on which there could be neither west nor east variation: that is, where the one ceased and where the other commenced. To the southward of the new Pole, this line of *no variation* would also be found. Now, by *keeping* on this line, in either position, and by constantly examining the dip, the *precise position* of the *uppermost part* of the Pole would, to a moral certainty, have been discovered; a matter which still remains to be effected by future navigators.

Though it is greatly to be wished that this *finish* had been put to so wonderful and useful a discovery, still we are enabled to form a good hypothesis of the variation from the present state of this interesting fact. It is not exactly known in what year east variation was succeeded by west variation in London, but it is stated to have been in 1662. The west variation was found to have *turned or diminished*, at the Royal Society's Rooms, in 1817. From this it would appear that it took 155 years to attain its utmost westing. Supposing the *cause* occasioning this variation on the surface to move within the earth, under a parallel of latitude, it would require 457 years and a fraction to complete its revolution. It will at once be urged, that the imagined solidity of the earth constitutes an insuperable objection to this supposition. From the Mosaic account of the Creation, we are induced to suppose that the interior of the earth is occupied by water; and if an expression in Chapter IV. of Ephesians be not understood figuratively, it decidedly makes against the solidity. Again, we know from actual measurement that the earth has yielded to the three motions incident to it (independent of a small continual movement of the whole solar system), and is not precisely spherical. A solid body, increasing in density to its centre, would not, if it were not plastic, change into its known form of an

oblate spheroid. It may be, therefore, rational to conclude that the external part of the globe is of sufficient thickness to give consistency and strength, and to furnish man with all that he has occasion to draw from under its surface. If this reasoning applies to the earth, it will apply with infinitely greater force to bodies a thousand and above thirteen hundred times its bulk. From the dip of the needle, the magnetic pole is situated deep; and its movement must be slow, and in a comparatively small circle, under its parallel of latitude. It is as difficult to account for the irregularity in the increase and decrease of the variation, as for the apparent anomalies in the planetary system. The earth abounds with ferruginous substances, and these, acted on by fire or water, will, according to their situations, with respect to a magnetic needle, affect it variously and considerably. Steel filings dephlogisticated by the action of the vitriolic acid, have an evident effect on the needle. Here the matter of heat, disengaged by effervescence, seems to increase the strength of the magnetic current, which is always the medium of communication between iron and a magnet in mutual attraction: for when the decomposition of the filings terminates, the needle *loses* the additional deflection it had acquired. On this principle, the magnetism communicated to bars by electrical and galvanic discharges may be accounted for. In electricity, it arises from the earth by the communicating chain; in galvanism, the zinc and copper plates used possess no magnetism whatever. The oxydation of their surfaces by the applied acid, disengages, in a manner not yet clearly explained, heat of the most intense nature; and to this the well known magnetic currents of the atmosphere appear to have a strong attractive affinity, and at the same time a great condensation of this current must surround the positive and negative ends of the discharging wire. Bars in juxta-position are magnetized

in the same manner as a common needle acquires polarity by being merely presented for a few seconds to the pole of a strong magnet. If galvanism shall be found to impart a stronger and more permanent degree of magnetism than is communicated by the usual more tedious and laborious process, so far this discovery will prove of practical use.

It is only of late that the variation has been observed with due accuracy and therefore (allowing for irregularities arising from collateral causes) the future increase and decrease may be found more regular than has been hitherto apparent, and may be nearly in proportion to the distance and position of the moving Pole.

Without the rational hypothesis of a *moving Magnetic Pole* round the great north Magnetic Pole, it is utterly impossible to account for the variation of the magnetic needle, and still more for the existence of lines of *no variation* and which are constantly and gradually changing their position. If the moon moves round the earth in a certain description of curve by centripetal and centrifugal impulses, there is no reason why a magnetic body should not have a similar movement round the North Pole at the distance from it indicated by the dipping-needle. There is nothing more complicated in this physical machinery than in that of the solar system, with its minor movement of satellites.

It is, then, assumed as a position, that in all situations, on the surface of the earth, where the moving polar-power is *in a line with*, or *in the plane of* both the fixed and moving Pole, the *line of no variation* will be situated under the meridian of such place. It follows from this that a change of position of the moving Pole will occasion a consequent alteration or movement of the line of no variation. It follows also, that when the line of no variation has moved away from any place, a *variation of the compass* will commence there, and will be east or

west, according as the moving Pole may be situated east or west of the North Pole of the earth. Going on with this hypothesis, the line of *no variation* will occur again in the same place, when the moving Pole has gone through a hundred and eighty degrees under its parallel of position; after which the same course will recommence. According to the ascertained situation of the north-west Magnetic Pole, the line of *no variation* ought to run a little to the west of the Gulf of Mexico; and from Cape Cormorin, or the west of Ceylon, through the Peninsula of India, Independent Tartary, and the middle of Russia; going on in the line of the *conjunction of the two Poles*, to the east of Nova Zembla. The Pole cannot move in a straight line under the North Pole, because there would be a line of *no variation every where* when one Pole became situated over the other; and, hitherto, two lines of *no variation* have always occurred. As already stated, it has manifestly attained its extreme westing, and we suppose it hypothetically to be moving eastward, on the other side of the North Pole of the earth. Following this movement, the line of *no variation* will proceed west from Ceylon, and from the Gulf of Mexico, till it returns to the same points again, after a semi-revolution. In the one case, east variation would commence, and in the other, west. Time only can shew in what direction the new Pole is moving. Should it be in the contrary direction to the above, in that case the effect will be the *reverse* of that stated, in every respect. In order to account for appearances in the southern hemisphere, it is highly probable that there is a south-east Magnetic Pole situated under the meridian of Van Dieman's Land, or more west, and probably as far south as seventy-two degrees. This ought to be a distinct subject of careful research, as the hypothesis laid down is disturbed by unaccountable interfering anomalies, experienced in south latitude, as west

variation is found in situations where it can be occasioned only by a strong magnetic power (independent of the South Pole) acting in south latitude, on the south end of the needle, and inclining it westward, where it ought otherwise to be deflected to the east. It is supposed that Government, with a creditable resolution, intend to make continued experiments in consequence of Capt. Parry's discovery. The most eligible situation for making them will be under the line of *no variation*, which, by trial, is easily found in the relative positions. Scientific men, in distant quarters, will be greatly serviceable to the cause of science, by laying off a true meridian, and by applying to it a minutely graduated needle, in order to observe the variation, and the diurnal variation mentioned in a former paper.* Furnished with a mass of such useful facts, we shall in time arrive at a certain theory of the variation. I have furnished a very intelligent person with an instrument for observing these on Sumatra, and to ascertain what difference has taken place in the course of the last twenty-seven years, that being the time elapsed since I observed them there, during a considerable period, as detailed in the Philosophical Transactions. I think the east variation will be found to have increased.

Some attempts have been lately made to account for the variation in all its unaccountable varieties, under the mere notion of the operation of magnetic currents; but so much is required to be *taken for granted*, and the anomalies are ascribed to such improbable causes, that it has been found necessary totally to abandon this theory of currents, as occasioning the variation. Nevertheless, the action of magnetic currents, in many instances, is quite admissible, in order to account for the polarity found in bars and masses of iron. I will mention a few facts out of a multitude of experiments

* Vide Asiatic Journal, Vol. XI. p. 349.

I am in the habit of making, and which I would earnestly recommend to others to make also, modified in different ways, as subservient to the progress of the science.

On the well-known principle, that similar poles repel, while different poles attract each other, I make these experiments with a highly sensitive magnet. I stated in a former paper, the imparting of magnetism by mere juxtaposition. The long process of *touching*, in certain directions and positions, of bars and magnets, is by no means requisite: as both touching, and approximation, will impart magnetism of the contrary name of the pole made use of. A needle placed opposite to the two poles of a magnet of the horse-shoe kind, will acquire magnetism sent through it to both extremities. A needle, whose point is placed between the two poles, will have that point converted into a south pole, because the north pole of the magnet acts more powerfully than the other. I applied a powerful magnet to the balance of a watch, in consequence of which it went slower and slower, till it entirely stopt, though the balance-spring was taken in as much as

possible. This was a proof, not only of current, but of the unequal action of the external poles on those imparted to the balance. The ends of a mass of iron bars nearest to the north will have that polarity. Let the north pole of one of them be held uppermost perpendicularly, and a south pole will be found where the north was found in the horizontal position. Reverse this bar, and the poles become almost instantly changed. London contains millions of magnets, as every bar in iron railings, every grate in a chimney, every large weight for weighing, and every wheel of every carriage, has a north pole *below* and a south pole *above*. Let the wheel be turned round a semicircle, and the polarity will be immediately reversed. I have thus mentioned a few of my experiments, in order to induce others to join in collecting a mass of curious facts, which are certainly much wanted, in order to advance a very important science, evidently in its infancy.

I am, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerland Place, Exeter,
Aug. 11, 1821.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S RETIRED OFFICERS

ENTITLED TO

BREVET ARMY RANK.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—It appears extraordinary that no notice should ever have been taken of the Retired List of the East-India Company's officers with respect to Brevet Army Rank, which I conceive them to be as fully entitled to as any other description of officers whatever. All officers in his Majesty's naval and military service on half-pay, who have attained the rank of post and field officers, though never employed, continue to be advanced by brevet rank, whenever it is the pleasure of his

Majesty to confer such; and there seems to be no good reason why the East-India Company's officers retired on full pay, most of them after a service of from thirty to forty years, should not be included in that honour, according to the dates of their commissions as field officers. Indeed, in some instances it has been granted to the Hon. Company's officers after a retirement from the service for several years. I allude to Sir Henry Cosby, and Lieut.col. Salmond, and some

others; and as it would not entitle the Retired Officers to any increase of pay, or claim to be employed in any respect whatever, I hope and trust that the Hon. the Court of Directors will, with their usual justice and liberality, suggest it to his Majesty's Government, when I think there can be little doubt of its being readily granted. It could in no way be injurious to the rights of any other set

of officers, nor any expense, but to the Retired Officers themselves, for the payment of the commissions so granted; and it seems hard that, after such a length of service, they should be denied such progressive rank for the few years they may have to live.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

VETERANUS.

London, Aug. 2, 1821.

SKETCH OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—THE following sketch of the present state of the Turkish army, by a distinguished foreign officer, may not perhaps be altogether uninteresting to your readers, nor unconnected with India. Danger to our empire there can, I think, only be apprehended from the north-western frontier. I am far from meaning that the Russians are the only people who can ever assail us there, for I do think that there are materials in that quarter for the formation of a great Native Power. But yet the gigantic projects of Russian aggrandizement should not for an instant be lost sight of. To the extent represented by Mr. Eaton they may appear chimerical, but with regard to India the danger is certainly not so, and our care to guard against it should be proportioned to the incapability of Turks, Persians or Afghans.

I am, Sir, yours,

HABIB.

August 23, 1821.

Since the time when the Porte ceased to attack the Christian States upon her frontiers, the art of war has in Europe been carried to great perfection, while the Osmanli, far from improving, scarcely preserve the remnant of that of the Murads and Suleimans. Although they have long since had fire-arms, their troops know not how to use them properly; they

have neither iron ramrods nor cartouch-boxes, so that they load badly and slowly. As besides this they keep neither rank nor file, it is only those in the very front who can fire, and thus their musketry is little to be feared, in spite of their care to aim, and the longer range of their firelocks. They have no bayonets, so that when they charge they sling their pieces, or throw them down, and attack sabre in hand: this is certainly not the very worst plan; but, however, they seldom come to this.

The Jannissaries, formerly the nerve of the Turkish infantry, have much degenerated; they have no longer the same valour or the same discipline. For the most part used to live as slothful citizens rather than as soldiers, they prefer a life of ease to the fatigues and dangers of war. I speak here of the *real* Jannissaries, for we cannot reckon as such the vast number who carry the name, merely to enjoy the privileges of the body. I can very well conceive the danger there would be in giving to this corps its ancient energy, even if that were practicable, which it is not; and these very Jannissaries, by the murder of Selim III., and the few enlightened men who seconded his views, have sealed the fate of their nation.

As to the Asiatic troops, they are of still less utility; it would be much

better to have fewer of them, and those somewhat better disciplined and subjected to military command. These troops only join the army in the month of May, and in September they leave it to go and pass the winter in their own country. Their march is, as must be seen, a long one, and yet there is no possibility of retaining them. The enormities they often commit in Europe, on the defenceless villages they pass through, are truly dreadful.

The cavalry, though as undisciplined as the infantry, is however more formidable: the charge is extremely impetuous and fierce, through the vigour and swiftness of their horses; but it is soon checked by artillery. The Jannissaries always keep their eye upon the cavalry; if this be beaten, they give way immediately, and thus it generally decides the battle. As the Turks love to make war on horseback (a choice they have inherited from their Tartarian ancestors) their cavalry is always very numerous, and never in a reasonable proportion to the infantry; it is, however, true that this infantry, being so bad, requires more cavalry to cover its flanks, and to support and sustain it at all times.

The most singular fact is, that of this numerous cavalry there is only a small number paid by the Porte; it is that part called Kapy Kuly. Fourteen or fifteen thousand Spahis, at the most, receive pay from the Sultan; all the rest are Zaims or Timariots, a sort of vassals who possess lands in fief, and imperfectly recall to mind the feudal tenures of Europe. Every Zaim arms and supports four men, himself being the fifth; and every Timariot two, being himself the third. They march under the order of their respective Pashas, or of those whom the Pasha puts at their head. The difference of custom among so many and such distant tribes, and the liberty of arming according to their own choice, occasions a strange diversity among them; some have pistols and carbines, others lances with little banners, others

javelins or darts, and some even battle-axes or maces, but all either sabres, or, as in a few instances, long strait swords of excellent temper.

Although the Muhammedans have by degrees given up defensive armour, there are still some who wear it, and most have a small coat of mail, and a light scull-cap under their turbans or caps; in this respect they are more prudent than we are. The Spahis wear mantles with hoods, to guard themselves from cold and wet: a garb which Marshal Saxe found the most convenient and useful of any in an army. As to their horses, those of Asia surpass the European in beauty and agility; but they require great care, and cannot support fatigue or cold like those of Moldavia and Bulgaria, which in general are small, but light, strong, and vigorous. The Spahis fight without order, and in separate masses of different depths; they are neither wedges, nor squares, nor lozenges, but all at once, or all in turns, just as chance may have it. In battle, if the enemy have not his wings well supported, they extend themselves to outflank him, and if his cavalry is not protected by artillery, which they are always unwilling to approach, it runs some risk of being overthrown by the impetuosity of their shock.

They want not artillery so much as artillery-men, but, with some exceptions, their cannon might be better; they are in general drawn by oxen, and when the question is of putting them in battery, it is an almost endless job, which affords, as may be supposed, a fine opportunity to the enemy.

In castrametation they are as ignorant as in other parts of the art of war; the tent of the general is always in the centre, and the different corps encamp around it, without observing any regular distance or proportion with the order of march or battle. The camp is always circular, but without order, streets, or any symmetry whatever; so that it becomes a complete labyrinth; and even, in the day,

time, you are every moment stumbling among the tent cords. It may be judged what confusion takes place in case of a surprise.

The Turk is sober; provided he has his pilau he is content. But the pomp and splendour of the principal officers are excessive: the immense train of

their equipages consume in ten days the forage of a month.

When defeated, they are so destitute of resource, that they abandon artillery, ammunition, tents, magazines, and whole provinces, where the enemy may proceed as he pleases, secure of not seeing them again for some time.

ISLAND OF ST. PAUL.

From the Log-Book of the Clyde.

Wednesday, 18th October 1820.—Sent two boats towards the shore for the purpose of fishing. On landing they found a Frenchman and four slaves, from the *Isle of France*, settled on this island to catch the fish, which so plentifully abound round it. His employers sent a schooner yearly from the *Isle of France* for what he had procured; and he assured us that during the last two years he had sent annually 80,000 large dried fish. He pointed out to us the best fishing ground, about one mile and a half to the southward of the entrance to the basin in 23 fathoms water, where two boats caught about five tons of fish in about two hours, a sort of coel of excellent quality: in fact, their number seemed inexhaustible.

On the side of the hills which surround the basin we found cabbages, turnips, parsley, and other herbs (seeds having been sown by this man), so that the whole face of the mountain was covered with vegetables sufficient for the refreshment of many ships' crews. This Frenchman had also bred a great number of hogs, goats, and fowls; many of the former were running wild about the island, so that there is no doubt that in a short time a ship touching

at the island will be able to procure a considerable addition to her live stock. He presented us with two pigs and a few seal skins. The basin abounds with crawfish, many of which we caught and boiled in the hot springs, which are numerous on its margin; most of them indeed are sufficiently hot to cook provisions of any sort in a short time. Smoke issued from many parts of the mountain, but we did not perceive any flame.

We made this island under the idea of finding a barren useless rock, but on the contrary we found it an agreeable place, abounding with vegetables, capable of supplying fish for our whole crew and soldiers, and of furnishing an addition to our live stock.

The birds which principally inhabit the island are a kind of silver petrel, with red bills and web feet; their nests are numerous amongst the reeds and stones around the basin.

The Frenchman was very obliging, and most anxious to obtain any seeds which might improve the stock of his settlement.

Whilst the ship was hove to, we saw the island of Amsterdam from her deck, bearing north, distance about 50 miles.

A NOTICE

OF

SEVERAL CHINESE-EUROPEAN DICTIONARIES,

WHICH HAVE PRECEDED DR. MORRISON'S.

(By WILLIAM HUTTMANN.)

INTENDING to review the extremely erudite and copious Chinese Dictionary compiled by Dr. Morrison, I shall previously describe the various Chinese

Dictionaries which have been hitherto published, to enable the public to judge of the state of European-Chinese Lexicography, when the publication of

1821.] Notice of several Chinese-European Dictionaries.

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his dictionary commenced; and to shew the astonishing advances made by the efforts of an unassisted individual. The earliest printed Chinese-European Dictionary, of which I have discovered any indication, is described by its possessor, Dr. Montucci,* as consisting of a rhyming index of the most usual characters (about 10,000, and including their copious various forms, about 13,000), extracted, as the author says, from the two celebrated dictionaries Yun hwuy, and Ching yun. For every set of unison characters in this index the Chinese pronunciation is shewn by proper characters, as in their Lexica, and the European has been added next to each, according to the Portuguese orthographical system. In the second volume of this work, all the characters are accompanied with their various pronunciations (each of them has from one to ten engraved under), and are arranged under 306 radicals. Dr. M. has no doubt that this dictionary is the performance of the very first Portuguese Missionaries that ever penetrated into China, aided by native literati. He continues, "I am in possession of another, much more modern, printed in China, with the Portuguese pronunciation, and an Arabic figure under each character, proceeding from one to 9,520. The order of the characters, which are of a beautiful manuscript form, answers most regularly to the manuscript dictionaries arranged according to the pronunciation of the characters. This dictionary is mentioned by Gaubil (*Le Chou King*, 398). Fourmont also describes it, but appears to have been ignorant of its being a dictionary (*Grammatica Sinica*, 364). The Chinese and French Dictionary appended to the French translation of Kircher's "*China Illustrata*," being extremely limited, and destitute of Chinese characters, scarce-

ly merits notice in an enumeration of Chinese Dictionaries.

The first specimen of a Chinese Dictionary with Chinese characters, printed in Europe, was published by Dr. Mentzel, in the appendix to the "*Miscellanea Curiosa Norembergæ*, 1685," under the title "*Sylloge minutiarum Lexici Latino-Sinici*." Dr. Remusat remarks,* "Qu'il offre des caractères mal dessinés pour la plupart, et encore plus mal expliqués. Tous ces caractères d'ailleurs sont tirés du monument de Si-an-fou, et leur interprétation est extraite de la traduction de ce monument faite par le P. Boym, et insérée par Kircher dans sa "*Chine Illustrée*." Mentzel même y a conservé les erreurs qui avaient échappés au missionnaire, et n'a pas mis d'explication aux caractères que Boym n'avait pas traduits, ou qu'il avait rendus trop obscurément. Bien plus Bayer parle d'un édition de ce même vocabulaire qu'il avait vue dans la Bibliothèque de Berlin, imprimée par les missionnaires de Peking, en très-beaux caractères sur papier rouge; et, en avertissant que ces deux ouvrages n'en sont qu'un et ne diffèrent que pour un seul mot, il laisse indécis le point de savoir si Mentzel a copié le vocabulaire de Peking, ou si les Missionnaires ont jugés digne d'une réimpression l'opuscule de Mentzel, chose assez peu importante en elle-même, puisque quel qu'en soit l'auteur c'est un travail d'un mérite fort médiocre."

The "*Lexicon Sinicum*," in 42 tables, prefixed to the second volume of Bayer's "*Museum Sinicum*," is arranged differently from all other Chinese or Chinese-European Dictionaries, the characters being classed according to analogy of form. This arrangement is highly confusing, and even were the characters legible, and the definitions sufficiently accurate and extensive, would render the dictionary entirely useless for reference. The "*Specimen alterius Lexici Sinici*," in three tables,

* "A parallel drawn between the two intended Chinese Dictionaries, by the Rev. R. Morrison and Antonio Montucci, I.L.D." p. 22 to 23.

* "Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois," p. 22 to 23.

viz. imperial, civil, and military tables, is compiled on a much better plan, although the characters are miserably engraved, and some of their translations incorrect.

After the death of Fourmont, whose immense labours* issued in his Chinese characters, engraved between 1720 and 1740, being employed in printing Basile's Dictionary in 1813, that dictionary which Clement the XIth appointed Joseph Cerru to print about 1730, no effort to print a Chinese dictionary was made until 1801, when Dr. Hager inserted a prospectus of one in the Monthly Magazine.

Of Dr. Hager's learning and talents few will entertain a doubt, but the propriety of his first deciding on the publication of a Chinese dictionary, and then commencing the study of the language,† will be doubted by many. His insufficiency for such a work has been clearly proved by Dr. Montucci's letters on Chinese literature, inserted in the Universal Magazine for 1804, and in M. Klaproth's review of all Dr. Hager's Chinese works, entitled, "Leichenstein auf dem grabe der Chinesischen gelehrsamkeit des Herrn Joseph Hager. Berlin, 1811, 8vo."

Necessity now obliges me to notice the "Small Collection of Chinese Characters," by S. Weston B. D. &c. I perform this duty reluctantly, as its numerous inaccuracies prevent my speaking of it approvingly.

"Prefixed to the dictionary are the characteristic letters of the alphabet, to each of which are added, the numbers of the characters in which the element is found." These 214 radicals include nearly all the faults which disgrace Dr. Hager's explanation of the elementary characters of the Chinese, and several from which that work is exempt. The number of characters classed under each element is inaccurately copied from Dr. Marshman's

tables, from whose Dissertation on the Chinese Language, Bayer's "Museum Sinicum," Hager's "Elementary Characters," and Masson's MS. Dictionary in the British Museum, "The Chinese Particles of Construction," "Elementary Characters," "Dictionary" and "Chinese Chronology" are taken without the slightest acknowledgment. Mr. Weston adds in a note, that "he could have made a derivative Dictionary from resources within his reach, copious enough probably for common purposes, had there been no expectation of one from Marshman and Montucci."

Are illegibly copying the characters from Masson's Dictionary, and substituting a meagre form of the 211th radical for the 210th, and then repeating the 211th, qualifications for such an enterprise? A full exposure of Mr. Weston's mistakes and plagiarisms is contained in M. Klaproth's "Grande Exécution d'Automne, No. 1. Paris 1815, 8vo."

The "Dictionnaire Chinois, Français, et Latin," published by M. de Guignes, at Paris, in 1813, is the most important and useful work which has preceded Dr. Morrison's Dictionary. But its importance and usefulness are attributable to Father Basile, and not to M. de Guignes, whose merit principally consists in being the first editor of a Chinese dictionary in Europe; and who has merely improved Basile's dictionary, by arranging the characters under the radicals instead of the pronunciations, and by adding some characters from various MS. dictionaries, and, as he states, from the Chinese dictionary Tching tse tong. Even with these additions, so far from containing "la plus grande partie des caractères existans dans la Langue Chinoise," it does not contain one-third, and these abounding in errors and deficiencies, as may be seen by a glance at M. Klaproth's "Supplément au Dictionnaire Chinois-Latin du Père Basile de Glemona, imprimé par les soins de M. de Guignes."

Prefixed to the dictionary is a preface of above 30 pages, principally filled with dissertations on the ancient state of China, and the origin of writing. His ideas on these subjects are, I think, susceptible of complete and triumphant refutation.

A detailed notice of this splendid but imperfect volume is rendered unnecessary by the critical examination which precedes M. Klaproth's "Supplément." I shall therefore limit myself to remarking the very extraordinary reasons M. de Guignes has assigned for omitting the table of characters whose keys it is difficult to discover, viz. "Que c'est plutôt utile à celui qui sait le Chinois qu'à celui qui l'ignore, et qu'il augmenteroit de beaucoup le dictionnaire."

An inspection of this table, which forms an almost essential part of a Chinese dictionary, as it is printed in Morrison's dictionary, part 2, vol. 2, p. 87 to 128, and Klaproth's "Supplément," p. 49 to 69, will shew that there are many characters of which the keys are so buried or mutilated, that it is impossible for a commencing to recognize them. His only resource is to refer to this table, where these characters are classed according to the number of strokes of which they are composed: he will there find a reference to their keys, which will enable him to discover them in the dictionary. This table M. de Guignes considers less useful to a tyro than to a proficient, although it is obvious that the more practice a person has had, the less frequent will be the necessity for consulting this table. In relation to its augmenting the volume, it may be replied, that the 40 pages it would have occupied might have been saved by omitting in the preface and introduction what has no natural connexion with a Chinese dictionary; and that if the saving of space was an object with the editor, 100 pages might have been saved by suppressing the Dictionnaire par tons, which is rendered nearly useless by the omission

of Chinese characters, and the incompleteness of the explanation; and 100 more by omitting the mutilated and incorrect French translation of the characters throughout; and by closer printing.

After noticing the publications of Messrs. Weston and De Guignes, it is a relief to turn to M. Klaproth's "Supplément" to the dictionary of the latter gentleman. This very erudite compilation supplies the deficiencies, and corrects the errors of De Guignes' work. Besides the critical examination of his dictionary, the Prologomena contains the Chinese compound family names, additions to the tables of the combinations of the verb *Ta*, to strike; characters inadvertently used as synonyms; table distinguishing resembling characters; table of vulgar characters from the Chinese dictionary Tsu goey, which will be followed in the second and concluding part of his "Supplément," by one more extensive and complete; two tables of ancient characters used in modern works; characters whose keys it is difficult to discover; and a table of opposite characters.

This "Supplément," which is indispensable to those who have only De Guignes' dictionary, will be useful even to those who possess Morrison's, as it contains some significations not contained in his dictionary; particularly the names of subjects in the three kingdoms of nature.

A Chinese Mandchu and Mongol dictionary, with Russian and Latin interpretations is, I believe, now printing at St. Petersburg; as I was shown a proof sheet about three years since. This dictionary will be arranged on a plan similar to the Mandchu Chinese dictionary, of which I have printed a notice in the third number of the Annals of Oriental Literature, but apparently will be much less copious and correct.

The Rev. M. Medhurst, of Pulo Penang, during his residence at the mission-house, Malacca, commenced

* Catalogues des Ouvrages de M. Fourmont 4; à 123.

† Hager's Panticon Chinois, p. xxiv.

printing a duodecimo vocabulary in the Fokien dialect of China, of which my brother at Malacca sent me some proof sheets. This vocabulary, which is arranged according to subjects, promises to be very complete and useful when finished.

Dr. Montucci, whose name is so familiar to oriental scholars, from his criticisms on the elementary characters of Dr. Hager, and his "*Remarques Philologiques sur les Voyages en Chine de M. de Guignes*," issued the prospectus of a Chinese dictionary, he intended publishing, in the *Monthly Magazine* for April 1804. But although he was certainly better qualified than either Dr. Hager or M. de Guignes for publishing one of the MS. dictionaries of the Catholic Missionaries, with such additions as would render it useful to scholars resident in Europe, the former was specially invited to Paris to publish Basile's dictionary; and the latter was actually commissioned to edit it, and executed his commission so as to disappoint the expectations of all who are acquainted with the Chinese language. The want of patronage Dr. Montucci experienced has not however diminished his zeal, nor overcome his perseverance, and he has now above 20,000 characters engraved for a dictionary in which most of the irregular and abridged forms of the most current characters will be introduced. A specimen of this dictionary, copied from a MS. specimen sheet sent to the French Institute in 1801, is inserted in his "*Réponse à la Lettre de M. de Guignes, insérée dans les Annales des Voyages de M. Malte Brun*," p. 3 et 7, and is described in his "*Parallèle*," p. 56 to 58.

The utility of a dictionary containing the various forms of the most common characters must be felt by every person who is obliged to read Chinese MS. or printed works, in

which the characters differ from the standard form. But I think that, although the Chinese system of 214 radicals is susceptible of improvement, yet, as it is generally adopted in China, it is better for the Chinese student to overcome its difficulties at once, than to have to acquire two systems.

Dr. Marshman, in his "*Clavis Sinica*," (xvi) published in 1814, expressed the probability of his publishing a translation of Kang-hy's dictionary; but his intention will most likely be frustrated by its incorporation in Dr. Morrison's dictionary.

I have purposely omitted noticing the MS. dictionaries existing in the East-India Company's, the Royal Society's, and the British Museum libraries, as well as in almost every capital in Europe, as the publication of De Guignes' dictionary with Klaproth's Supplement, has greatly diminished, and the completion of Morrison's dictionary will nearly destroy their value. Those who wish to ascertain their contents will find La Croze's description of the "*Vocabulario de letra China*," compiled by F. Dias, in the "*Miscellanea Berolinensia*" for 1710, p. 87. Of Basile's, in Remusat's "*Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois*," chap. 1, 2, and of a Fokien dictionary, in the same work, p. 36 to 42. Fourmont has described his dictionaries in the catalogue of his works, p. 59 to 66; and Dr. Montucci, that which he intended publishing in London, in the *Monthly Magazine* for April 1804, and a Chinese-Portuguese dictionary in the "*New Monthly Magazine*" for September 1815; and to conclude, M. Langles has published a bibliographical notice of the thirteen Chinese-European dictionaries, in the *Royal Library at Paris*, in the "*Magazin Encyclopédique*." An. 6, tom. 2, 185 etc.

EAST-INDIA REVENUE LAWS.

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Considering your Journal as a very useful and faithful record of events connected with the East-India Company and their Asiatic Territories, I beg leave to point out to you some trifling errors, which seem to have occurred during the late Session of Parliament, in regard to certain alterations in the Revenue Laws, which relate to that portion of the British Empire.

In the first place, I must beg leave to notice that the article of *Pepper*, which formerly paid a custom-duty, is now placed under the management of the Board of Excise, who, in their wisdom, have recommended a new enactment, viz. that in future pepper shall be imported only in bags of a certain weight, without recollecting the immense difference which this new mode of importation will make in the amount of freight. It having been uniformly shipped in bulk, and also that this article is brought from a place (Bencoolen) where gunny-bags, even at a high price, are seldom if ever to be procured.

The Act here quoted not only glares upon us with this palpable inconsistency, but it actually repeats the former duty altogether upon Cayenne-pepper, long-pepper, chillies, and such like articles, without imposing a new one; leaving the unhappy importers of these commodities to wait the wisdom of a new Act, before they can possess themselves of their property.

A new enactment also has taken place in regard to *East-India Sugar*, recently placed in competition with the *West-India Sugar*, to guard against any accident which might befall our

colonies. This article, to please the West-India planters, I suppose, is now made subject to an enormous duty, equal almost to a prohibition. There are certain inconsistencies, which I will not stop to explain to you; but you will scarcely perhaps believe, without reference to the Act itself, that at the same time that it relieves sugars, shipped before a certain period, from the operation of the Act, it imposes the new high duties upon all the sugars now deposited in the East-India Company's warehouses.

These little slips in the genius of the persons concerned in framing the Acts, are now, I am informed, in course of discussion by the Boards of Revenue and their officers; who, being practical men, could not have been consulted as they ought to have been, before these legal measures were hurried through the House of Commons. I trust they will be eventually repealed or modified. In the mean time, I congratulate the lawyers upon their duplicate fees, and the officers of Customs and Excise upon the *compensations and satisfactions* which will be awarded them, in lieu of the numerous seizures which these trifling difficulties will occasion.

If these observations are considered worthy of notice, I have a few more memorandums in my common-place book, which may afford amusement and information to your readers, and which I shall very willingly communicate. In the mean time,

I am, &c. &c.

A MERCANTILE OBSERVER.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF

PADRE JOSEPH VAZ.

(Originally communicated to the Asiatic Journal.)

THE following Memoir is a translation of a portion of a Portuguese work, entitled, "The Life of the Venerable Padre Joseph Vaz, of the Congregation and of the Oratory of St. Philip of Neri, in the City of Goa in the East-Indies, the Founder of the laborious Mission in the Island of Ceylon. Written by the Padre Sebastiano Dorego, of the same Congregation in Lisbon."

The manuscript which has been placed in our hands commences with the departure of the Padre from Goa to Ceylon, with the object of re-establishing the Roman Catholic faith in the latter country.

Various Occurrences during the Journey and Voyage, until the Arrival of the venerable Padre at Manaar, a Peninsula of Ceylon.

Accompanied by the Padre and brother of the congregation, and their servant John, our missionary left Goa, and directed his journey by land to the kingdom of Canara, in order to visit on the way those plants of the faith which he loved as the first fruits of his labour. He found Christianity greatly augmented in this mission, on account of the hostilities carried on by the enemy Sambagy, in the territories of Goa, during the governorship of the viceroy, the Earl of Alvor Francisco de Távora. These hostilities caused many families, particularly from Bardes, from absolute hunger, to go over to the kingdom of Canara, which abounds with provisions. For the comfort of these Christians he remained with them nine months, during which time he exercised all the functions of a good pastor; and at the expiration thereof baptized a Pagan, whom his sermons had converted.

On the 3d of January 1687, he left Canara, and entered the country of

Malabar in his way to Ceylon. At all the places through which he passed he left behind him a salutary remembrance, having preached and administered the sacraments to the Christians dispersed along that coast. At Tellicherry the Padre and brother left him under frivolous pretences, and, which was still worse, they never returned to the congregation. His servant John, however, was a companion far more desirable than either: he was by birth a Cheribim; a plain rustic, and was of such an illustrious nature, that except through inadvertence, he would never commit a venial sin. This the Padre himself declares, who chose him for his companion at Cochin, where the Dutch allow the Catholics a church, and liberty of religion, in the suburbs of the town. He was able to do nothing for the benefit of the Christians of Tellicherry, for the country priests belonging to the churches would not even allow him to say mass, lest it would thwart their interests.

When he disembarked at Coylan, to which place he went from Cochin, in a vessel belonging to Moormen he had not sufficient money to pay his passage, and suffered great affronts and injuries from the master of the vessel, who, after he had vented his anger in the most abusive language, seized his mass apparatus, which constituted all the valuables he possessed. But in this pressure of difficulty, he was not forsaken by Divine Providence, who moved the Governor of the Bishopric of Cocin, who happened to be at Coylan at that juncture, to furnish him with the necessary means for effecting his redemption. As soon as he reached the Coast of Malabar, he applied himself to learn the Tamul language, which is very necessary for the

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mission in Ceylon, and shortly attained such proficiency, that when he arrived at that island he could converse with the natives without the aid of an interpreter. At Tapo, on the coast of Travancore, where the reverend fathers of the company (Jesuits) had a college, he experienced great humanity, for they not only furnished him with such admonitions as might enable him to prosecute his journey with safety, but they also gave him a jacket or shirt, similar to those used by the slaves of the Dutch; it being necessary for his safety that he should lay aside the dress of the congregation for the remainder of his journey. Our pilgrim was greatly pleased with his new dress; and perhaps more so than he would have been with the purple of Ahasuerus, for it was more conformable to the situation of one who daily maintained himself on his route by begging. Moreover, being dressed as a slave, greatly facilitated his object of making himself a slave of the Dutch, when visiting Ceylon to redeem souls which were slaves of the devil.

At the latter end of March, after a voyage of almost three months, the greatest part of which he had travelled half-naked and barefooted, he arrived at Tuticorin, a port on the fishing coast, from whence he was to embark for Ceylon. At this place the Dutch have a fort, which at that time was commanded by a Captain, a very severe man, and a most rigid Calvinist. The reverend fathers of the company have there also a church, which was served by one who had been a fellow student with Padre Joseph Vaz, at Goa, in the grammatical studies. They immediately knew one another: but it was necessary to conceal their acquaintance; the reverend Vicar, therefore, intentionally treated our poor man in the same manner as he would have done the slave he appeared to be. In the mean time, the holy week approached, and to gratify the wishes of the reverend Jesuit, he put on the clothes of the congregation, and exercised his

holy functions and administered the Sacraments. The news was instantly promulgated through the country, in such a manner that it reached the ears of the Captain commanding the fort, who, conjecturing that the disguise in which the Padre had come to Tuticorin, had been assumed for the purpose of enabling him to pass over to Ceylon, immediately issued the most rigid orders that nobody, without his express license, should convey him in his vessel.

This tempest, which greatly afflicted the servant of God, was appeased by a sickness, which in three days terminated the life of the heretic Captain, who will never cease to die eternally. Another person, who was unacquainted with the cause of the disguise, succeeded him, and our Padre easily obtained leave to proceed in whatever vessel he chose to the Island of Jaffnapatnam, under the denomination of a poor man who went to seek his livelihood. When on his way to embark, he presented himself before the new Commandant, carrying his mass apparatus tied in his handkerchief round his waist, and covered with the aforementioned shirt or jacket, which he had received in charity. Accoutred in this manner, he embarked with his servant John, who had been, and always remained, his faithful companion. On going on board the vessel he found a Portuguese, who promised him that, on their arrival at Jaffnapatnam, he would carry him to the house of a Catholic, by whose assistance he might remain in that country without being known by the Dutch, or pass over to Ceylon, which is close at hand, and to which, in fact, Jaffnapatnam belongs.

After the vessel had left the port of Tuticorin, and had proceeded a few leagues to sea, they encountered a furious tempest of contrary winds, which, increasing more and more, so much prolonged the voyage, that what would otherwise have been accomplished by very slow sailing in three or four days, now occupied twenty. At the end of which time, not being able

to reach Jaffnapatnam, they were obliged to go to Manaar. The hunger and thirst which the servant of God suffered during these twenty days had well nigh terminated his life; for he did not carry any thing with him, but relied on divine Providence, and expected to maintain himself by the alms of the sailors, who, depending on the usual course of the voyage, laid in no more provisions than were necessary for a week's subsistence. On the sixth or seventh day the charities ceased, and from that day Padre Joseph Vaz did neither eat nor drink until he disembarked at Manaar.

Manaar is an island which is situated to the north-east of Ceylon: it is fourteen leagues in circumference, and is celebrated by the title of the "Island of the Martyrs," six hundred having sanctified it with their blood, which they shed for the Christian faith in the year 1544. The Padre Joseph Vaz disembarked at Manaar almost dead with hunger, and found himself, moreover, totally abandoned in a strange country, as he was deprived of the assistance of the Portuguese, who had taken another way.

Here therefore, with God and his faithful companion, who was his only human consolation, and exposed to numerous persecutions in the territories of the Dutch, the enemies of the Catholic faith, he passed several days in recovering himself with the alms he begged; but as soon as he found himself able to proceed, he prepared to go over to Jaffna, where God had prepared him new labours and triumphs, as will be seen hereafter.

The venerable Padre enters Jaffna; escapes miraculously from a deadly sickness; discovers himself to the Catholics; converts Pagans and Heretics; and being persecuted, retires to Ceylon.

The venerable Padre was scarcely recovered from the hunger which he suffered during the abovementioned voyage; yet it seemed to him to be

lost time whenever he was not employed in benefiting his fellow creatures. He left Manaar, therefore, and went by sea to Jaffna, a distance of twelve leagues.

Jaffna is a peninsula on the north of Ceylon; its length from east to west is eight leagues; its breadth four and a half, and its circumference almost twenty-one. After having called at many doors, he at last experienced compassion from a woman, who allowed him to pass the night in a porch separated from her house, where he placed himself with great satisfaction of mind, under the reflection that he had found both time and place to imitate, in some manner, the divine missionary, who after having met with several repulses, at last found rest in a poor hovel near the porch at Bethlehem.

In this open place the servant of God wished to stay for the remainder of his life, so much had he been accustomed to inconveniences: but in consequence of the fatigue of the voyage from Tuticorin to Manaar, and the hunger and thirst he had suffered during the same, his body became disordered, and the action of his stomach was almost destroyed. The coarseness of his victuals, which, moreover, from having been uniformly begged, were always cold and hard, had put his whole frame out of order, and brought on an extraordinary diarrhæa, a complaint which is little known in that island. The charitable woman was much censured for letting our pilgrim remain in her porch, for the neighbours would by no means allow him to continue there; and as the sick man was so very much reduced as to be totally unable to walk, they took him up and threw him down in a place at a distance from their habitations, where he was exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather. Oh! that these inhuman men could have been told that a time would come, when this very sick man, whom they now threw out of their district, would

harbour them in his house, would become a general attendant of all that should be sick; that he would bear on his own shoulders their diseased and putrid bodies; and, in short, that he whom they now despised as the worst among the living would ultimately save innumerable lives. Let the world act as it pleases; having once fallen, late or never will it improve!

Let not those who peruse this memoir be surprised that our Lord God should visit with successive vexations such a faithful servant, who had voluntarily offered for his sake to submit to the greatest trials. It is in this manner that God is accustomed to purify on earth the souls of those whom he afterwards raises up to glory. How little of this is understood by those who are far from the road to salvation! which, being sown with thorns and vexations, it is clear will not be walked by such as wander luxuriously along the pleasant meadows of worldly delights.

The tribulation of our sick man became yet greater, in consequence of the indisposition of his servant John, who was no longer able to go to the doors and beg; the alms therefore which supported them both ceased at once. This, added to the above-mentioned diarrhæa, reduced Padre Joseph Vaz so very much, that he thought his last hour was come, and with great resignation to the divine will he commended his soul to his Creator, with the consolation that he possessed nothing in this world: for even the small spot of bare ground on which he lay belonged to another man, and he was as liable to be turned away from it, as he had been inhumanly thrust out of the porch.

As the visitations of God are always succeeded by consolation; after that the patience of Padre Joseph Vaz had been greatly mortified, tempted, and put to the severest proof by such a heavy tribulation, the divine goodness came to his assistance with a speedy

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remedy: most miraculously communicating health, without any other medicine than a broth of rice, called in India *cangie*. This was given to him by a woman who by chance passed by where he was lying; and being moved by compassion on seeing him lying on the bare ground, scorched by the sun by day, exposed to the cold by night, and dying of hunger, contributed this simple nourishment for several days. His health being thus restored, he rendered thanks to God for his great goodness, and immediately looked out for an opportunity of discovering himself to the Catholics, in order to commence his apostolical ministry.

It was very difficult in the beginning for our Missionary to make himself known to the Catholics, without also discovering himself to the Heretics; and as the Catholics and Heretics lived mixed together, without distinction, it was not easy to discern the wheat from the thorns, nor convenient to ask who these were, and who those were. It was suggested to him, however, by divine inspiration, to walk through the streets of the city, and notice the actions of its inhabitants, and thus to ascertain the religion each of them professed. This exercise was the more praiseworthy, since, from the meanness of his apparel, and the rosary of the Holy Virgin Mary, which he always wore about his neck, the Heretics immediately knew him to be a Catholic stranger; and, as enemies of true religion, mocked and scoffed at him with the most injurious expressions. Often, indeed, they proceeded from words to blows; they pulled him by his shirt, shoved him from one side to the other, and played with him like a tennis-ball. The servant of God bore this treatment with incredible fortitude, and received their blows with pleasure, as they hastened the departure of his soul from earth to heaven.

Having begged a long time from house to house, he marked out several houses, in consequence of the peculiar

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treatment he met there, and the signs he observed. He was certain that their tenants were Catholics; and particularly noticed one individual, whom he supposed to be a person of condition. He frequented his house under the character of a mendicant, until he gained the confidence of its owner. At length, when thanking him for his charitable assistance, which had enabled him to seek an honest livelihood, he seized an opportunity of inquiring whether he was desirous of finding a minister who would administer to him the holy sacraments. The owner of the house answered, with many sighs, that he was not worthy of so great a mercy. After several days, he began to suspect that our poor man was a priest in disguise; his great attention to spiritual matters, and the modesty of his behaviour, indicating that there was some mystery concealed under his mean garb. This suspicion the owner of the house communicated to another Catholic, who was a pious man, and much respected by the Dutch. This person came to our venerable Padre, and told him, if he was a priest, as his exemplary conduct demonstrated, that he ought to declare it openly, and comfort the few Christians who were in that country, and who were greatly distressed for want of proper persons to administer the holy sacraments. He also assured him that there was no occasion to fear the Dutch, as he would keep him in his house with the greatest care and secrecy.

With the greatest joy in his heart, the servant of God manifested himself; and as a convincing proof that he was a Catholic minister, shewed his patent from the Vicar of the Mission of Canara. The person already mentioned immediately took him to his house, where he kept him concealed as long as his relations and neighbours received the sacraments: these offices of comfort he exercised in the night time, admitting the compensation and tears of these devout Catholics. This was a

most glorious spectacle to the Almighty.

The first mission having thus been happily accomplished, in order that our Missionary might continue free from the danger of being known by the Dutch, his good host brought to him some Christians from Sillale, a place at Jaffna, which, from the purity of the faith of its inhabitants, is called in the country language China Roma, which signifies Little Rome; and into their hands he delivered Padre Joseph Vaz. Sillale is separated from the colony of the Dutch, and there is still existing there a chapel built by the Portuguese. For want of ministers, the Sillalenses had placed themselves under the guidance of Elders, whom at certain times they elected to instruct them in Christianity, decide their differences, clear up their doubts, and also to correct their errors. To one of these Elders our Missionary became subject; this subordination being necessary, as he was not acquainted with the customs of the country; nor knew which were the faithful, to discover himself to them, and which were the infidels, that he might disguise and secrete himself.

He continued therefore obedient to the Elder, and went out and came in as he was ordered by him; he spoke to and administered the sacraments to those only whom he pointed out, and even the holy mass he celebrated only at such times as the Elder permitted; and although this exercise of obedience was upon the whole much to his liking, yet as the Elder was often ignorant of the spiritual wants of his flock, he occasionally refused him permission, to the prejudice of their souls; this circumstance greatly afflicted him, and he often laboured hard to gain the Elder's permission, without which he did nothing.

He used to go from house to house, from Sillale to Jaffnapatnam, to visit the Christians who were there; he also exercised his functions in the inland villages, going from one place to

another by night, through swamps, and places full of thorns; which latter greatly annoyed him, as his legs were always bare. In these villages, which for the most part were inhabited by Pagans and Heretics, he made many converts, more by the example of his admirable life than by the efficacy of his words. His virtues did shine amidst the darkness of Paganism and Heresy, like stars at night, of which three outshone all the others in the eyes of those people.

His voluntary poverty was such that he despised all temporal gains; not only would he never accept of money, but he did not even touch it; and if any body importuned him to receive an alms, he sent it to the Elder, or caused it to be given to some one else who was in his company, in order that it might be immediately distributed amongst the poor. His abstinence was so remarkable, that he never asked to be allowed to eat; and of what was placed before him on the table he took the coarsest, and that but in a small quantity. His modesty was so exemplary, that he never lifted up his eyes from the earth when he confessed women. This singular behaviour could not remain long concealed, although Padre Joseph Vaz went always disguised; for several of the Catholics spoke of these excellent virtues to certain of the Pagans and Heretics, their confidants. In this manner, therefore, were they divulged to those who, it had been preordained by God, should, through the means of this apostolical hero, become acquainted with the truth of our holy faith. The Pagans were astonished at his disinterestedness; the Heretics applauded his abstinence; and at every place he visited they came to be catechised, and instructed in the Catholic religion.

The Christianity of Jaffna being augmented in this manner, piety flourished so very much, that the houses of Catholics seemed to be religious

oratories, in which, every night, you heard hymns and canticles of praise to God. Jaffna was so very much altered, that it did not appear to belong to Heretics. The Dutch, though quite ignorant of the arrival and stay of Padre Joseph Vaz, attributed it all to the Jesuits, conceiving that one of them was disguised in the country; and as they knew that the Christians assembled at night in certain of the principal houses, they formed a design of taking them and their disguised priest prisoners on Christmas eve.

This undertaking was chiefly projected by Henry Van Rheede, an obstinate Lutheran, who, with the title of Commissary-General, governed the whole island of Ceylon, its peninsulas, and the forts which the Dutch Company held on the fishing-coast. It seemed that he rather came to dogmatize heresy than to superintend the civil and military departments. On the fishing-coast he had endeavoured to destroy the churches, and to expel the missionaries, the above-mentioned Jesuits. This however he could not effect, for the Christians in those quarters, with the assistance of the neighbouring petty princes, successfully resisted his efforts. Not being able to effect any thing there, he transferred his indignation to Jaffna, where he assembled a number of soldiers, both Dutch and Pagans, and having divided them into several bands, surrounded the houses of the principal Catholics, and placed sentries in every avenue by which he supposed the priest might be able to escape.

On Christmas eve all the Catholics were assembled in three houses, in which altars were prepared, and put in order for mass to be performed on them by the Padre, in each house one altar. Previous to the arrival of the priest they sang the rosary of the Blessed Virgin, and performed other acts of devotion, to supply the want of matins. Whilst thus engaged the soldiers entered, and unexpectedly as-

saulted them; and not only cruelly beat both men and women, but took upwards of three hundred persons prisoners. They demolished the altars, and behaved in a most disrespectful manner towards the sacred images.

On the following day the prisoners were brought before Van Rheede, the ingenuous judge in this case, who ordered the women to be released, and imposed pecuniary fines on the men; with the exception of eight, who were the persons of greatest property and consideration: these he ordered to be whipped most tyrannically; and one of them, who a little time before had gone over to the heretic sect, but who by the mission of Padre Joseph Vaz had been reclaimed to the Romish Church, he martyred in such an inhuman manner, that he died under the whipping. The name of this unfortunate man was Peter; he was a constant stone or pillar of the faith, to the last moment of his life. When in the agonies of death, he exhorted his companions to suffer with constancy for the sake of the Roman Catholic religion. The seven that remained were condemned to serve in irons at hard labour, in a fort which was then newly building. They were compelled to carry the materials, and to perform other services to which they were not accustomed; and thus by a prolonged martyrdom consecrated their lives to God.

The Padre Joseph Vaz, surrounded on all sides, and sought for every where, most miraculously escaped from the cruelty of their persecution. The Reverend Padre Andre Freire, of the company of Jesus, a hero of known virtues, who was at that time Provincial of the province of Malabar, in a letter which he wrote to the Governor of India, Don Miguel de Almeida, giving an account of what Van Rheede had intended to do on the

fishing coast, and what he had actually done at Jaffnapatnam; this person speaking of one missionary, writes thus: "The Padre Joseph Vaz Bramane, who some years ago was sent in disguise from Goa to that country, in order to propagate Christianity at Jaffna, performed there the functions of an apostle with so great a zeal, that he was venerated by all persons as a holy man. He not only assisted the natives of the country, but also the European Catholics, and that in so admirable a manner, that although the heretics were constantly in search of him, they never could discover him, because he was a perfect Proteus in the number of disguises which he wore." In fact, after great difficulty, he escaped, with a few other Christians, the unexpected assault. Thus it pleased God to save him, for the consolation of those afflicted Christians who had received so much benefit from his apostolical labours.

Disguised in ragged and despicable clothing, avoiding the public roads, and travelling only by night, he concealed himself in thick woods, together with his servant John, of whom we have already spoken, and several other Christians who followed him. Amongst brutes and wild beasts, he found at length the rest which he could not find amongst men. He waited a long time to see whether the tempest would abate, but as the heretic Rheede obstinately persisted in hunting the Christians from one place to another, they did not consider themselves secure even in this retreat. The Padre resolved, therefore, to quit Jaffna, and after having been there three years, to enter into Ceylon, across a river, not very broad, which divides those islands. The passage was effected without risk by his Christian followers.

(To be continued.)

ON A FREE PRESS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Your last Journal contains a letter from an *Old Indian*, on the subject of the Asiatic Press. The venerable gentleman, too feeble, perhaps, to attend to his duty in the Court of Proprietors when the matter was discussed, and too inert or too blind to read the report of the proceedings, employs his friend to narrate to him "the outline" of the Debate, and then comments on it with full confidence. Now, if the powers of the *Old Indian* be so absolute that he can even reason without premises, I must bow to his authority.

When, however, the *Old Indian* throws aside his high attributes, and reasons from facts, I may then venture to contend with him in argument. "During the administration of Lord Minto," says the *Old Indian*, "various tracts in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengallee languages, vilifying the character of the Mahomedan Prophet and his religion, and exposing his impostures, as well as the absurdities of the Hindoo mythology, and the frauds and artifices by which the Brahmins exercise a mental tyranny over their credulous votaries, were printed at the press of the Missionary Society at Serampore, for the purpose of being circulated among the native inhabitants of our provinces, although without the knowledge and concurrence of the truly respectable members of that Society."

The former part of the statement, notwithstanding its apparent tone of exaggeration, may be grafted on truth. But the latter part bears internal proof of your correspondent being here again misled by hearsay evidence; for who will believe that such worthy men as Dr. Carey and Mr. Ward would, to serve any end, aver that tracts on such a subject, and intend-

ed to circulate among sixty millions of men, had been printed in their house, and under the latter person's official superintendence, without their knowledge and concurrence? On the contrary, will not every body conclude that these Missionaries considered the tracts as useful, and were anxious to give them a wide currency? "The language of these tracts," continues the *Old Indian*, "especially of those which related to the religion of the Mahomedans, was in the highest degree offensive. Fortunately, however, before these dangerous productions had got into circulation, the Government suppressed them." By this "seasonable and authoritative exercise this danger was averted," or "the freedom of the press might otherwise have let loose the dagger and the sword." "'Touch the religion of the Mahomedan,' says Buchanan, 'and he draws his dagger.' When the form of a turban proved an engine sufficiently powerful in the hands of a few mischievous and designing men to effect a combination of our native soldiery for the murder of their officers, is it to be supposed that the instrumentality of these works would not have been employed for a similar purpose, or that works of that description would not, independently of any collateral excitement, have roused the latent fanaticism of the bigotted Mussulman or Hindoo?" To this last question I answer, No! I contend that the Government which rigidly adheres to the great principles of religious liberty, has nothing to fear from the influence of a free press, restricted, as all rational liberty must be, by wholesome laws. I shall endeavour to prove the reasonableness of my assertion.

It is not abstract reasoning, *Old Indian*, which excites religious animosity.

sities and civil wars; it is a meddling policy, enforced by penal statutes and persecution. Observe how peaceably persons of all persuasions associate in every country where religious liberty prevails. In England and in America Jews and Christians, and in Hindostan Mahomedans and Hindoos live in amity, though the sacred writings of each sect denounce and pass sentence on all other sects. The 18th article of the church of England expressly states, "that they also are to be had accursed, that presume to say that every man shall be saved by the law or sect which he professeth, so that he be diligent to frame his life according to that law, and the light of nature: for Holy Scripture doth set out unto us only the name of Jesus Christ, whereby men must be saved."

The Bible Societies and the good Missionaries of Serampore are, notwithstanding this denunciation, engaged in translating our Scriptures into every Eastern language, and dispersing them over all parts of Asia and of Africa. Numerous instances might be adduced, to shew how harmless freedom of discussion is, where the Government acts, as our Indian Government does, in the true spirit of religious freedom.

I have read of a missionary at Ceylon, preaching the word of the Gospel before Mussulmans and others in a mosque. This was indeed a high breach of decorum and of religious liberty. And at the great fair of Hurdwa I have heard of another fervent missionary, who loudly proclaimed the tenets of the Christian faith. Hurdwa is the spot where the Ganges, after forcing its way through the mountains, enters the plain. Here two millions of pilgrims are said once to have assembled, and here about three hundred thousand annually meet, for the purpose of undergoing ablution in the holy stream. Now, to preach to, and to brave such a multitude, in a place to them so sacred,

was unlike the general prudent conduct of these pious men. It was most unwise. Still "the dagger and the sword" slept fast in their scabbards. Ram Mohun Roy, the great Hindoo reformer, held public monthly meetings in the metropolis of our Eastern empire, for the purpose of freely discussing the tenets of the Hindoo religion, and the cruelties and polytheism practised under the prevailing superstition. He is author of many tracts and newspaper paragraphs, "exposing the impostures as well as the absurdities of the present Hindoo mythology, and the frauds and artifices by which the Brahmins exercise a mental tyranny over their votaries." Ram Mohun Roy tells us, he has translated into the Bengallee and Hindoostanee languages the Vedant, hitherto concealed by the Brahmins within the dark curtain of the Sangscrit. He has endeavoured to prove that every rite has its derivation from the allegorical adoration of the Deity, and that He alone is the object of propitiation and worship; though at the present day the Hindoo deems it heresy, and even blasphemy, to assert the unity of the Supreme Being. This wise Brahmin distributes his work free of cost to his countrymen. Some, even, of the Mahomedan emperors permitted religious liberty. The famous Akbar called into his presence persons of various persuasions, for the purpose of freely discussing with them the great question of religion. He was instructed in the tenets of the Christian faith by a missionary from Portugal. To acquire knowledge of the Hindoo creed, he concerted a plan with Abulfazil to impose his brother, Feize, upon the Brahmins as a poor orphan of their tribe. Feize was accordingly instructed by a learned Brahmin at Benares. During his studies there, he fell in love with the daughter of his instructor, who consented to their union. Moved by gratitude towards him, Feize confessed his fraud. He was forgiven on condi-

tion that he would never translate the Vedas, or reveal the creed. Abulfazil, in his introduction to the Akbery, breathes the same liberal sentiments as his master. "Monarchs," says the Secretary, "actuated by the pride and self-conceit of sectaries, have prohibited free discussion and inquiry. A regard for self-preservation, therefore, induces men either to be silent, or to express themselves in obscure language, or compels them to conform to the temper of the times; but if princes had evinced a disposition to promote the search after truth, many illustrious men would have published with freedom their sentiments. The monarch's example is a law to all, and thus every sect becomes infatuated with its particular doctrines; animosity and dissention prevail; and each man, deeming the tenets of his sect to be the dictates of truth itself, aims at the destruction of all others; villifies reputation, stains the earth with blood, and has the vanity to imagine he is performing meritorious actions. If the voice of reason was attended to, mankind would be sensible of their error, and lament the weakness which misled them to interfere in the concerns of each other. Persecution, after all, defeats its own ends; it obliges men to conceal their opinions, but produces no change in them." Where this philosophic spirit prevails, nations have not been visited with religious wars. Philosophers have, indeed, been represented as atheists. This is a vulgar error, for philosophers love religion, and have in all times rendered it essential service, by destroying superstition and fanaticism. To them we owe that religious freedom so wisely inculcated by Abulfazil. A spirit of intolerance, on the other hand, never failed to produce uncharitableness, and has caused a sea of blood to flow in the world. It matters not whether it be exercised in the arbitrary support of true religion, or in the suppression of

irrational superstition; whether in commanding the pure worship of the divinity, or in attempting to force from the Hindoo's mind his swarm of Gods.

I shall now speak of the massacre at Vellore: a story big with folly, wickedness, enterprise, murders, and revenge. To make sepoy shave their faces was as silly an act, as it would be to order the heads of the British army to be shaved; and in obliging Mahomedans to lay aside their turbans, to which they attach serious importance, and in their stead to wear caps like the despised Parriah drummers, and with fronts of leather to them, which they abominate, we offended against the principles of religious liberty, and the policy of our Indian Government. Should the *Old Indian* be a Catholic, would he like to wear a Saracen's turban? or if a Protestant, to have blazoned on his cap the image of the Virgin Mary? or, if a Jew, to have it embellished with a cross? And if not, can he be surprised that fiery and bigotted Mahomedan soldiers should be provoked by similar indignities? It was not, however, "the form of the turban" that roused the soldiery to murder the officers at Vellore, but an active interference in a part of their dress which affected their religious feelings, and a political attachment to an unfortunate Prince. In proof of this, we know that the form of the turbans of the whole Bengal army has lately been changed, and not a murmur has ensued.

Hence, on the evidence of experience, it appears that every danger is to be apprehended from intolerance and religious interference, and none from a free press, controlled by wise laws purely administered.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
LEICESTER STANHOPE.

London, Aug. 15, 1821.

MR. MOORCROFT'S EXPEDITION INTO TARTARY.

Extract of a Letter from Delhi.

It is known at Umratsir, by receipt of a merchant's letter from Cashmeer, that Mr. Moorcroft has arrived safely at, and is now residing in the town of Ludaq, the capital of the country known by that name; that he has purchased shawl-wool to the amount of several thousand rupees, and has prepared for his further journey towards Cashghar, whither he will shortly proceed, and it is supposed safely arrive. The letter states that the cold in Ludaq is excessive, and that Mr. Moorcroft, and his associates and servants, are obliged to clothe themselves in felts and furs.

I send this interesting account of Mr. Moorcroft's progress with great satisfaction. Most people with whom I have talked about Mr. Moorcroft, and I fear the public generally, not only underrated this gentleman's enterprise and abilities, but in many instances refused him any credit, and often denied the truth of his assertions and statements. I fully expect that he will safely execute his projected journey, which will carry him through one of the most interesting and most unknown tracts in the world.

An inspection of the map will shew what an interesting route Mr. Moorcroft has to follow from Cashghar. He can go either across Tartary into Russia, or westward towards the far-famed Sumurqund and Bokhara.

Cashghar is now possessed by the Chinese, and has a Chinese force and Governor. Their Government is strict but mild.

Ludaq, you know, is to the eastward of Cashmeer, and is a wonderfully elevated and almost unknown region. It is peopled by independent idolatrous tribes of Tartars.

Further Particulars, drawn from information forwarded from Umratsir, by Merchants.

It is reported by the people who came in from Cooloo Chumbuh and the other hill states, that Mr. Moorcroft is still in Ludaq, employed in traffic. Some maunds of shawl-wool, which have been purchased, he has forwarded through the hills towards Nepal, thence to be sent on to Calcutta. He is endeavouring to establish a factory in Ludaq. Mr. Moorcroft has ten or twelve soldiers with him as a personal guard. Without arrangements with the Yarkundees, he cannot proceed further towards Yarkund: he has therefore sent on a trusty person to make these arrangements. Meer Izzut Oolah Khan, having a friend in Yarkund, has written to him to manage for the road being freed to them. Meer Izzut Oolah himself is along with Mr. Moorcroft.

Mr. Moorcroft probably writes to his friends in Hindoostan. His letters must be highly interesting. So far as has been hitherto ascertained, Mr. Moorcroft's progress has not excited jealousy. At Lahore and Cote Rangrah he was treated with kindness and respect. Meer Izzut Oolah, his companion, is a most intelligent and prudent man. He was a public servant under Mr. Elphinstone, when that gentleman went as plenipotentiary to Caubul; and Mr. Elphinstone will doubtless feel satisfaction in perceiving the enterprise and energy of a man brought forward by himself. If Mr. Moorcroft cannot return by Bokhara, through Ferghana, Meer Izzut Oolah will be able to conduct him from the Chinese frontier by the Yoozuffy country, into the valley of Peshawur. In passing from Ludaq to Cashghar and Yarkund, Mr. Moorcroft will have to cross the chief branch of the Indus which comes from the east.

ILLEGIBILITY OF NATIVE SIGNATURES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Proverbial expressions are too well, to doubt for one moment generally founded on the experience of mankind, and the "law's delay" is one which Britons know, perhaps. There are nevertheless some serious delays connected with our transactions

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Heterodox Mahomedans.

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in the Eastern Hemisphere, for which the Courts of Law here are by no means culpable, though no small share of blame does attach to the lawyers and agents, through whose hands legal documents are frequently transmitted to England; on the final and speedy settlement of which the existence or comfort of families may often depend. I shall state, therefore, without further preface, the cases to which I allude.

Almost every species of judicial vouchers, including wills, bonds, bills, deeds, and so forth, are daily produced in our Courts of Justice, bearing the signatures or testimony of Native British Indian subjects, in their own provincial tongues and characters, generally so badly written, that it is not a very easy task to decypher the hand immediately, even to those who may happen to be conversant with it and the particular dialect introduced.

This operation must nevertheless be performed previous to any decision, and the gentlemen who have the management of law pleas, which depend upon the process in question, are forced to hunt after some oriental scholar in this city, who has leisure, abi-

lity, and inclination enough to volunteer his services on such an emergency.

In the event of failure, the legal instrument, thus rendered useless, must be returned for explanation to India; and one year, at least, is lost before the cause can come to any issue. To obviate these painful accidents in future, is the sole object of my present letter. When a native has to sign his name in any capacity to an English writing, the same should be fairly transcribed *literatim* into the Roman character, and inserted below, or on a line with the oriental letters. When any thing more than the name, title, designation, &c. is subscribed or indorsed by the native, it also should be transcribed and translated at the same time.

Were these simple and necessary precautions adopted on the spot, they would save a great deal of procrastination and trouble in this country to all the parties concerned, whose labour, losses, and disappointments may be more readily conceived by your readers than fully described by,

Sir, your very obedient servant,

SHAHID.

10th August, 1821.

HETERODOX MAHOMEDANS.

THERE is a sect of heterodox Mahomedans, inhabitants of the coast of Kutch, Mekran, and the northern parts of Guzerat. Most of the other tribes hold them in abhorrence, in a very great degree; they even abuse them on every occasion, and say that abuse or indignity offered to this race, has as much efficacy as a pilgrimage to Mecca.

A large many of these people emigrate to many parts of Africa, to Zangubar and other places. At Muttra, near Muscat, there is a colony of them, who have a walled town, and live entirely by themselves; they are all petty traders, occupied chiefly in the commerce of shark fins and fish maws. There are numbers of them also in Bombay, who follow similar pursuits, keep petty shops, and are dealers in parched grain, which they hawk about the streets.

The other tribes of Mahomedans accuse
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them of the following singular custom, which they stoutly deny, we hope with truth: they accuse them of chusing a new wife every year in the following way. The Choolnas of all the ladies of the tribe are collected in a basket, the lights are put out; the gentlemen's hands are then introduced one by one into the basket, and the owner of the Choolna he draws becomes his wife for the year. We must hope, for the honour of human nature, that this is nothing more than a fable.

I am apt to believe, however, that these people are confounded with the Ali Illyahs, or the Chiraug kush among the Hindoos, who are both reproached with this custom.

These people have many singular customs, and adhere more to the notions of the Sheeahs than to those of the Sunnees.

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

THE Birman Empire extends to the borders of China, and includes the provinces of Ava, Aracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tanassarim. This Empire has its mines of gold, of silver, of iron, of lead, and of precious stones. It has its forests of teak and other timbers. The country produces cotton, indigo, sticklac, cutch, artal, wood and earth-oil, wax, ivory, horses, &c. The country is also as rich in animal and vegetable productions as in minerals. The soil is extremely fertile; the numerous rivers and creeks abound with fine fish, and the air and climate about Rangoon is very similar to the delightful climate of Madras.

The Birmans are about the middle stature, but robust, active, strong, and muscular. They are mild and hospitable; they manifest a degree of independence towards strangers and their equals, that must raise them in the esteem of a liberal mind, while their humiliating postures to men in office must create disgust. The females are lovely; they are the Spanish girls of the East.

The Government, though despotic, has yet a shew of liberty, inasmuch as every Court and Council is open to the public. The laws are mild, and extremely forbearing when the Judge is unmoved by interest; but when self-interest works on the Judge, then the laws and subjects are most cruelly tortured. Unfortunately for this fine country and its docile inhabitants, the members of Government purchase their situations (which they hold at the pleasure of the King), and each has a separate court, with the power to try causes of every description. The costs or fees for examination are regulated according to the means of the parties by the Judge; and these costs, and other perquisites of office, form the sole salary of the Judge. The poor alone are secure from their justice. The people of property have litigious suits continually brought against them by some pander or parasite belonging to one of those members of Government. By this system of governing, the inhabitants are rendered miserably poor, dependent, and inclined to pilfer. Through the want of an established currency, at present, every individual reduces his silver to the most

profitable standard, as he requires it; and they not unusually pay with one set of weights, and receive with another.

A different order of things is highly desirable: it would not only make the country a Paradise in the East, but the *emporium of the East*; the security of property would encourage industry, and invite capitalists to bring forth the rare produce of the country. The Birmans having but few prejudices, and being much inclined to dress, would consume nearly as many manufactures as the South Americans.

Three caravans arrive annually from China at Ava, in January and February, with the produce of China, and take cotton in return. Caravans from the borders of Siam arrive at Rangoon in February and March, with sticklac, zink, drugs, horses, &c., taking back foreign piece-goods in return; and owing to the central and particular situation of the coast of Pegu, the rivers being also of safe navigation, a stranger might arrive at and depart from any quarter without difficulty or delay, in either monsoon, more particularly from the Basseen river.

War with the Siamese is now talked of as likely to take place. Some few years past the Birmans had several years' war with the Siamese for a white elephant, which the latter King possessed; and, with the white elephant, the Birmans also took the provinces of Martaban and Tanassarim. Lately the Siamese, like other conquered people, have shewn their resentment by entering Martaban and Tanassarim in banditti, killing, burning and destroying every thing in their way. Two brigs of war, or some gunboats, are about being built at Rangoon, to co-operate against the Siamese.

From the great anxiety which the king's of Ava have always shewn to possess the white elephant, this animal is now the apparent idol of the people. With one in their possession, they have a vague idea of being invulnerable. At present the King has two, male and female, which repose on richly ornamented velvet cushions, and possess surprising sagacity. They eat and drink out of gold and silver utensils, and have many attendants to wait upon them.

INTELLIGENCE RESPECTING AFRICA.

THOUGH Asia is our peculiar province, we consider ourselves at liberty to indulge occasionally in a discursive ramble into the interior of a neighbouring continent. The connexion between these two quarters of the world is becoming every day more intimate, and the progress of discovery is continually unfolding to our view features of closer resemblance. On this latter subject, we say nothing at present of an apparent affinity of languages, for hitherto this matter has scarcely been investigated; but it is certainly worthy of observation, that the Arabs have spread their name and their religion over almost the whole extent of Africa; and that the customs and antiquities of Egypt and Abyssinia tend greatly to unfold the religion and early history of Asiatic States. Instead, therefore of offering an apology to our readers for the extracts we are about to give them, we would rather express a hope that we may be enabled, from time to time, to present them with a variety of interesting particulars respecting a continent of such vast extent, and as yet so imperfectly explored.

The rapid progress of colonization on the coasts of Africa opens to us at length the fairest prospect of exploring its inmost regions,—of rendering its stores available to the general interests of mankind,—and of gradually extending the beams of civilization and Christianity to the most unenlightened quarters.

As will appear from the first of the following extracts, the Portuguese were not only the earliest colonists, but were indefatigable in their exertions. At the present day they are actually in possession of districts extending nearly, if not entirely, across the Peninsula of Africa, from Benguelas, on the western coast, to Mosambique on the

eastern. The reports that have reached us of the magnitude and opulence of their towns are almost incredible: but there is a selfish policy, and a sort of systematic secrecy characteristic of that nation, which may account in some measure for the veil of mystery which has hitherto concealed their actions.

We are indebted for what follows to the *Sierra Leone Gazette*.

PORTUGUESE COLONISTS.

The Portuguese, as it is universally known, were the great discoverers on the coast of Africa, and subsequently in India. Sierra Leone was first visited in the course of these researches by Pedro de Cintra, about the year of our Lord 1480. The name of Sierra Liôa, or Mountain of the Lioness, is variously explained, either by the actual appearance of such an animal, of which kind however not any one is now to be found in this part of the coast, or by the resemblance of the roaring of the waves breaking upon the rocks and upon the shores near the Cape. The Portuguese are supposed to have made considerable establishments in the river of Sierra Leone, and to have erected buildings, of which traces are said to be still found. The remains of their cultivation are also said to be traceable. The oranges, and other superior fruits found among the natives, are of their introduction. M. Mollien observes, that these fruits, as well as a superior mode of planting them, are found in the vicinity of Teemboo. It is therefore to be inferred, that the Portuguese carried them so far or at least sufficiently near to be easily carried thither.

The interest and spirit with which the discoveries of the Portuguese were pushed on, may be inferred from a contract made by the King Don John, in the year 1471, with Fernand Gomez and John De Santarem, to whom he granted the sole right of the trade of Guinea for five years, on condition that they should, within that time, discover five hundred leagues of coast.

The enterprize thus inspired has left its vestiges all around us. The Rio Nunez is named after Nugnez de Tristan, Captain

of a Portuguese ship, who, falling into some quarrel with the natives there, was attacked in his boat by thirteen canoes' full of men, against whom he defended himself bravely, but was at length overpowered and killed. His countrymen made a lasting monument of his fall by giving his name to the river.

The River Scarcies is called after another Captain of the same nation, named Caccres. We can easily observe, in the difference of pronunciation now used, a corruption similar to that which is found in the transformation of *Islas de Los Idolhos*, or *Isles of the Idols*, to the present vulgar seaterm of *Isles de Loss*.

The *Sherbro* derives its name from a Portuguese Captain named Suero, the reputation of whose achievement was conveyed to posterity in the same manner as is practised among the discoverers in the unknown regions at this day.

About this time a war prevailed among the native kings, the effect of which was to embarrass greatly the Portuguese efforts for discovery and improvement in the interior. King John sent several embassies into the interior, and among them one to Tombuctoo; he at the same time endeavoured to prosecute his investigation on the other side, by an embassy to Abyssinia. The King of the Foulahs is represented as the most powerful of the princes engaged in the war just mentioned. The army which he led from Futa to the scene of action is said to have been so numerous, as, like the army that Xerxes brought to invade Greece, to drink the rivers dry!

The King of Portugal sent an embassy to one of those monarchs, for the purpose of engaging him to desist from hostilities against one to whom his Majesty was favourably disposed. The Native Prince was very sensible of this distinction: he observed it was the first instance of such an honour, nothing similar had occurred to any one of the four thousand and four hundred sovereigns whom he counted among his ancestors!!!

MR. O'BEIRNE'S RETURN FROM HIS EXPEDITION TO TEEMBOO.

It is necessary to premise, that the principal object of Mr. O'Beirne's mission was to establish a commercial

intercourse between Teemboo and Sierra Leone.

Freetown, April 21, 1821.—On Wednesday morning last, we had the gratification to see Mr. O'Beirne arrive safe, and in good health, from his expedition to Teemboo. His appearance in his travelling costume was somewhat grotesque. His dress consisted of a jacket and trowsers of blue baft, with a check shirt loose at the collar; a short sword was belted on round his waist, and shoes, improved by travelling in that way only, admitted more than one free current of air to cool his feet. But the most striking part was a huge Foulah hat made of small cane, interwoven and plaited together with the outside fibres of that plant; an oval pointed high crown, was decorated with a loop and button of leather, to which the broad brim could be strapped up occasionally, or the whole machine be made fast under the chin, according to the exigencies of wind and weather. A fine growth of well-combed beard and whiskers will serve to finish our brief outline. We trust, however, that some of Mr. O'Beirne's friends, who are known to possess eminent talents in that line, have taken care to preserve a correct drawing, as one of the best means of giving a just idea of a sight so seldom seen, as that of an European traveller's first appearance on his return to an European Settlement, after visiting distant countries in the interior of Africa.

Mr. O'Beirne was accompanied from Port-Logo by Mr. Laing, Adjutant of his Majesty's 2d West-India regt., who went up purposely to meet him on hearing of his return to Port-Logo. Mr. Laing, we understand, has offered his services for a journey to Sego and Tombuctoo, by way of Port-Logo and Teembo. Mr. Laing will probably avail himself of the opportunity of the return of the messenger of the King of Sego, who follows Mr. O'Beirne, and proceed as far as Sego with him. The messenger of the King of Sego brings a fine horse as a present from that Sovereign to the Governor of this Colony. We have not yet heard any thing more of the contents of the letter borne by him than what we have already mentioned.

Almany Abdool* has sent down, in com-

* The Chief of Teemboo.

pany with Mr. O'Beirne, his nephew; Omaroo, a person of great authority in the Foulah nation, charged with the completion of the arrangements for a regular commercial intercourse with the colony through Port-Logo. The only impediment to that intercourse arises from the town of Kookoona, which belongs to the unfriendly chief Almany Amurah, of Fauricaria; but the passage through that place may either be obtained by amicable adjustment, or the place may be altogether avoided by making a circuitous march of no great extent, and returning to the main path on friendly ground.

Omaroo is accompanied by his lady, who is represented as a fine specimen of the Teembo beauties, remarkable for their fine persons and expressive features.

We are glad to learn, that arrangements are already made for the disposal of the cattle and other commodities brought down for sale by the Foulah traders, on terms satisfactory to them and favourable to the purchasers. This is a very material point at the commencement of a trading intercourse; as the mutual satisfaction and reciprocal advantage felt at the outset must tend, more than any thing else, to render the connection solid and permanent.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

THE mausoleums at Surat belonging to the English, erected about the middle and end of the 17th century, are in the arabesque stile. One, to the memory of Governor Oxenden, 1669, must have been built at an enormous expense; the dome rises to the height of 40 feet surmounted with gothic arches, forming an upper story supported by massive pillars, with staircases in the angles leading also to a terrace and entablatures; the diameter of the building 25 feet. This is not so magnificent as one built over a Dutch Chief who died about the same time; the inner room of this, where the body is deposited, is of an octagon shape, with regular doors and windows; the sides of it ornamented with Scripture inscriptions and the escutcheons of his family, the whole surmounted with a dome supported by elegant pillars, forming a piazza round it; it is of much larger dimension than the former one: the name is Vender Heft, 1679. These lofty piles accord not with the humility of the Christian religion, and are evidently borrowed from the Mahomedans, who required room in their mausoleums for the performance of their religious rites: that is, for the attendance of Priests, Fakirs, and Devotees, a fund being allotted for their maintenance by the deceased.—*Bombay Gaz., Dec. 27.*

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

In the journey to Dengolah, in company with the expedition under the direction of Ismael Bey, M. Frederick Caillaud halted some time at Thebes, where he made an interesting discovery.

On the 17th of August last, he found in one of the subterranean of Thebes, a mummy coeval with the time of the Greeks. On the head of the embalmed personage is a gilt crown, in the form of a lotus. The body is wrapped up in bandeleets, after the Egyptian manner. On the case or sarcophagus, which envelopes the mummy, inscriptions are visible, some in Greek and others in hieroglyphics. On the right side there appears, tied with fillets, a manuscript papyrus, in the Greek language. The linen that covers the mummy is overspread with Egyptian subjects and hieroglyphic signs. In the interior of the case, the signs of the zodiac are represented.—*London Paper.*

The transport the Despatch is arrived from Alexandria; it has on board several colossal pieces of antiquity, discovered by Mr. Belzoni in Egypt; also the long expected Sarcophagus of Alabaster found in the Egyptian tomb at Thebes. This rare piece of antiquity is now at Deptford.—*Ibid. Aug. 21.*

THE NUMBER FIVE.

The number five seems to be considered by the natives of India and Persia as peculiarly fortunate. In Bengal, a boat that rows 10 oars is still called Panchway. Our favourite liquor Punch, and our famous puppet-show, wherein Punch is the principal character, have travelled from India to Europe. Our favourite liquor is so called because composed of five ingredients; the puppet-show because it consists of five characters, of which Kurugose or Punch was the principal. The predilection for odd numbers is however by no

means confined to India or Persia; amongst all European nations the number three is reckoned fortunate. Ships' Boats had generally an odd number of oars: salutes always consist of an odd number. Among the Chinese the numbers 1, 3 and 9 are considered as peculiarly fortunate.—*Bombay Gazette, Dec. 7.*

RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

According to the latest estimation, there are 350 living authors in this country, about one-eighth part of whom are ecclesiastics, but the far greater proportion consists of persons of rank. Backmeister, in his Russian Library, computed that, previously to 1817, there existed about 4,000 different works in that language. In the extensive collection of national literature belonging to the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, there were, in 1800, 3,000 works printed in the Russian tongue; among which, only 105 belonged to the class of novels and romances. Since this period, authorship has increased so much, that last year no fewer than 8,000 volumes were printed in this language. Translations are very numerous, particularly of dramas, novels, works of imagination, and the *Belles Lettres*. There are newspapers and journals, both German and Russian, published at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Revel, Abo, and other principal cities. At the first of these places there are fifteen printing houses, and ten at Moscow.

MALAY AND DUTCH DICTIONARY.

The Netherlands Government have appointed a Committee of Gentlemen to compose a Malay and Dutch Dictionary, and to superintend all other matters connected with the native language; to obviate the difficulties that have hitherto prevailed, in bringing so desirable an object into effect.—*Cul. Jour., Jan. 6.*

THE CAMELEON.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

SIR: For the information of those who are fond of the study of Natural History, I beg leave to make known a few remarks upon the Cameleon, from ocular demonstration.

It is commonly believed that this curious little animal has the power of changing its colour at pleasure to the same shade as the substance upon which it is placed, and that its tongue is forked. I have kept Cameleons in a cage several months, narrowly watching them, and have placed

them upon different substances for the sake of experiment. I never saw an alteration in their colour, but merely a variation in the shade, from a light yellowish green, to a very dark olive green. The mottles were always visible, though similarly changed with the shade. The Cameleon's tongue, which is nearly three parts the length of his body, is blunt at the end, and not unlike a common probe. From the end of it exudes a small quantity of matter, thick, clear, and glutinous; this he uses in obtaining his prey, which consists entirely of insects. He will remain sometimes for an hour with his tongue upon the ground, and when a sufficient quantity of insects has settled upon it, they are all drawn in and devoured. I have seen his animal dart at a fly settled upon a small piece of paper; the fly escaped, but the paper was drawn to the mouth by the cohesive liquid just referred to, and which I have several times particularly examined. The Cameleon possesses the quality, generally attributed to him, of a power of long fasting.

I am Sir,
Your's obediently,

A.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE PRESS.

A revised edition of a Translation of Quintus Curtius; with original Notes. The Illustrations of ancient Manners, Geography, and History, which are greatly enlarged, are chiefly derived from modern Travels in Persia and India, including the most recent up to the time of publication. Several extracts from Kinneir, Elphinstone, Morier, Ouseley, and other writers of eminent name in the English Oriental school, bear testimony to the accuracy of particular passages in the history, which an affinity with the subjects of their own pursuits has led them to examine. London.

A collection of Original Poems, on various subjects, to be entitled "The Follies of a Gentleman Cadet." Madras.

CHINESE BOOK.

A curious book, printed in the Chinese language, containing 146 pages, printed only on one side of very fine tissue paper, was recently discovered by a tea-dealer at the bottom of a chest of tea. It is supposed to have been packed by mistake in the wrong package, in China.—*London Paper.*

POETRY.

ON VISITING THE GRAVE OF LIEUT. KIRK, IN NEPAL.

(From the *Bengal Hurkaru*.)

'Most scenes as his own Grampians wild,
Here lies the virtuous and the brave.
On hills sublime his cairn is piled,
Where torrents dash, and pine-trees wave.

With pilgrim steps by sorrow led
O'er mountains wild, remote, and drear,
I come the bursting tear to shed,
And kneel beside thy early bier.

I little thought of this thy doom,
When in farewell I press'd thy hand;
Our trysting-place thy mountain-tomb!
Amidst this far romantic land.

Where sweetly winds the past'ral Tay,
Thy native worth was early known,
Which still through Ind's subduing day
With undiminish'd lustre shone.

And now, thy years of exile o'er,
Thy breast beat high at Scotia's name;
Prepared to seek her happy shore,
A son she might be proud to claim!

But Heav'n, which still directs the best,
The long, fond, cherish'd wish denied:—
Submissive to its high behest,
Serene the Christian Soldier died.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF COWPER.

(From the *Bengal Hurkaru*.)

Bring, Nymphs of Ouse, the offering of our wave;—
The fairest lilies on its breast that blow,
In fond devotion strew on Cowper's grave,
Who taught your stream in Fame's bright beams to flow.

Ah! who shall dare to take his hallow'd lyre
From yonder beach, where now it rests unstrung?
Or can the Muse a sweeter lay inspire
Than its own Minstrel has already sung?

No,—let the breeze that sweeps its plaintive strings,
To his lov'd groves the melody repeat.
The Zephyr breathes:—and through the forest rings
A solemn symphony, divinely sweet.

Ye echoing colonnades, that oft have heard
His voice adoring at deep noon, deplore
In murmuring dirges for the holy bard,
The tuneful Druid of your shades no more.

Oft at his minstrel-shrine the Muses fair,
Domestic virtues fairer still shall mourn,
And thou, meek Piety, for ever there,
Shalt weep above thy sweetest Poet's urn.

A PERSIAN SONG.

AN HUMBLE IMITATION OF THE ORIENTAL STYLE.

(From the Calcutta Journal.)

The bowers are all wither'd,—the roses are gone,—
The song is no more, for the Bulbul hath flown;
The thorns still remain,—but the blossoms are dead,
Dilara—Dilara—oh! where hast thou fled?

The cup-bearer brings me the goblet no more:
Say, has he forgot the red liquor to pour?
The air is all hush'd, and no musk from Khoten
Is borne on its wings to the dwellings of men.

The roses have faded,—the Bulbul hath fled,
Because the red flowers of his passion are dead:
The cupbearer sleeps, for the grapes are all gone,
But, say, my Dilara, why thou too hast flown?

The world is a desert,—a wanderer I,
Since the "light of my harem," hath fled to the sky:
Each flow'r in my Goolshan appears now a weed,
For the Rose that enthralled me hath died on the mead.

No odour, no perfume, now floats on the air,
For damp in the earth lies thy sweet-scented hair:
No rubies now blush, for thy lips have turned pale,
Thou speak'st not, thou smil'st not, thou hear'st not my wail.

Oh! I'll think on Dilara, when dark is the night,
Since her locks were more black, and her eyes gave more light
To illumine my soul, than the bright yellow robe
Of the wine-coloured moon when it shines over the globe.

Oh! I'll think on Dilara till thought in me dies;
Of her *henna*-stained hands, of her love-swimming eyes;
Of her form like the cypress,—her soft voice's tone
Like the mild breeze of Spring o'er a silver lute thrown.

Oh! I'll think on Dilara,—her breath of perfume,
Sweet as wind-stolen kisses from jasmines in bloom;
But my song shall be hush'd, for the roses are gone:
Dilara!—Dilara!—oh! where hast thou flown?

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Report of the Session ending July 11, 1821.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.*

FEB. 6.—*Committee on Foreign Trade.*—Mr. Wallace moved "that a Committee be appointed to investigate the means of improving our foreign trade, and to report their observations thereon to this House."

The motion was agreed to, and the following members were appointed, amongst others, to act on the Committee:—Mr. Wallace, Mr. Baring, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Lamb, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Gladstones, Lord Nugent, Sir John Newport, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wilmot, Sir H. Parnell, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Ellis, Mr. T. Courtenay, Sir J. Astell, and Mr. A. Roberts.

9.—*Board of Control.*—Mr. Hume rose, pursuant to his notice, to move for a copy of the late patents of appointment of the late and present Presidents of the Board of Control, and of the warrant annexing a salary to the office. He stated that he had felt it his duty to make the present motion, with a view, as he before had stated, to ascertain whether the Rt. Hon. Gent., the present President of the Board of Control, had strictly conformed to the statute of Queen Anne, regulating the acceptance of certain offices by members of that House. He was aware that, under certain circumstances, which it would be for the returns to explain to the satisfaction of the House, the Rt. Hon. Gent. might perhaps be exempt from the penalties attendant on a breach of the letter of the law; but he was satisfied that the spirit of the law was violated in the most direct way, by the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s continuing to hold his seat notwithstanding his acceptance of a situation like the present, which was at least one of great influence and patronage. Much would depend on the date of the appointment in the latter case, as to the liability or non-liability of that Rt. Hon. Gent. to those penalties, and without the date of the warrant in the case of the late President, it would be impossible to ascertain the point in question. The present accession of the Rt. Hon. Gent. to office, unaccompanied by any cession of his seat, appeared to him one of those numerous attacks which had but too frequently been made lately on what was called the Constitution of the country. The gentlemen on the treasury bench, when any notice was taken of transactions of this nature, were sure to declaim in reply against innovation, and encroachment upon established and

* We have given precedence to the *Lower House* in consideration of the bills, &c. having almost invariably originated there.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 69.

vested rights. He was satisfied, for his part, that no less than four persons had just voted on the last division which the Act of Queen Anne had in its contemplation to exclude from that House, or at least to provide a very constitutional check on their suffrages within those walls: they were, the President of the Board of Control, the two salaried Commissioners, and the Secretary to the Board. Each day, he thought, furnished instances in which inroads were thus made upon the spirit of the Constitution. The bill of Mr. Fox, for regulating the affairs of the Board of Control and India, was set aside by Mr. Pitt's bill, which gentleman promised that he would procure the East-India Company a Board which should cost them nothing. For a while this was acted upon, and no warrants for salaries were issued until the year 1793. The 43d of Geo. III. provided for securing the Board of Control to consist of at least three Privy Councillors, besides others, and for empowering his Majesty to issue warrants annexing salary to these offices. On this occasion, as on all other similar occasions of annexing salary to offices held by members of Parliament, they were still bound by the Act of Queen Anne to vacate their seats. Since the year 1793, every President of the Board of Control had vacated his seat as ineligible. If the Rt. Hon. Gent. did not directly receive emolument, he did indirectly, by means of the extensive patronage of that office. By the statement extracted from a late publication, it appeared the patronage yearly amounted to appointments of many thousand pounds value. During the last year the Directors had given to the President of the Board of Control the following appointments: 26 cadetships, and the nomination of two writers and four assistant-surgeons. A writership, it was well known, was equivalent to the value of a seat in Parliament, as was proved in the case of the charge some years ago brought against the Noble Lord at the head of the foreign department, when it appeared the Noble Lord had given a writership on condition of receiving in lieu of it a nomination to a seat in that House. The patronage of the Board in office given to them to dispose of, amounted to a charge on the India Company of not less than £800,000. He was happy to find that this expenditure would be dispensed with in future. This nominal Board had rarely even met as a Board; and he trusted that, as it was now about to be executed without salary by the Rt. Hon. Gent., that it would be acted upon as a precedent, and that at no future time the

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Rt. Hon. Gent. would suffer himself to be persuaded to take any salary, as he had already pledged himself not to do.

Mr. Bathurst said, he had not pledged himself to any such thing.

Mr. Hume said, he was sorry he should be so far mistaken in the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s meaning. He then moved for copies of the patents of appointment of the late and the present Presidents of the Board of Control, together with any warrants annexing salary in either instance to the office.

Mr. Bathurst said, he certainly did not mean to offer any opposition to the motion of the Hon. Member; although he should have considered it fairer in the Hon. Member first to have obtained the information he sought for, or at least proposed to seek, before he had entered so much at length into the history of the abuses which he very unwarrantably assumed did exist. This office was one which might or might not have a salary attached to it. The Act of Queen Anne would undoubtedly attach a penalty to a person in his situation, who should have accepted of the office with a salary annexed to it, by a warrant from the Crown to that effect, without such a grantee proceeding to vacate his seat in Parliament. But, as the facts of the case stood at present, it was worse than idle to talk of the Act of Queen Anne. Whenever the return he had moved for respecting his (Mr. B.'s) appointment was before the House, the Hon. Gent. would see that he was not in a situation to be affected by the statute alluded to. An objection had been made on the spirit of this Act; but this was built on the assumption that patronage, as connected with this office, was positively emolument. This construction of the Act he would deny; indeed, no ingenuity could twist the terms of the Act to embrace such a case. There was a certain proportion of patronage undoubtedly connected with the office, but then it never would have been in the contemplation of the Act, much less included in the letter of it. (*Hear!*) He had not had an opportunity to speak of the patronage connected with it, for in fact he had none. As to the two Commissioners, to whom allusion had been made as having sinecure places in the Board, he could assure the House, from his own experience already, he had an opportunity of refuting the assertion, having himself seen very voluminous reports in writing, made up for his own use by these very gentlemen, which must have required both great attention and labour. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Gent. had no doubt mistaken what he had said on a former night, when he had said that, holding already a place of emolument in Government, he did not feel any necessity to make any application for a salary as connected with the office of President of the Board of Control. The case of Sir James Pulteney was by no

means similar: for there, when that very wealthy man would fain have dispensed with the salary annexed to the Secretaryship of War, it was found that a salary was so connected with the acceptance of that office, that he was obliged to vacate his seat. He was not likely voluntarily to place himself in a situation which would involve him in such heavy penalties. He, however, suggested, there was no necessity to move for the patent in the case of his predecessor; it would only multiply trouble, and could throw no information on the subject.

Mr. Creevey was not disposed to protract unnecessarily the discussion, but he would like to know, as there were two acts necessary on the part of the Crown to put the grantee in the full possession of the office, as an emolumentary office, whether the Crown had executed them both in every case; for if they were sometimes not both executed, and yet the grantee received the salary, then it would appear that the place was a place of emolument by custom, and, therefore, that he was liable to vacate his seat: in which case, a person expressing his intention not to receive the salary, would not exempt him from the act of Queen Anne. The East-India Company he knew, from his own experience, assigned a certain share of patronage to the holder of this situation, which was of still more importance than the salary itself, and therefore he should have concluded, with his Hon. Friend, that the seat should have been vacated in consequence of the Rt. Hon. Gent.'s acceptance of a place so far emolumentary, and within the spirit of the Act of Anne.

Mr. W. Smith supported the arguments of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), and thought the attention of the House should be directed to inquire what was the increased interest derived by the Crown, from the filling up so important a place of patronage and high official dignity, by conferring it, even without salary, on any member within their walls. At the very best, it was natural to expect that an additional vote would be obtained by the Ministers in that House, were the person so invested ever so independent in his sentiments before that occurrence.

Mr. Bathurst explained.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald trusted the House would not let the acceptance of a place of this nature, without a consequent vacating of the seat by the acceptor, pass that House without a very satisfactory answer and explanation being given to the House, for the reasons upon which such conduct was attempted to be justified. All the predecessors of the Rt. Hon. Gent. had uniformly, in his situation, vacated their seats. The precedent was generally against the present practice. But the present possessor disavowed any intention to take the salary. Still he felt alarm.

Mr. Bathurst said, he had not avowed

any such intention; he had only said no salary had been annexed.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald.—He was then the more alarmed (*a laugh*); because it might so happen that, after the Session of Parliament was over, the Rt. Hon. Gent. might ask for, and obtain, a salary to season the office, although he had been all along acting under that influence which it was the object of the Act of Anne to defeat, namely, the influence of the Crown. Who was there who would not exchange the salary most willingly for the patronage? He had very little trouble in obtaining a seat in Parliament, owing to the attachment of a body of most independent men who returned him to Parliament; yet, independent as they were, he could easily foresee that it would still more smooth his way to a seat, had he the power to appoint twenty-six cadets, two writers, and four assistants, in the East-India Company's service. The patronage was most extensive; in fact, most would recollect that when a certain distinguished Scotch nobleman was at the head of Indian affairs, the young Scotch aspirants to fortune beset every avenue to place, and filled every post in India (*loud laughing*). By good chance for his own countrymen, some time after (*laughing*) the Government of India fell on an Irishman of high character and worth, and then the Irish in their turn filled many posts of profit in India. He trusted that Fortune would prove equitable in the distribution of her favours, and grant old England, in her turn, a share in the patronage and appointments of India, as a provision for young Englishmen. Not that he was disposed to quarrel with Fortune for her present caprice; but he thought it would be only fair, that when she next changed, she should not again turn her fair face to the northward. (*Laughing.*)

Mr. B. Bathurst said, there was no patronage attached to the office; the law had provided against it. Any patronage that arose from the situation was merely incidental.

Mr. Fitzgerald explained.

Lord Althorpe said, as he understood the Act of Queen Anne, the object of it was to give the constituents of any member who had accepted a place, an opportunity of determining whether they would accept of him again as their representative. He thought the precedent in this case a dangerous one.

Mr. Courtenay said, there was not a single word in the Act of Parliament respecting the salary of President, any more than the other members of the Board. No commission was issued without a warrant assigning the salary, and it was always on the assignment of the salary that a new writ was issued, not before. Whatever patronage might belong incidentally to the

office, it was not patronage under the Crown, and therefore did not come under the Act of Queen Anne.

Mr. Denman said, the patronage of the place, of whatever nature, might be very valuable as matter of profit. It was well known that writerships were bartered for seats in that House. He wished to know what was to be done with the salary in the mean time, whether it was to be received by the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning), who was now absent?—(*Cries of No! from the ministerial benches.*)—What then was to become of it? Would it be saved to the public? He was induced to put the question from reports that were in circulation.

Mr. B. Bathurst said, it would be saved to the East-India Company.

Mr. Denman said, he heard of a case, of which the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Courtenay) might have also heard something, for it was much talked of in the profession. The case was of a person who received the arrears of office, which accrued after he had vacated his seat.

Lord Binning said, he should not have troubled the House were it not for the insinuations thrown out by the Hon. and Learned Gent. opposite (Mr. Denman), as if it was possible that his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) had retired from office and gone to the Continent, with the paltry view of still receiving the salary of a situation he did not fill. Why should the Hon. and Learned Gent. throw out such an insinuation as this? Were the characters of public men of such little value, that they were to be tampered with in so light and groundless a way? Was this fair, or nanly, or honourable? As the friend of the Rt. Hon. Gent. alluded to, with whose high and disinterested character he had the best opportunities of being acquainted, he could not sit in his place and hear such insinuations thrown out without contradicting and reprobating them.

Mr. Denman said, he put the question merely to ascertain how the salary was to be disposed of; he did not mean to throw any imputation on the character of the R. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning). A report such as that to which he alluded, was a circulation. It surely could not have been offensive to ascertain whether there was any ground for it. If the Noble Lord (Binning) thought he had done his friend any great service by such a defence, he did not envy him his feelings.

M. S. Bourne said, he did not envy the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. Denman) his feelings, if he was thus capable of insinuating, or suspecting for a moment, that his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) could receive, secretly and corruptly, the salary of an office he did not fill. This imputation the Hon. and Learned Gent.

threw out, and then said he meant to insinuate nothing; that he merely alluded to a report. Would the Hon. and Learned Gent. tell who dared to insinuate this? He never recollected another instance of such an imputation cast upon the character of an Hon. Gent. in that House, from any motives, either of private hostility or political malignity. If ever there was a man above so base an action, above acting from paltry motives of lucre, it was his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning), and he would be the last man living to throw out such an insinuation on the character of a political antagonist.

Mr. Denman said he insinuated nothing: he merely put a question. He did not use the words *base* and *corrupt*. The report to which he alluded was in circulation. He had seen it in the newspapers. He felt no political hostility to the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning), and he should be the last man in the world to insinuate any thing injurious to his character. What he understood was, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. retired from office for a time, and that his friend (Mr. B. Bathurst) in the interval was to discharge the duties of it without salary. Under such circumstances, surely it was competent to any Hon. Gent. present, to ask what was to be done with the salary. The friends of the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning) should feel rather obliged to him for affording this opportunity of removing a wrong impression. He could not but express his surprise at the extreme sorness displayed, upon an occasion that seemed to warrant it so little.

Mr. Astell said, he could see nothing in what had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. Denman) to justify the warmth shewn on the opposite side of the House. With respect to the Rt. Hon. Gent. alluded to (Mr. Canning), he retired from office carrying with him the universal thanks of the Company. No man ever let a public situation accompanied with more sincere wishes for his health and happiness, or afforded more general satisfaction to all who had occasion to transact business with him. As a Director he had opportunities of knowing this, and he felt no reluctance in thus publicly avowing it. With respect to the salary, it would not be charged to the Company, as it was not accepted by the Rt. Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. Bathurst).

Mr. Courtenay disclaimed any knowledge of the transaction alluded to by the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. Denman).

Mr. Denman said, he alluded to nothing in which the Hon. Gent. was personally concerned.

Col. Davies wished to know how the salary was to be disposed of.

Mr. B. Bathurst said he could not answer the question. It would be a swing

to the Company; but how they would dispose of it, whether for purposes connected with the Board or not, he was not prepared to say; it would rest with the Company.

Col. Davies wished to have a more direct answer.

Mr. B. Bathurst said, the Board of Control would have no claim on the Company for the £5,000, or any part of it.

The motion, with some slight verbal alterations, was then agreed to.

India. — Liberty of the Press.—Mr. Lambton would have earlier asked the question which he was now going to propose to the Rt. Hon. Gent. (the President of the Board of Control), but thinking that he might not, in consequence of the short time which had elapsed since his appointment, be enabled to give a sufficient answer, he delayed. He wished to ask the Rt. Hon. Gent. whether there was any truth in the report that the censorship of the press, which had been taken away by Lord Hastings, was restored, or about to be restored by the orders of Government?

Mr. B. Bathurst could assure the House that no such orders had been sent out by Government, and that the regulation of Lord Hastings was in full force.

14.—India Regulations.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India House, presented papers, containing an account of the regulations of the Governments in India.

19.—India Budget.—Mr. Hume wished to learn from the Rt. Hon. Gent. opposite, whether it was his intention to submit to the consideration of the House any budget of India.

Mr. C. Bathurst said that he had been too short a time in office to be able to give the Hon. Member an immediate answer.

20.—New South Wales Act.—Mr. Goulburn brought in a bill for continuing the New South Wales Act, which went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

22.—East-India Prize Money.—Lord Binning obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the appropriation of unclaimed prize-money, claimed under the East-India Company by soldiers or sailors.

New South Wales Bill.—Mr. Robinson brought in a bill to renew an act passed in the 59th year of his late Majesty, to empower the Governor of New South Wales to levy a duty upon spirits.—The bill was read a first time.

23.—India Papers.—Mr. Mason, by order of the House, presented several papers from the India House.—Read, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

New South Wales Bill.—Mr. Goulburn moved the second reading of the bill.

Sir John Newport said, that much in-

convenience had arisen, in consequence of advancing money from the Treasury on the New South Wales duties. Such advances were sometimes made to meet bills yet undrawn, or that had not at least yet reached this country, and before the balances on hand were accounted for. He need only allude to the case of Mr. Miller, to shew what evils might arise from this.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, care had been taken that nothing of the kind should occur again. No money was in future to be issued from the Treasury, until such time as the bills had arrived, and the balances in hand had been accounted for.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

27.—Colonial Expenditure.—Mr. Hume, pursuant to notice, moved for returns of the total expenditure in the colonial establishments of Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and the islands of Tobago and Berbice, in the West-Indies; together with a variety of returns relative to the half-pay and retired services, in elucidation of the army estimates.—Ordered.

Accounts were also ordered, on the motion of Mr. Bennet, of the annual expenditure of New South Wales, from 1818 to 1821.

East-India Dock Accounts.—A person from the East-India Dock Company presented the annual accounts of the income and expenditure of that company.

East-India Prize Money.—Mr. Courtenay brought in a bill for the appropriation of the prize money of the East-India Company's officers and soldiers, unclaimed and in the hands of certain prize agents, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday.

MARCH 1.—Troops in Foreign Service.—Mr. Bennet moved for a return of the number of troops employed at Ceylon, Demerara, Van Diemen's Land, &c. up to the latest period when such could be obtained.

2.—East-India Prize Money.—The bill was read a second time, to be committed on Wednesday.

5.—New South Wales Bill.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the order of the day for receiving the report was read.

Mr. Brogden brought up the report, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, and to be engrossed.

6.—New South Wales Bill.—On the motion that the bill should be read a third time,

Mr. Bennet said that he wished to know whether the duty on oil was to continue at its present high rate, or would

be placed on the footing of that duty in the other colonies.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that no doubt could be entertained of the propriety of rendering the duty equal in all the colonies.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

9.—Foreign Trade Report.—Mr. Wallace brought up the report of the Committee on foreign trade, which was ordered to be printed. The Rt. Hon. Gent. intimated his intention of bringing some measure very shortly before the House on this important subject.

17.—East-India Prize Money.—The Committee on the bill was postponed to Tuesday.

28.—Debts.—Mr. Hume gave notice, that he would to-morrow move for certain papers relative to the amount of debts due by Government to the East-India Company.

29.—Debts due by Government to the East-India Company.—Mr. Hume assured the House that he would not detain it long. By the papers now on the table, it appeared, that on the 1st of May 1820 the Government owed the East-India Company £2,000,000, and his great complaint was, that an account of the monies expended was not furnished as the expense took place. In the year 1815 the debt had amounted to £1,300,000; in 1816 it had amounted to £1,600,000; and in the following year, without any account whatever being presented, a million was advanced to assist the East-India House. During the last year the debt had amounted to two millions four hundred thousand; and he had little doubt, from the papers on the table, that the debt would now be found to amount to upwards of two millions and a half. One part of the debt had been incurred on account of Africa, and, as he thought that that would never be discharged, it would perhaps be better to strike it at once out of the account. He should move "that there be laid before the House an account of the debt due from Government to the East-India Company on the 1st of May 1820, for stores, &c., distinguishing the old and new accounts, and stating in what years and for what purposes the debt had been incurred."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the House that he had as little objection to this motion as he had to the last. It was, however, right to observe, that the accounts included an old debt of £960,000; so that, when that sum was deducted, and credit given to the claims of the Paymaster-general, but a small balance would remain.—The motion was then agreed to.

Colonial Expenditure.—Mr. Bennet moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to direct that there be laid before the House copies of the correspondence between Lord Bathurst and the colonies, with respect to their defraying their own military expenditure.—Agreed to.

St. Helena—Buonaparte.—Mr. Hume said, he hoped the motion with which he intended to conclude would not be objected to. Long as Buonaparte had been confined in St. Helena, there had yet been no account of the expense attending his detention. On the policy of sending him there, or the policy of keeping him there, he did not now mean to speak; but this he thought, the expenses attending it should be inquired into. Perhaps the House would be surprised to learn the expenditure of the last year amounted to such a sum as £415,000, and to a similar amount annually.

The staff was.....	£ 24,000
The military establishment, including pay and commissariat	193,674
Contingent expenses.....	57,000
Vessels to provision the island	4 or 5,000
The navy	160,000

Making altogether the sum he had stated of £415,000. Besides this, he heard that an agreement was entered into by this Government with the East India Company, to pay them on an average of two years for the losses they might sustain in consequence of Buonaparte being imprisoned there. If there were any secret understanding with France upon the subject, it should be known. The Hon. Member, after a few further remarks, concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence on this subject between the Government and the East India Company; and also for all papers shewing the expenses attending Buonaparte's custody since his detention at St. Helena.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it would be some time before the examination of the papers could enable him to lay the papers moved for before the House. He was aware the expense was very considerable, but he did not think its amount equal to that stated by the hon. member. When the papers were ready, they should be presented to the House.

April 2.—Petition of Mr. Campbell.—Lord Glenorchy presented a petition from a Mr. Campbell, praying for relief for losses sustained by him in the Burman empire, India, in the service of the British Government; which, after a few words from Sir G. Clarke, who said the petitioner had failed to make out his claims, was ordered to be printed.

9.—Suttees in India.—Mr. F. Buxton gave notice that he should shortly call the attention of the House to the practice which still prevailed in British India of widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands.

30.—Supply.—The House went into a committee. The following resolution was then proposed:—"That a sum of £23,230. 3s. 2d. be granted for the recruiting service of the East-India Company in Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Hume opposed the resolution. He understood there was an engagement between the East-India Company and the Government, by which the former was bound to pay all these expenses. Still he saw no reason why they should be voted in this manner: it would be better if they were met immediately by the Company itself.

Lord Palmerston said, these troops were situated in England and Ireland: it was, therefore, necessary that the expenses should be voted by Government; there was no other legal mode of making provision for them.

After a few words from Mr. Hume and Lord Palmerston,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the money could not be legally disbursed unless it was regularly voted in a Committee of Supply.

The resolution was agreed to.

MAY 4.—East India Papers.—Mr. Mason, from the Directors of the East India Company, presented certain resolutions agreed to relating to warrants, pensions, &c.

7.—Sugar Duties.—Mr. Baring presented a petition from the merchants of London trading to the East Indies, signed by all the principal houses in this trade. The petition had originated in consequence of an apprehension excited by a bill now brought in by the Right Hon. Gent., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for imposing certain increased duties on sugar coming from the East Indies. The petition being read, the Hon. Member contended, that, as very little sugar came from the East Indies, the interests of the West India merchants scarcely required the House should, in this case, interpose to protect them. In fact, their interests were not likely to be affected by the trifling import of clayed sugars from the East Indies. The provisions of this bill would be vexatious to the East India merchants. The amount of the duties on such sugars would be so very trifling as to present no temptation to the Right Hon. Gent.; especially as a purchaser of sugar could not tell on the quay what description of sugar it was, and what amount of duty it was liable to, until it had been examined by the Custom-house officers.

After a few words from the Chancellor

of the Exchequer, the petition was read and ordered to be printed; as was also another, of the same import and tendency from the merchants of Liverpool, presented by General Gascoyne.

Lord Stanley moved for returns of the quantity of sugar imported from the East and West Indies, from the year 1813 to 1820, distinguishing the quantity of each year.—Ordered.

11.—East India Prize-money.—The bill went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

East India Private Trade.—The Committee on the bill was postponed to Monday next.

JUNE 1.—East India Private Trade and Prize-Money Bills.—The Committee and third reading of the bills were postponed to Tuesday next.

4.—Petition.—Mr. Blackburn presented a petition from the inhabitants of Manchester, praying against any alteration in the duties on East-India sugars.—Read and ordered to be printed.

6.—East India Papers.—Mr. Mason, from the East India House, presented certain papers relative to the affairs of the Company.—Ordered to lie on the table.

13.—East India Sugar Bill.—The bill went through the Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

East India Trade Bill.—The report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

20.—Immolation of Widows in India.—Mr. F. Buxton rose, pursuant to notice, to move for certain papers and documents, containing an account of widows immolated in India. Before he commenced his statement, he wished to remove an erroneous opinion that some persons had entertained, who conceived it was his intention to reproach the Government in India, or the Court of Directors at home. Nothing was further from his intention, because, on inspecting the papers, he had every reason to be satisfied that no ground for such reproach existed. He was anxious that this question should be properly understood, and that the doubts of extending the system of toleration in India should be removed. He should briefly state to the House a few facts that had come to his knowledge, which he conceived would be a sufficient justification for his calling the attention of the House to the subject. In the course of the last four years no fewer than 2,366 females had ascended the funeral piles of their husbands, in Fort William alone; to these must be added a considerable number (for they were numerous) who

were secretly sacrificed, and therefore unknown to the officers of police. He was not prepared to say how many were thus sacrificed in the other provinces; the fact he had stated was undoubted, and sufficient to justify him in his present motion. It was important for the House and the country to know, that many of these females were, at the time of their immolation, in a state of insensibility, of pregnancy, sometimes of intoxication, and many of them were mere children. There had been endeavours made to suppress those sacrifices. The disciples of Mahomet, the French and the Dutch in their settlements, the Rajahs of several of the territories, and even the Peiswha of the Mahrattas, had been successful in preventing its continuance. He did not say this with a view of casting odium upon our own Government, because he was certain, when the proper time arrived, that they would be ready to perform their duty. He had also to remark, that many of these severities took place in violation of their own laws, and in direct contradiction to their religion, which forbids that females under a certain age should be immolated; yet there were many instances of females of 12 and 14 years of age, and one instance of a child eight years old being sacrificed in this manner. Their laws required that the sacrifice should be voluntary, that no drugs nor force should be used. He had lately conversed with a gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, who told him that when he was in a vessel near Calcutta, he observed a numerous assemblage of persons on the shore; approaching nearer, he saw that one of these sacrifices was about to take place. The female fainted several times; at length, recovering a little strength, she approached: her spirits again forsook her; when the persons who were near her laid her on the funeral pile, and bound her down. As the preparations were not quite complete, she recovered, and endeavoured to extricate herself; upon which the firebrand was placed in the hand of her eldest son, and she was speedily consumed with the body of her husband. In some parts, from a scarcity of fuel, the unhappy victim was exposed to the horrors of a lingering death. Whatever doubt there might be of the policy of the interference of the Government, these wretched beings ought not to be permitted to exceed what was allowed by their own laws and prejudices. All these evils sprung from one source—that of the ignorance of the natives; the only cure was to be found in affording them instruction. This should animate the Government to extend to them the advantages of education. The Hon. Gent. having expressed the serious satisfaction he felt, in bearing testimony to the exertions of the Governor-general in India,

and the manner in which those exertions had been hailed by the natives, concluded with moving for "all papers and documents relating to the sacrifices of females on the funeral piles of their husbands in India."

Mr. B. Bathurst said he had no intention to oppose the motion, although he thought the question would be better discussed when the House was in possession of the informations comprized in the papers moved for, than from partial extracts, however fairly the Hon. Gent. had made his statements. He was sorry to say, that the number of these sacrifices had been nearly doubled since the year 1818, and that, too, at a time when the Government had been using their utmost exertions to prevent it. This had been, in some degree, occasioned by an epidemic disease that occasioned the number of deaths; and, consequently, it had augmented the number of sacrifices. There was a doubt whether the interference of Government had not increased the evil. When the Hon. Gent. had talked of our following the example of our predecessors, did he mean that the Governor-general was to rule with a rod of iron? Did he think it possible that he could prevent this custom by force? The Hon. Gent. had spoken of the conduct of European Powers: our own Government had endeavoured to prevent it at Calcutta: the consequence was, that the people took the victims out of the walls of the city, and sacrificed them. Indeed, the fact alluded to by the Hon. Gent., of the spectacle witnessed by a reverend gentleman near Calcutta, was conclusive upon this point. He believed that, if the Government in India interfered so far as to become a party, it would be exceedingly injurious, and increase the evil. He hoped the Hon. Gent. would preserve the same moderation with which he had commenced; if he should be convinced, that, where the Government had interfered, it had only been the means of increasing the number of victims.

Mr. Wilberforce wished to say a few words on this subject, which he had considered with the most painful anxiety. It was gratifying to his feelings to bear testimony to the exertions that had been made by the British Government in India to prevent the continuance of these sacrifices. He also was exceedingly happy that his Hon. Friend had called the attention of the House to the subject. He then alluded to a case in which compulsion had been used, by tying the poor wretched woman to a log, to prevent the victim from escaping from the place of immolation. He trusted that the progress of information and civilization would effect gradually the overthrow of superstition and idolatry in that vast empire, which was now making such

rapid strides in acquiring the useful improvements of life, and the more enlightened ideas of morality and government, under the tutelage of that extraordinarily powerful little island, the greatness of whose mind and the splendour of whose heroic achievements had inspired not only Europe with the utmost respect for her decision in all political questions, but had been the means of building up an empire of unprecedented magnitude and magnificence in Asia; to whose creation the high opinion entertained of our national faith and national character no less contributed, than our military skill and the valour of our troops.

Mr. Hume said, that when he resided at Benares, where was situated the college of the Brahmins, the Government of India had even then adopted regulations which he had reason to believe had nearly extirpated the custom of sacrificing native widows on their deceased husbands' funeral piles. Governor Duncan's regulations had ordained that the party about to burn herself should be questioned apart from her friends, and without being subject to any control, as to her determination whether it was voluntary or not. He thought the sacrifice was often prompted by the cupidity of the Brahmins, who sought by this means to secure to themselves the reversion of the property, which would, expect for the sacrifice of the wife, have been vested in herself. He could not see how the Right Hon. Gentlemen, who were anxious about the success of a bill calculated to repress cruelty towards asses and mules, should be reluctant to lend their aid in the cause of humanity in a case like the present, where every man of feeling could possibly have but one opinion as to the expediency of the abolition of this inhuman custom.

Mr. Wilberforce having explained,

Lord Binning denied that his Right Hon. friend had said this was not a subject which demanded investigation; but he had merely stated that it was a subject, the discussion of which it might not be very discreet in the House to entertain. That the practice had continued ever since Governor Duncan's time could not be doubted, in parts of that territory subject to the Company's authority. He felt, as every man, he was convinced, must feel in that house, as to the shocking cruelty of the practice; yet he was far from being convinced it was the duty of the British Government to interfere peremptorily, in a case in which they were certain to meet and clash with strong prejudices and national peculiarities and customs, the violation of which might produce consequences, as to the security and tranquillity of that immense empire, which could not be contemplated by any, even the most stoical in that house, with indifference.

Mr. Canning, whatever shades of difference there might be on other bearings of the question, was happy to find there were two points upon which most of those who had spoken on the subject before them were agreed. First, that this abominable and cruel practice ought to be abolished as soon as possible; and next, that it was not politic this abolition should be effected by any arbitrary interference of the Executive Government in India. In his mind, it would be extremely improper, that the House should throw on the Indian Government the pernicious consequences which would necessarily arise out of any hostile discussion in that House of the rights of the Indian population. Any attempt at imperious dictation on the part of the British Parliament, on the delicate subject of national and immemorial usage, although founded on prejudices the most absurd and cruel, could not fail to alarm the people of India. His reason for feeling a disinclination to the motion, when a proposition had been made to him last year to sanction a motion for similar papers to those now moved for, arose from an apprehension that, though it were possible to prove satisfactorily, in case of such a motion being made, that the Governor General of India had pursued the object recommended with sufficient anxiety, though with the temperateness and caution which such a subject demanded, the question had not at that time sufficiently interested our Indian empire, so as to become a subject which attracted discussion there. His Hon. Friend, who never was deaf to any humane consideration, had been naturally, and as a matter of course, captivated by the subject. He had viewed, with an abhorrence natural to a mind like his, the possibility of those sacrifices being in some cases attended with compulsion; but would he say, that in all similar cases that fact alone would be sufficient to induce a country, circumstanced as this was with respect to India, to interfere peremptorily with the religious prejudices and national feelings of the inhabitants? He would put the case of a practice but too prevalent in all catholic countries: he meant that of immuring for life within the walls of a nunnery, those females who, from their tender age, could be scarcely supposed capable of having a free will of their own. The law in this case, however, required that these parties should, on taking the vows, make a protestation that they took them voluntarily and without compulsion. Now he would ask, in such cases, would this country be justified, were she by conquest possessed of that country, and entitled to interfere in the regulation of its affairs, in sending on all such occasions an officer to the gate of the convent, to interrogate

the intended victim about to be thus sacrificed, as to the uncontrolled exercise of her free will in this disposal of herself, and authorising such officer, on any the slightest appearance of reluctance on the part of such a party, summarily to interfere, and tear the victim from the sacrifice? The Indian people were fully as ardent and as delicate in their feelings as the people of Europe, and would be as indignant as the votaries of the catholic church would be in the case mentioned, were the Government of the country to interfere with the intended object of the sacrifice; when, as was naturally to be anticipated in such cases, the nervous system of the victim was often so far affected in the last moment of trial, by the painful excitation of the time, as to shake the previously steady purpose and resolution of the mind. He would ask whether it would be consistent, in a country so circumstanced as we were, to risk the possibility of breaking down the cement by which the empire that country had acquired in the East was bound to Great Britain? This country at present exhibited a singularly splendid example to the world of the superiority of the line of policy pursued with respect to her colonial possessions; whereby it had retained the affection and attachment of the people it had subjugated. An Hon. Member had stated the possibility of our affecting a complete change in the religious observances or national customs of the Indian people, arguing from the success in this respect which attended the progress of the Mahomedan arms; whom in fact, as conquerors, we had succeeded in that country. In the progress of our empire in that country, and that of the Mahomedans whom we succeeded, there were characteristic points decided by the different spirit, in the nature of our invasion of that country and that of the Mahomedans. They came as conquerors and possessed themselves of the soil of India, and overthrowing the very religion of the country, with its most ancient institutions, by the sword. The British had never seized the soil of that country, nor in the least interfered with its religious institutions. England stood alone amongst nations, an exception to the conduct of the ancients, an example to the modern world; influencing and governing a population of one hundred millions of inhabitants in perfect possession of their former manners, customs, language and religions; and what was most singular of all was, that though we were the undisputed rulers of the country and its resources, there was not a single foot of land which we could call our own. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that so splendidly successful a system of policy would never be departed from, nor

be suffered to be affected by circumstances so questionable as those under which our sympathy was now attempted to be excited. If we would pursue a system of policy great, beneficent and wise, we ought studiously to abstain from reformation or improvement introduced by force or accompanied by compulsion. It had been said that the gradual diffusion of knowledge in that country would be productive of a revolution in sentiment, and even in custom and habits. No doubt much was to be expected from the effects of a slow and steady progression in useful knowledge; but it was equally necessary the House should be apprized of a fact fully as important: that there was no instance yet recorded of a superstition, however degraded, being subdued by having recourse to force. Whatever force had been applied, the result was the reverse of success anticipated, and from being bigots they were elevated to the rank of martyrs. In the parallel attempted to be drawn between the progress of the Mahomedan conquest and that of this country, there was an obvious difference as to the religion of the victors: that of the Mahomedans was a religion of force, ours a religion of persuasion; theirs propagated by arms, ours by reasoning and conviction. The Hindoo believed that in their present life they were only the revived agents of a state of existence gone by, and that in proportion to their good conduct in a previous life, they were favoured in the elements of which they were recomposed in their present state of existence. However novel or even irrational such an idea might appear to us, it had its moral influence on the actions of these believers in the transmigration of a vital actuating principle. He would ask the Hon. Member, would it be expedient in the House to interfere in shaking principles, however erroneous in themselves, which like the present supported the feeble structure of morals, in a country so destitute of instruction, unless we were confident of our success in providing them with better principles of action? This abstinence from attempting any violent change in their customs or religion was part of the price which we paid for the allegiance and affection borne to their government by nations, which had nothing in common with their rulers. The allegiance and affection of such a people was not to be tampered with on light grounds; and he trusted this country was too wise, too good, too brave, and above all too forbearing, to attempt, by resorting to forcible measures, to introduce even a salutary change amongst these people, or weaken the durable though delicate bonds which connected them in one common fate with the destinies of the British empire. (*Long cheers!*)

Colonel Money was happy to have it in his power to assure the House, from personal observation and knowledge of the country, that the eyes of the people of that country were gradually opening to the abominable nature of the superstitions which disgraced the popular religion of that country. The Gov. General Marquis Wellesley had put an end to the abominable practice of putting their children to death on the Island of Sorrow, as it was called, and had conferred thereby a blessing on the natives, even by their own confession at the present day. He should therefore imagine that, arguing from analogy, he could not see how this country could be injured in the affections of the Indian people, if the prevailing custom of burning Indian widows were put down by the interposition of the Government of India.

Mr. W. Smith supported the motion.

Mr. Buxton in reply observed, that the Governor General of India had already interfered with respect to the disgraceful practice of putting to death the Rajahpote children, which had been abolished, as far as could be done, by creating the crime a felony. The practice of Coor also had been put down; and though nothing was so sacred as the life of a Brahmin in that country, they had in many cases lately paid by the forfeit of their lives the penalty of crimes which formerly had been committed with impunity. Indeed, so far had our Governor gone of late in resisting the strongest prejudices of the Indians, that the officer of the district had seized the sacred person of the supreme God of Jaggernaut, an impiety of the most offensive nature, and held his godship in pawn until an arrear of tribute was paid. (*A laugh!*) After such liberties had been taken with their opinions, and the objects of their idolatry, he could see no reason why we should hesitate at introducing so salutary a reform in the customs of the Indian empire.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Buxton hoped the papers he had moved for would be laid before the House as soon as they could be expeditiously printed.

Mr. B. Bathurst assured him they should.

22.—*East India Warehouses' Act.*—The House went into a Committee on the East India Warehouses' Acts; several resolutions were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

23.—The House went into a Committee on the East India Warehousing Act, when the resolutions proposed were agreed to. The report was received.

25.—The East India Warehousing Act Amendment Bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and to be printed.

27.—*East India Private Trade.*—The bill went through a Committee. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

28.—*East-India Trade.*—The report was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

29.—*Burning of Widows in India.*—Mr. F. Buxton moved that the papers relative to the burning of widows in India should be printed.

Mr. W. Wynn said, as they were very voluminous, it would perhaps be better to refer them to a Committee, to select such papers as might be most important for publication.

To this Mr. Buxton assented.

After a few observations from Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Bennet, Mr. H. Clive, &c., a committee was appointed to select such papers as might be considered desirable to be printed.

East-India Trade.—The bill was read a third time and passed.

JULY 10.—*Report on Foreign Trade.*—Mr. Wallace brought up the report of the Committee on Foreign Trade, which was ordered to lie on the table. The Hon. Member then moved that it should be printed. It was the result of the labours of the Committee which had been appointed by the House to investigate that important subject, and it went to recommend the opening of the trade to India and the Indian Archipelago to British merchants and traders: a circumstance which would be productive of great general utility, and which would be thoroughly consistent with the safety of the interests and welfare of the East-India Company, but which could not take effect without its concurrence. The faith of Parliament was pledged to the continuance of the regulations of their charter, and without their full assent he was satisfied that Parliament would not act on such a delicate subject. He was convinced that that Company would not have any objection to allow the introduction of a system which was thus sanctioned by the reports of the Committees on foreign trade appointed by both Houses of the Legislature; and he trusted that, actuated by the spirit of liberality which was so general, they would not offer any opposition to the measure. He was far from being desirous of their not attending to their own especial interests; but he trusted they would look also to the general benefit of the merchants of the kingdom, and thereby give their support to the welfare of the community at large. Without their full concurrence nothing would be done; but he was satisfied that nothing was demanded of them but what was thoroughly consistent with justice and with their interests, and which could not fail to be of great utility to the kingdom.

Mr. Money maintained, that the East-India Company had been productive of the greatest benefit to this kingdom. Instead of the ships which traded to that part of the globe being obliged, as formerly, to spend years in making out cargoes, there were now establishments at various maritime places on that large continent, at which traders found a ready market for their goods, and easily obtained profitable cargoes. To the exertions of the East-India Company those establishments owed their existence! The East-India Company, he therefore contended, merited no reproach from any member of the House. He felt confident that, whatever resolutions would be adopted by them, when the subject of the opening of that trade to British ships would be laid before them, they would not lose sight of the permanent and general interests of the British community.

Mr. Wallace explained. He disclaimed any intention of offering any reproach to the East-India Company; and he appealed to the House if he had done so.

Mr. Hume denied that the monopoly practised by the East-India Company was productive of the least benefit to the British nation. Had it not existed, he was persuaded that that large portion of trade which was now carried on in American and foreign ships would belong to British ships. He was, however, convinced, that the East-India Company were willing to afford every means in their power to promote the general benefit of British trade.

Mr. J. Smith, in a few words, expressed his satisfaction at the arrangement proposed by the Rt. Hon. Member, which he had no doubt would be hailed by the British merchants as a measure of great public utility.—The report was then ordered to be printed.

Report on the State of Hindoo Widows.—Sir F. Ommalley brought up the reports of the Committee appointed to investigate the state of the Hindoo widows.—Ordered to be printed.

East-India Papers.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India House, laid on the table the resolutions of the Court of Directors, and other papers relative to the pensions and allowances granted by the Company under the 53d Geo. III.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JAN. 31.—*Foreign Trade.*—Viscount Granville presented a petition from the persons now engaged and employed in the Staffordshire potteries, praying the removal of all restrictions on Foreign Trade, consistently with the good of the country.

FEB. 6.—*East-India Accounts.*—Mr. Mason, from the Directors of the East-

India Company, presented at the bar, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, the Annual Account of the Superannuated Officers belonging to the East-India Company for the last year; and also the Regulations of the Court of Directors with respect to gratuitous pensions and places in reversion; whereupon the titles of the papers were read at the table of the House.

12.—*Carnatic*.—Mr. Parkhouse, from the Directors of the East-India Company, presented at the bar the Seventeenth Report of the Commissioners for the Carnatic; which report was ordered to be printed.

14.—*India Regulations*.—Mr. Mason, from the Directors of the East-India Company, presented at the bar a Copy of the Regulations passed by the different Governments of India during the year 1818.

21.—*Foreign Trade Committee*.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, pursuant to notice, moved for the appointment, or rather the revival, of a Committee of their Lordships, to ascertain the best practicable means for encouraging and extending the foreign trade of the country.

The following are the names of the Committee appointed: the Earl of Harrowby (Lord President), the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Winchelsea, Earl Graham, the Earl of Darlington, Earl Bathurst, Earl Grosvenor, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Harewood, Earl Minto, the Earl of Roseberry, Viscount Gordon, Viscount Granville, Lord Clifton, Lord King, Lord Auckland, Lord Calthorpe, Earl Amherst, Lord Fitzgibbon (Earl of Clare), Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Lauderdale, and Lord Stewart, &c.

The Earl of Liverpool moved for the production of certain accounts to be referred to the Committee.—Ordered.

22.—*Foreign Trade*.—Their Lordships' Committee on Foreign Trade assembled at one o'clock this day, the Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair, assisted by the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Auckland, Earl Bathurst, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Calthorpe, the Earl of Galloway, &c.

The regular days of meeting are fixed for Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Charles Grant, Esq., of Russell-square, has been directed to attend the Committee on Monday next.

23.—*India Regulations*.—Mr. Mason, from the East India Company, delivered at the bar an account of the regulations made by the Governments of India, during the year 1819.

36.—*Foreign Trade*.—Mr. Cox, one of the Masters in Chancery, laid upon the

table the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Foreign Trade, which had been requested on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who now moved that it should be printed for the use of this House.

27.—*East India Dock Accounts*.—Mr. Farran, from the East-India Dock Company, delivered at their Lordships' bar an account of the receipts and disbursements for 1820.

MARCH 2.—*East India Papers*.—Mr. Mason, from the Directors of the East-India Company, delivered at the bar an account of the trade carried on between India and China, in reference to inquiry now before the Committee on Foreign Trade.

5.—*India Board*.—Mr. Plowden, from the India Board, delivered in an account of the American trade with India, and also of the trade between India and China.

Foreign Trade.—A messenger was sent to the Commons House, requesting the attendance of J. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., to give evidence before the Lords' Committee on Foreign Trade.

It was ordered, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, that all petitions on foreign trade presented last Session, and which might hereafter come before the House, should be referred to the Committee now sitting on Foreign Trade.

9.—*New South Wales Bill*.—The New South Wales Duties Bill was brought up and read a first time.

12.—*Foreign Trade*.—There was a sitting of the Committee, which adjourned to Wednesday, at twelve.

New South Wales Bill.—The Bill was read a second time and committed.

13.—*Foreign Trade*.—The Marquis of Lansdowne moved that Viscount Beauchamp be added to the Lords' Committee on Foreign Trade, which was agreed to.

East India Papers.—Mr. Mason, from the East India Company, delivered at the bar copies of the resolutions of the Directors for granting of salaries, pensions, or gratuities.

New South Wales Bill.—Their Lordships went into a Committee, which was reported without any amendment.

14.—*Foreign Trade*.—There was a full attendance of the Committee, which continued its sitting from about one o'clock till after four.

New South Wales Bill.—The bill was read a third time and passed.

16.—*Foreign Trade*.—The members of the Committee sat from one till half-past three.

Mr. Brogden and others informed their Lordships that the Commons had given leave to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Drum-

mond to attend the Foreign Trade Committee of this House.

23.—*Custom House Accounts*.—Mr. Irving, from the Custom House, delivered an account of goods imported into Great Britain from the East-Indies and China, down to the 5th January last.

24.—*The Royal Assent* was given to the New South Wales Duties Bill.

APRIL 2.—*Custom House Accounts*.—Mr. Irving, from the Custom House, delivered an account of the produce of goods imported from the East-Indies and China to Great Britain, down to the year ending the 5th of January 1821; also of certain Droits of Admiralty, &c.

5.—*East-India Papers*.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India Company, delivered the third sessional account of the resolutions of the Court of Directors, for the granting of salaries, pensions, or gratuities, pursuant to the order of this House.

11.—*Foreign Trade Report*.—The Marquis of Lansdowne rose for the purpose of presenting to their Lordships the report of the revived Committee on Foreign Trade.* It was itself voluminous, and accompanied with an appendix of documents, and therefore he could only just intimate the chief objects to which the attention of the Select Committee had been directed, with a view to some definitive course. The subject of this report, then, related to Asiatic trade, particularly as carried on under the license of the East India Company, and likewise of the Board of Control, as approximating to that traffic which might be carried on by private British merchants in the same manner as between the United States of America and Canton.

It enumerated and pointed out particularly the advantages to be derived from affording such increased facilities to trade, stating how far those facilities might with safety be granted; and, on the other hand, the objections which were urged against conceding them. At the time, however, that the Committee had felt it proper to state the precise grounds on which facilities might be granted, it was contemplated to be entirely with the consent of the East India Company, so as not only not to affect the permanent and essential interests of that body, but, above all, not to interfere with that important point consisting in the monopoly of the home market. He therefore would indulge the hope that, in all communications on this subject, between the East-India Company and Government, that liberality would prevail, which was likely to prove most advantageous to the interests of the country at large. It was, however, his duty to add, that some correspondence had taken place

* Vide Asiatic Journal, vol. xi, p. 583.

between the Board of Control and others, which was yet wanting; but as that correspondence was supplement to the report, and would be ready in a day or two, he deemed it better not to delay its presentation when their Lordships were upon the eve of the holidays. He had only to move at present that the report be laid upon the table, and also that it be printed.—Ordered.

MAY 4.—*East India Papers*.—Viscount Sidmouth laid upon the table a series of papers in relation to the existing trade between the East-Indies and China.

7.—*Message from the Commons*.—Mr. Wallace and others brought up a message from the Lower House, that their Lordships would be pleased to communicate a copy of the Lords' Report on the trade carried on between the East-Indies and China, and the minutes of evidence on the same.

The Lord Chancellor soon after told the messengers that their Lordships had agreed to their request, and directed a copy of the report to be delivered at the bar.

23.—*East-India Accounts*.—Mr. Mason, from the India House, delivered the annual account of the receipts, charges, and payments of the East-India Company, up to the 1st of the present month.

JUNE 6.—*East-India Accounts*.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India House, delivered an account of the revenues and charges of the different Governments of India; and also a copy of the resolution of the Court of Directors for granting of salaries, gratuities, or pensions.

14.—*East-India Unclaimed Prize Money*.—The bill was brought up from the Commons.

18.—The East-India Unclaimed Prize Money Distribution Bill passed through a Committee, and was reported without an amendment to the House.

21.—*East-India Trade Regulation Bill*.—The bill was brought up, and read a first time.

23.—*The Royal Assent* was given to the East-India Seamen and Soldiers' Unclaimed Prize Money Bill.

East-India Trade.—The Regulation Bill was read a second time.

25.—*East-India Trade*.—Upon the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the bill passed through a Committee.

26.—*East-India Trade*.—The bill was read a third time and passed.

JULY 2.—*The Royal Assent* was given to the East-India Trade Regulation Bill.

5.—*East India Papers*.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India Company, delivered the monthly account of all salaries, pensions, and gratuities which had been granted by them.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

PASSPORTS.

Fort William, Feb. 17, 1821.—His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, deeming it necessary that all British subjects proceeding from this Presidency to any of the ports in the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of visiting or passing through the interior of the territories dependent on the Pashalik of Bagdad, shall provide themselves with a passport from this Government: notice is hereby given, that application for such passport is to be made to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department; and that any person failing to conform to this notice, will be exposed to the hazard of being stopped on his arrival at any of the ports aforesaid, and of being prevented from the further prosecution of his journey into the interior.

GEO. SWINTON, Sec. to the Govt.

SHIPS TRADING TO CHINA.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, Jan. 31, 1821.—It having been represented to Government by the Select Committee of Supra-Cargoes at Canton, that the Commander of the ship *Magnet* had, on his departure from China, left three English seamen on shore at Macao; that thereby they became chargeable for their expenses to the Hon. Company; and that the inconvenience arising from such conduct on the part of the Masters of vessels frequenting China is calculated to create considerable embarrassment; the Marine Board therefore, under the authority of Government, do hereby prohibit the Masters of such vessels from leaving any of their seamen on shore at China, and warn them of the responsibility which they will incur by a breach of this order. By order of the Marine Board,

E. S. PORTBURY, Sec.

MILITARY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 2, 1821.—To obviate doubts which have arisen regarding the relative rank and situation of officers doing duty with a regiment to which they are not permanently posted, it is notified for general information, that they are to be considered as the juniors of their rank in that regiment, whatever their army-rank may be; but they are, in this their regimental place, eligible to hold the temporary charge of a troop or company, in the same manner as if they belonged to the corps they are attached to, and (if

young officers) under the rules prescribed in General Orders of the 26th March 1819.

Feb. 1.—The Most Noble the Commander in Chief has observed, that several sepoys have been recently convicted by Regimental and Battalion Courts Martial of a breach of the Standing Orders of their corps, on the charge of lending money on interest to bazar or townspeople. His Lordship deems it necessary to declare, that he cannot sanction the existence of any such Order in this army. His Lordship approves and confirms the Standing Orders of corps, prohibiting soldiers lending money on interest to their comrades, and announcing that the interference of the commanding officer of the corps, or company, shall invariably be refused to aid the recovery of any sum so lent; but his Lordship considers a soldier to be at liberty to dispose of his money, out of his corps, without any restrictions but those which the laws of the land impose.

Feb. 1. No punishment awarded by a Regimental or other inferior Court Martial, which shall exceed 300 lashes, is ever to be carried into execution, until approved by the General or other officer commanding the division.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 1, 1821.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bangalore, on Monday the 16th day of Oct. 1820, Capt. and Brev. Maj. James Stewart, of His Majesty's 46th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:

"For having illegally and cruelly caused military punishment to be inflicted on Privates James Connel, Adam Blake, and William Williams, of His Majesty's 46th regt., Private James Connel being so punished on or about the 27th day of July, or 3d day of Aug. 1817; and Privates Adam Blake and William Williams being so punished on or about the 16th day, or 24th day of Feb. 1818, at Port Dalrymple (in Van Diemen's Land), and during the period he, Brev. Maj. James Stewart, was Commandant of that settlement.

"Such conduct being highly unofficer-like, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Opinion and Sentence.—"The Court have dismissed that part of the charge which accuses Capt. and Brev. Maj. James Stewart, his Majesty's 46th regt., of illegally and cruelly causing military punishment to be inflicted on Private James Connel, his Majesty's 46th regt., on or

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about the 27th day of July, or 3d day of August 1817, at Port Dalrymple, in Van Diemen's Land, and during the period he Brev. Major James Stewart, was Commandant of the Settlement; the period limited by the 18th clause of the Mutiny Act for the cognizance of offences having expired previous to the date of the warrant by which this Court is assembled, viz. the 26th day of Oct. 1820, and no manifest impediments to the trial of Brevet-Major Stewart, for this offence, having been proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

"With regard to the remainder of the charge, the Court are of opinion that he, the prisoner Brevet-Major Jas. Stewart, Capt. of His Majesty's 46th regt., is guilty of having illegally, but not cruelly, caused military punishment to be inflicted on Privates Adam Blake and William Williams, they being so punished on or about the 14th day or 24th day of February 1818, at Port Dalrymple, in Van Diemen's Land, and during the period he, Brevet-Major James Stewart, was Commandant of that settlement; which being contrary to the custom of war in like cases, the Court do sentence him, Capt. and Brevet Major Jas. Stewart, his Majesty's 46th regt., to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as the officer confirming the sentence may be pleased to direct."

Which sentence was confirmed by the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India, and upon which occasion his Exc. deemed it expedient to make the following remarks:

"Comprehending it to be the meaning of the Court, that the infliction of the punishment proceeded from Major Stewart's misconception of the law, and not from disregard of it; the Commander-in-Chief confirms the above sentence, hereby reprehending the incaution of Maj. Stewart, and admonishing that officer to inform himself more accurately on those points of his duty which he has so much mistaken."

Brevet-Major Stewart to be forthwith released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief directs that the foregoing order 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 the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

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

11th Drags. Jan. 22. Capt. J. N. Creighton, from 17th foot, to be Capt., vice W. Elliott, who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference, 30th Jan. 1821.

17th Foot. Jan. 19. Supernum. Assist. Surg. Mout, M.D., at present attached

to 11th Drags., to repair to Berhampore, to join the 17th foot, with which he will do duty until further orders.

22. Capt. W. Elliott, from 11th Drags., to be Capt., vice J. N. Creighton, who exchanges, paying the regulated difference, 20th Jan. 1821.

24th Foot. Jan. 29. J. C. Battley, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice W. McDowell Hopper, whose appointment has not taken place, 1st Jan. 1821.

30th Foot. Feb. 23. — Marechiaux, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jas. Paton, promoted in the 67th foot, 9th Dec. 1820.

34th Foot. Jan. 29. H. Dallas, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice F. Stanford, promoted, 1st Jan. 1821.

47th Foot. Feb. 23. Geo. Woodburn, Jun., gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice W. D. Deverell, promoted, 16th Nov. 1820.

53d Foot. Feb. 23. Ens. H. Gray, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice R. F. Davis, deceased, 3d Jan. 1821.

65th Foot. Feb. 23. Ens. H. Don-nithorne, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice F. Strangeways, deceased, 12th Jan. 1821.

67th Foot. Jan. 29. Ens. J. Paton, from 30th foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice W. Marriott, deceased, 9th Dec. 1820.

89th Foot. Feb. 23. W. Hewson, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice W. J. King, promoted, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 1st Oct. 1819.

FURLOUGHS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Jan. 19. Lieut. W. McLeod, 34th foot, for two years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Capt. Eden, 54th foot, ditto ditto, on his private affairs.

20. Lieut. N. Sneyd, 8th Drags., for three months in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on his private affairs.

Feb. 23. Lieut. Watson, 24th foot, for one year, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. and Adj. Straith, 34th foot, ditto ditto.

24. Lieut. J. Roe, 2d bat. 90th foot, for two years, to Europe.

Lieut. Mountgarrett, 87th foot, ditto ditto, for the recovery of his health.

CALCUTTA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

BENCOLEN LOCAL CORPS.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 20, 1821.—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to sanction an additional Company to the present es-

establishment of the Bengal Local Battalion, the necessary arrangements for its immediate formation and completion are directed to be made under the following instructions:

The Company of the strength hereafter detailed is to be composed of volunteers from the battalions at Barrackpore, and from the Calcutta Native Militia; and of men to be enlisted within the Provinces wherever procurable, should volunteers not come forward to the extent required.

The General Officer commanding at the Presidency will be pleased, on receipt of this order, to have the battalions above-mentioned paraded for the purpose specified, and the regulations of the 6th Jan. 1820, under which the Bencoolen Local Corps was first formed, and which are to be made applicable on the present occasion, clearly explained to the men, with a view to their understanding the advantages therein held out to those who may volunteer to serve in the Bencoolen Local Corps.

The Company is to be of the following strength, and to be placed under the charge of Capt. Manley, of the 20th regt., to whom descriptive rolls of such commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates as may volunteer to form it, are to be transmitted by commanding officers of corps with the least possible delay.

Detail.

- 1 Jemadar for Subadar.
- 1 Havildar for Jemadar.
- 5 Naiks for Havildars.
- 5 Sipahs for Naiks.
- 2 Drummers.
- 100 Sepoys.

When the Company has been completed, Capt. Manley will be pleased to prepare and transmit to the Adjutant-General of the Army descriptive rolls in duplicate of the men composing it.

The volunteers are to be struck off the strength of their respective corps from the 1st instant, paid up and settled with to that date, and furnished with the prescribed pay and clothing certificates.

All other accounts and matters connected with the volunteers will be adjusted by Capt. Manley, by whose exertions it is expected every preparation will be made for their embarkation at as early a period as the necessary tonnage for their conveyance to Bencoolen can be provided by Government.

Jan. 27. Ens. Edw. O'Brien, from the Ramghur bat., to be a Lieut. in the Bencoolen Local Corps, with local and temporary rank, consequent on its recent augmentation.

29. Local-Lieut. Edw. O'Brien and Local Ensign Wm. O'Brien are to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Bencoolen, with the Company forming under the direction of Capt. Manley.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 13. Mr. G. Swinton, Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Persian Secretary to the Government.

Mr. H. Chastenay, Private Secretary to the Gov. general.

19. Mr. P. M. Wynch, Superintendent of the Law-suits, and Remembrancer of Legal affairs.

Mr. E. Molony, Deputy Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Translator of the Regulations.

Mr. J. F. Ellerton, Register of the Zillah Court at Burdwan.

Jan. 26. Mr. H. Smith, Assist. to the Commercial Resident at Benares.

Feb. 17. Mr. Wm. R. Young, Second Assist. to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 20. Brev. Maj. G. Bunce, H.M. 67th foot, to command the Agra Nujeeb bat., vice Capt. R. H. Sneyd, appointed to command the Governor-general's Body-guard.

Lieutenant D. Thomas, Fort Adjutant of Buxar, to be Barrack-master of the 10th or Agra division of the army, vice Cooper, who exchanges.

Captain H. E. G. Cooper, Barrack-master of the 10th or Agra division, to be fort Adjutant at Buxar, vice Thomas, who exchanges.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd, commanding the Governor-general's Body-guard, to be a member of the Board of Superintendence for improving the breed of cattle.

Capt. R. Rich, 3d regt. N.I., to officiate as Second Assist. Sec. and First Assist. Accountant to the Military Board, during the absence of Captain Dawes.

Lieut. F. H. Sandys, 18th regt. N.I., to be a Deputy Assist. Qr. master gen. of the 3d class, in the room of Capt. Cruikshanks, deceased.

Jan. 20. Major Gen. L. Thomas, C.B., of this establishment, is appointed temporarily to the Staff of this Presidency in the room of Major General Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T.

Ens. Smith, of the corps of Engineers, to be Assist. to Lieut. Garstin, until the latter officer shall be enabled to give his undivided attention to the duties appertaining to the projected light-house.

23. Brev. Major Macra, Military Sec. to the Most Noble the Governor-gen., is appointed to act for Lieut. col. Doyle as Military Secretary to his Exc. the Com-

mander-in-Chief during that officer's absence, or until further orders.

27. Lieut. G. J. Shadwell, 2d regt. Lt. Cav., from the Governor-general's body guard, to be Barrack-master in the 15th or Nerbuddah division of the Barrack Department, vice Hull, deceased.

Maj. Gen. L. Thomas, C.B., is, until further orders, appointed to the Presidency division of the army, and will accordingly assume the command of the troops.

Brigadier Price, now on his route to the Western Provinces, is directed, on his arrival in Oude, to assume the command of the troops in that country, which he is to exercise during the absence on leave of Brigadier Burrell.

Lieut. and Act. Interp. and Qr. Mast. Bignell, 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I., to act as Station Staff at Keitah.

29. Lieut. Robb and Sandys, recently appointed to the Qr. Mast. General's department, are directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and place themselves under the orders of the Dep. Qr. Mast. Gen. for the survey duty in the Western Provinces.

Lieut. Marshall, 17th regt. N.I., to officiate as Adjutant to a detachment of five companies on service in Rajpootana.

Feb. 21. Capt. Stephen, of Engineers, to construct the light-house on Point Palmyras.

Cornets Crommelin, of 1st, and Rocke, of 5th Light Cav., are to continue to do duty with the Gov. General's Body Guard until further orders.

22. Major W. R. Gilbert, of 15th regt. N.I. commanding Calcutta Native Militia, to be Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysore Princes, in the room of Lieut. col. White.

Major Henry Huthwaite, 5th regt. N.I., to command the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Gilbert.

23. Brigadier Burrell to command the Troops in Cuttack, in the room of Brigadier Pine, proceeding to Europe.

Brigadier Price to command the Troops in Oude, in the room of Burrell, removed to Cuttack.

CAVALRY.

5th Regt. Jan. 29. Lieut. Hodges to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. during Lieut. Warde's absence, or until further orders.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

4th Regt. Jan. 29. Lieut. J. Dunlop is appointed Adj. to the 1st bat., vice Hamilton, appointed Dep. Judge Adv. Gen. to the Benares and Dinapore Divisions.

6th Regt. Jan. 17. Ens. Jas. Brooke is removed from 1st to 2d Bat., and Ensign J. H. Clarkson from latter to former bat.

8th Regt. Jan. 19. Lieut. and Act. Quart. mast. Bignell to act as Adj. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Bird.

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10th Regt. Jan. 20. Ens. F. E. Manning, to be Lieut., vice Hull, deceased.

23. Lieut. Manning is posted to 1st bat. 13th Regt. Jan. 15. Ens. Macan, 2d bat. 8th reg., to proceed by water from Ghazepore to the Presidency, where he will join and do duty with 2d bat. 13th reg. until further orders.

Ens. Talbot, 2d bat. 25th reg., to do duty with 2d bat. 13th reg. at Barrackpore until further orders.

14th Regt. Feb. 24. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Lieut. Lewis, Adj., and Lieut. Pearce, Interp. and Quart. Mast. of the 2d bat.

25th Regt. Jan. 20. Sen. Capt. T. P. Smith to be Maj., from 1st Jan. 1821, vice Dewaal, deceased.

Sen. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Boyd to be Capt. of a Comp., and Sen. Ens. W. Whitaker to be Lieut., from the same date, in succession to Smith, promoted.

24. Lieut. Mackintosh to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., during the absence, on medical certificate, of Brev. Capt. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Smith.

Feb. 21. Ens. Rutherford, of 1st bat. 14th reg., is permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 25th regt. until 1st Nov.

23. Capt. G. Boyd and Lieut. W. Whitaker are posted to 1st bat.

Maj. T. P. Smith and Capt. J. C. B. Park, to 2d bat.

Cuttack Legion, Jan. 24. Lieut. W. H. Wake, from Goruckpore L.I., to be Adj., vice Lieut. N. Wallace, embarked for Europe.

Goruckpore Light Infantry, Jan. 24. Ens. W. Douglas, 5th reg. N.I., to be Adj., vice Lieut. Wake.

Cadet recently promoted, posted to do duty.—Jan. 23. Ens. Rich. Somerville, with the Hon. Company's European reg. at Ghazepore.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Jan. 19. 1st Lieut. E. Huthwaite, from 7th comp. 2d bat. to 11th comp. 4th bat. 2d Lieut. P. A. Torkler, from 8th comp. 1st to 1st comp. 2d bat.

2d Lieut. P. T. Cantley, from 1st comp. 2d to 8th comp. 1st bat.

2d Lieut. E. F. Day is posted to 2d comp. 2d bat.

27. 2d Lieut. David Ewart to be a First-Lieut. from 14th Jan. 1821, vice Price, deceased.

ORDNANCE.

Jan. 24. Sub-Conduct. Sylvester is posted to the Magazine at Allahabad, and directed to join.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 20. Dep. Superin. Surg. J. Law to be Superin. Surg. from 17th Dec. 1820, vice Dyer, deceased.

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Surg. Chas. Robinson, 30th reg. N.I., to be Dep. Superint. Surg., vice Law.

Surg. Chas. Hunter, 10th reg. N.I., to officiate as Dep. Superint. Surg. until the arrival of Mr. Robinson.

Assist. Surg. P. Suter is transferred, at his own option, from the Fort St. George to this establishment.

Feb. 23. Superint. Surg. Reddie is posted to the Cawnpore Division of the Army from the 30th ultimo.

24. Assist. Surg. Jas. Johnstone, M.D., attached to 2d bat. of Artillery at Dundum, is appointed to 1st Rohillah Cav., and directed to join Head-quarters of the Corps at Bareilly.

H. Leopold, G. Forth, and J. Kew, are appointed Apprentices on the Permanent Establishment of subordinate Medical Officers, to supply vacancies, the two former in the Hospital Department of H. M's. 11th Drag., and the latter in that of the Hon. Comp's. Europ. reg.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 20. Maj. E. Cartwright, 24th reg. N.I., to Europe on account of his health.

Capt. C. Fitzgerald, 6th reg. Lt. Cav., Dep. Paymast. to the Nerbuddah Field Force, to Europe on account of his health.

Lieut. and Adj. Wallace, Cuttack Legion, to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt G. Hawes, 26th reg. N.I., to Europe on his private affairs.

Surg. A. F. Ramsay, 1st reg. N.I., to Europe on account of his health.

Capt J. Fleming, 19th reg. N.I., to Europe on his private affairs.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Govan, to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health.

23. Brev. Lieut.col. Doyle, Military Secretary to his Exc. the Com. in Chief, to proceed to Bushire by sea, and to be absent for three months.

Feb. 17. Lieut. J. S. Mostyn, 2d regt. N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for twelve months.

20. Lieut. H. P. Hughes, Art. regt., to Europe, on account of his health.

24. Lieut.col. Drummond, of invalids, from 1st March to 1st Sept. in extension, with permission to remain at Barrackpore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]	Jan. 24, 1821.	[SELL.
Rs. Ans.	Six per Cent. Loan.	Rs. Ans.
Prem.	Obligation.	Prem.
6 0		5 12
	Jan. 31, 1821.	
6 10	Ditto	6 4
	Feb. 28, 1821.	
9 8	Ditto	8 0

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.

On Monday the first Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery was opened with the usual formalities.

The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten.

The King v. Powell.

The indictment charged the prisoner with the wilful murder of his wife Elizabeth Powell, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, during the night of the 27th July last. To this charge the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

Jennings being sworn, deposed, That he knew the prisoner at the bar; he is an Englishman, a native of Warwickshire; he knew his wife Elizabeth Powell: she is now dead; she came by her death by a musket ball, discharged from a firelock by the prisoner at the bar, on the night of the 27th July last, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On being desired to mention the circumstances attending her death, he stated that he was in the verandah of the 2d Dragoon barracks at Ghazepore, and heard the report of a musket, seemingly from the bungalow then occupied by William Powell. He immediately ran over, and saw Corporal John Cockburn holding prisoner by both his arms; he immediately ran and seized the prisoner. Prisoner said that he need not hold him, that he was not going to run away; that he was guilty of murder, and that he should die for it. He then saw a woman close to where he had laid hold of the prisoner, with a great deal of blood upon her. Corporal Rich. Morrison and himself immediately took the prisoner to the guard room. He then returned back to the bungalow, and saw the woman apparently with some symptoms of life remaining; witness knew her to be the wife of William Powell. After this witness returned to the barrack-room. Elizabeth Powell lived about ten minutes after she was shot; she was dead before he left her. The ball had entered the lower jaw; does not know where the ball went out, believes it did not go out any where. Heard prisoner say that William Humphreys was the whole cause of it; had not to his knowledge seen Elizabeth Powell that day before.

On being questioned by the prisoner, witness stated that he supposed the bungalow to be about 150 yards from the barracks; that he did not see the prisoner fire the musket, but that there is other evidence in Court of his having fired the musket.

John Cockburn corroborated the principal facts alleged in the evidence of Jennings. He lived in the bungalow with the prisoner. The moment he heard the report of the gun, he ran from his own room in the bungalow (next to the prisoner's),

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and saw the prisoner with the musket in his hand directly after he had fired; he was lowering the piece, and lodging it at the back of the door. Nobody else was in the room at this time, except two children who were asleep. Elizabeth Powell was outside the bungalow when the shot was fired, and when witness saw her she was lying in the channel on her back, apparently dead, but a man that laid hold of her said that there was a little life yet to be felt. She had received a wound in the thick of the right arm, which had penetrated her chin rather to the right. He immediately seized the prisoner as he brought the butt end of his piece to the floor. The prisoner made no resistance. Witness asked him what he was about, whether he was mad? He said he was not mad, but was guilty of murder, and should be hanged for it. Witness saw a great deal of blood where Elizabeth Powell was lying; he cannot say she was dead, she had every appearance of being so. He is not aware of there having been any other firelock than Powell's in the bungalow; he was the only person besides Powell living in it, and he had none. Witness did not go with prisoner to the guard room; he gave him in charge of two men, with orders to lodge him in the main guard. He had seen Powell's wife between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of the 27th July; this happened between eleven and twelve. There was nothing the matter with her that he was aware of; she appeared as usual, and did not complain. These occurrences happened at Ghazepore; witness cannot say whether it is near Benares, never having been higher up than Ghazepore. Ghazepore is a military station: there are always troops; witness does not know whether there is a Company's magistrate there; Judge Bird examined him in this case. Does not know whether he is in the Company's service or not; witness had seen four persons at the table in the bungalow, quite jovial together, between seven and eight that evening: the deceased, Powell and two other men.

Examined by the prisoner.—Witness has known him for many years; never knew him to offer violence to any person; his character in the regiment was excellent until this happened. Sir F. Macnaghten directed the attention of the Jury to this part of the evidence.

The Foreman of the Jury here inquired of the witness whether the prisoner was sober at the time; witness answered that he could not swear he was drunk, he spoke as a sober man and walked steadily.

Wm. Bunn was called, but was reported sick in the hospital and unable to attend.

Richard Morrison sworn. Knows the

prisoner; he is a soldier in H. M. 27th regt., and was on duty at Ghazepore on the 27th July last. Does not know how far that place is from Benares; it is beyond Patna, and not so far up as Benares. Knew the deceased, Elizabeth Powell, she was the wife of the prisoner; cannot swear that the prisoner fired the musket, but saw the flash in the pan; was then in company with the serjeant, who ordered him to run up immediately to the place. He did so, and found the prisoner in the arms of Corporal Cockburn. He immediately seized the prisoner by the arm; he said witness need not do so, he was guilty of murder; that she was dead, and he should be hanged for it. Witness did not see Elizabeth Powell at this time, but when he returned again, after leading the prisoner to the guard-room. On being desired to repeat, if he could recollect them, the words used by the prisoner with regard to his wife's death, he said, that immediately on his seizing the prisoner by the arm, he exclaimed, "You need not pull me, I will go with you, I am guilty of the murder; she is dead and I know I shall be hanged for her." The deceased was wounded, the bullet had penetrated the right side of her chin. As he took the prisoner towards the guard-room, at the end of the bungalow, he (prisoner) said, "I will make a will and give my property to Mary Ann Humphrey, though I may blame her father for the whole of it." The woman was not dead when witness saw her on his return from the guard, she was still breathing; gave two heavy sighs and expired.

Questioned by the prisoner, "Morrison, do you think I had any intention to make my will to Humphreys' daughter? do you think there was any enmity between myself and Humphreys?" Witness had repeated to the Court what the prisoner had said; he always considered Humphreys to be a particular friend of the prisoner, as he took care of his daughter, a child of six years of age. Questioned by the Foreman of the Jury. There were no differences between the prisoner and his wife; he had seen quarrels in the barrack-room between them, but had not been for some days in the bungalow. Has frequently seen the prisoner's wife in liquor, but cannot say whether she was drunk that day. By another Juryman. Did you hear the prisoner assign any cause for the rash act? He said William Humphreys was the cause. He understood that jealousy was the cause of the murder, but (to a question from Sir F. Macnaghten) never heard the prisoner say any thing further than that William Humphreys was the cause of it.

William Mitchell examined. Knows the prisoner. At about half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 27th of July last, as he was lying (he had not been asleep) in the verandah of the second Dragoon barracks at Ghazepore, he saw the flash in the pan, and heard the report of a musket; knew it proceeded from the bungalow which had formerly been a mess-room for the officers, and Corporal Cockburn and William Powell had permission to live in it. He immediately ran thither. He could not have been more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 minutes running, the distance was so short; when he came there he saw the deceased lying in the channel of the verandah all over blood, and the prisoner in the arms of Corporal Cockburn. Cannot say whether the woman was dead at this time or not, but saw no signs of life. He assisted in carrying the prisoner to the guard-room. Prisoner desired him not to maul him; that he was a prisoner: he had done the deed and he would be hanged for it.

On prisoner using these words to him he let him go, and saw no more of him. Knows in fact that Elizabeth Powell is dead; she was dead at about a quarter before twelve o'clock that same night. How long she might have lived after she was wounded he cannot say; he saw the wound in the cheek, and a great deal of blood issuing from it.

Questioned by the prisoner.—“You have known me a number of years, did you ever know me to offer violence to any body?” Witness.—“Powell, I have known you 14 years; I have been twice in the same company with you, and I never knew you to offer violence to any body.”

Mr. W. D. Smith sworn. Knows a place called Ghazepore, situated between Patna and Benares. Does not know whether it is a military station. It is about a day's journey by land from Benares. It is in the Company's territories, and when he was there, many years ago, there was a Company's magistrate stationed there.

Sir Francis Macnaghten then addressed the Jury in nearly the following terms.

“Gentlemen of the Jury:

“This case has come, very much to my satisfaction, and I believe to that of the whole Court, before a Jury for a second trial, as, since the prisoner was last tried, many circumstances have been mentioned to me which I consider much in his favour. There is reason to believe that he was exasperated by words between himself and his wife to commit the rash act with which he now stands accused. I confess I am inclined to think, from the character I have heard given of the man since he was last put on his trial, that of his being in his general demeanour a humane and a good man, from one of his companions, who

has been in habits of intimacy with him for upwards of fourteen years, never having known him to offer violence to any body; (and you may perhaps be inclined to infer) that he could not without the greatest provocation, in a wilful, wicked, and deliberate manner have taken away the life of a woman then living under his protection. From what I have said you will observe, that I should be happy if it were in my power to bring to your notice any circumstances which might induce you to entertain the least doubt with respect to the actual commission of the act by the prisoner; but the evidence is so clear that it is impossible to disbelieve that he did commit the offence: that is to say, that he did, in all the terms of the indictment, perpetrate the murder of his wife. It is true that there is no surgeon produced to prove that she actually died of the wound. A man who lived in the same bungalow, however, came out on hearing the report of the musket; he saw the prisoner lowering it with his right hand; there was no one else in the room, and the woman was lying bleeding in the channel of the verandah. It is, in fact, impossible to doubt, both from the state in which she was found, and from her having died in half an hour (some of the witnesses even affirming that she did not survive a quarter of an hour), that she did die in consequence of a wound which she had received by the hands of this unhappy man. Whatever circumstances have appeared in extenuation of the prisoner's conduct, it will be the duty of the Court to give them due consideration. I am sure, for my part, that I should be most happy to suffer him to live in that state of penitence which, from what I have heard of his conduct since his confinement in gaol, I am convinced he would in case you should find him not guilty of the capital crime with which he is charged. I repeat, that I should be happy, if I could, to notice any circumstance which might tend to throw the least shadow of doubt on his having committed that act; but, gentlemen, I cannot: I can only tell you that we are disposed to give due consideration to the provocation which it is evident he had received from his wife, and leave him to pass the remainder of his days in a state of penitence and contrition. Now, therefore, gentlemen, there is nothing further for you to do than to return that verdict, which I am convinced, from the facts which have appeared in evidence, you will not fail to do.”

The Jury retired, and shortly after returned and requested to be informed whether the soldiers were in the habit of keeping their guns loaded.

The Chief Justice observed that there was no evidence as to this point; the Jury again retired, and returned with a verdict

of “guilty,” but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

On being interrogated in the usual manner what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the prisoner urged nothing, and the Chief Justice proceeded to pass sentence in the following impressive speech:

“Prisoner at the Bar, You have been convicted by a Jury of your countrymen of the wilful murder of your wife, by shooting at her with a loaded musket. The fact of your having caused this unhappy woman's death is beyond doubt; and it is also clear that the act was not committed within any of those legal bounds which the law has so wisely adopted, in order to extenuate the dreadful crime of homicide. There is evidence of your having been previously in her company with two other persons, and shortly after one of the witnesses heard the report of a musket, and hastening to the spot found you in the act of depositing the musket near the door, and your wife lying outside, weltering in her blood. The fact therefore of your having killed her is beyond a doubt; there is no fact proved which could have warranted the Jury in delivering any other verdict than they have done. This fearful offence which you have committed must ever hang with dreadful weight upon your own mind; but there are circumstances in your case which have induced the Court to extend their mercy towards you. It appeared on a former trial, more distinctly than it does on this, that this woman, your wife, was a woman of loose principles, and had actually had criminal connexion with other men previous to her marriage with you; that her conduct was such as to inflame the passion of your heart to the highest pitch, and it appears that it was her intention to do so. It would have been better for you both if you had maintained a proper controul over your resentment: still one must feel in some degree for you, under the circumstances which raised that resentment. A witness on the former trial acknowledged the criminal intercourse which he had had with your wife before her marriage, and this woman in your presence, in the presence of her legal husband, herself confessing the act, threw her arms round the neck of this man in a manner calculated to excite your strongest resentment, and under these circumstances it appears you were wound up so as to induce you to take her life: an act for which you have no warrant before God or man. Her conduct was disgraceful to herself, it was disgraceful to you: yet that was an offence for which neither you nor any other person had a right to lay a finger on her; but you, outstepping the bounds of the law and the commandment of your God, were wound up by your evil passions and resentment to commit this atrocious act. You have al-

ready undergone the painful situation of twice appearing before this Court to have your case decided on, in the face of your country and of your God; you have twice had the judgment of a Jury passed against you, and have been for a considerable time, for several months I may say, even under the agonies of death, in consequence of an error in the mere form of the indictment which had been made out against you. Under these circumstances, we are disposed to save your life, and to leave you to retirement and to that repentance which you have so well begun. But you have offended against the laws of your native country, and that country you must never expect to revisit again; you will be removed beyond the seas, there, it is hoped, that you will be able by your future good conduct to atone before God and man for this unhappy act. It now only remains for me to pronounce the awful sentence of the law upon you, which is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck till you be dead.”—*Cnl. Gov. Gaz.*, Jan. 11.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 21st ultimo, pursuant to public notice, when the Report of the proceedings during the last year was read as usual by the President. We are happy to add, that the occasion appeared to excite a stronger interest than any of those which have preceded it, owing to the recent establishment of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Madras. It will be recollected, by those who have attended to the annual Report of the Calcutta Society; that this was the only event that was wanting to complete the chain of Biblical operations in the East. Since the establishment of the Calcutta Bible Society, similar Institutions had been successively formed at Colombo, Bombay, the Mauritius, Prince of Wales' Island, Cape of Good Hope, and Bencoolen. Madras alone remained of all the principal British Settlements, without its local association. Early in 1820, an Auxiliary Society was at length established in that place. The Report made a prominent mention of that Institution, as one destined, in all probability, to perform very essential service to the general cause, in a quarter where the local advantages for deliberation and action are so great, and where the field of labour is so vast. Some interesting particulars were given of the progress of the new Society since its commencement. In the absence of the more full information which may be expected in the Madras Report, it will be satisfactory to the friends of the Bible Society to observe, that all these departments of labour, which embrace the ver-

sions required in the Peninsula, have been transferred to the Society at Madras, and adopted there with increased vigour and with the best prospects. Indeed the names of the gentlemen associated in the patronage and in the management of the Society's concerns, afford a sure pledge that nothing can be wanting which zeal and talents united in the best of causes can supply. Thus the Calcutta Bible Society, after ten years of labour, during which it has directed its attention with a parental solicitude beyond the limits of this Presidency, to every place in the East where its services were required, now sees itself surrounded with Auxiliaries in every direction, and enjoys the satisfaction of witnessing a general and combined effort, which, with the blessing of Providence, cannot but be productive of extensive good. We could with pleasure advert to many particulars contained in the New Report, tending to shew the true character of such Institutions; but as the subscribers and the public at large will soon have an opportunity of seeing it in print, we content ourselves with observing that the topics adverted to were calculated to impress the Christian with a sense of thankfulness for what has been already accomplished, as well as to inspire him with the best hopes for the future. Some striking facts will be found in the Appendix, calculated to prove what essential aid is afforded by Bible Societies to Christian Churches and Christian Missions. Those who rejoice in contemplating the advancement of true religion may console themselves with the assurance, that the great movements which are now in progress throughout the world for its diffusion and establishment, taken in connexion with the sure word of prophecy, afford the strongest encouragement to persevering labour. We are happy to hear that the contributions during the past year have exceeded those of the preceding year by about 4,000 Sicca Rupees.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., March 1.*

Proceedings of the Ninth Year.

In the Ninth Report of the Calcutta Bible Society, very interesting accounts are given of the labours and successes of that diligent and persevering Auxiliary:

Of their new undertakings, the Committee announce as already in progress, an edition of the Old Testament in Hindoostanee (or Oordoo); and another in Malay, with the Arabic character, after a careful revision by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings. To the former of these undertakings the Calcutta Committee attach great value. "Such a work," they say, "will be found an invaluable treasure; and, together with the Rev. Mr. Martyn's Translation of the New Testament, will furnish a complete Record of Divine

Truth to the immense population of Hindoostan."

With regard to the progress made in printing and distributing the Scriptures during the Ninth Year, the following are the chief particulars deserving consideration:

In the Hindoostanee department they have printed a large edition of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and another large edition of the same Gospel in Hindoostanee and English; this latter work will be very acceptable to that numerous body of Natives (which is said to be increasing in various parts of the country), who are anxious to acquire a knowledge of the English language; in Calcutta, the work is in great request: and large supplies are on their way to the Schools of the Church Missionary Society, established at Chunar, Benares, Agra, and Lucknow. Two other useful works, of a similar nature, have also issued from the Calcutta Press: the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, with the English and Bengallee on opposite pages; these books are likewise said to be in great request, and it is expected that they will prove useful, especially to the Natives attached to public offices and houses of agency, to many of whom they have been given through the kindness of liberal subscribers.

Mr. Ellerton's valuable translation of the New Testament into Bengallee has been completed this year. One thousand complete Testaments have been distributed; while, in conformity with a judicious practice of printing a larger number of the Gospels in their respective editions of the Scriptures ("the Gospels being obviously," as they remark, "the most useful for that preparatory instruction which the country requires,") the Committee have distributed from seven to eight thousand copies of the latter, and thereby multiplied greatly the Scriptures among the people.

Of the Gospels, altered by the Rev. Mr. Bowley from Martyn's Hindoostanee Translation, so as to make them more intelligible to the Hindoo Natives around Benares and Ghazepore, by the disuse of Arabic and Persian words, three have been printed, and the fourth is in the press. On the authority of various testimonies, the Report asserts, "the Natives have never yet received from our Society a more acceptable work."

In adverting to the Telooogo Testament, presented by the Rev. Mr. Pritchett, the Report observes, with much pleasure, "that Mr. Pritchett is now diligently proceeding with the Translation of the Old Testament." Your Committee with pain remark, that the pleasing hope of the completion of this work has been disappointed, by the lamented decease of that pious and intelligent labourer in the

translation department. May He, who has removed him, be graciously pleased to raise up others in his place!

The Armenian Scriptures have proved highly acceptable to the persons for whose use the edition was printed. A large majority of the Armenians residing in Calcutta have been supplied; and copies of them have also been sent to Madras and Bombay, from which latter place they will have been dispatched by an Armenian merchant to Bussorah and Bagdad.

"It is pleasing," says the Secretary, "to reflect, that the Scriptures will be no longer inaccessible to that interesting people; which has virtually been the case for a long course of years, on account of the great scarcity of the work, and the very high price which was asked for it. They are now provided with this Sacred Treasure; and the Society has thus far amply performed its part, in placing the Scriptures within reach of a Christian Church, which possessed the strongest claims to their earliest attention."

Your Committee have not failed to maintain its usual correspondence with this its earliest and most powerful Oriental Auxiliary; though, from the increasing relations of the Parent Society, its communications with Calcutta have been neither so frequent nor so detailed as it is the wish of your Committee to make them. They have, however, attended to the wants of that station, both as it respects European Scriptures and printing paper. Of the former, 5,000 English and 500 Portuguese Bibles have safely reached their destination. "These supplies," says the Secretary, speaking of the English Bibles, "have greatly enriched us;" and, referring to the Portuguese Bibles, he adds, "It was very gratifying to see our wishes at last fulfilled, in a good supply of what Calcutta never before possessed: the Portuguese Bible was very, very rare; it will now be seen advertised in the papers, and will be accessible to all."—*Missionary Register.*

SERAMPORE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

State and Progress of the Translations.

Of their valuable fellow-labourers the Committee of Translators at Serampore, your Committee are happy to state that they continue to receive the most satisfactory intelligence of the progress which is making by that diligent body in the work of Oriental Translations. Two Versions, the Assamese and the Multanee, have been recently presented by them, as candidates for the premium of £500 offered by your Society for the first thousand copies of an approved Version of the New Testament into a language of India in which it had not before appeared; and the claims to such premium have been accord-

ingly granted. Other Versions are announced as nearly ready to be presented for a similar remuneration. It should be observed, that the sums thus awarded are only sufficient to reimburse the average expenditure of bringing so many copies of each New Version through the press.

Since this Report was prepared, your Committee have received the Seventh Memoir of Translations (dated December 1, 1820) from the Committee at Serampore; and although no measures can be taken upon it till it has undergone the usual consideration, they cannot delay extracting from it the following very interesting particulars.

The whole of the Scriptures are now published and circulated in FIVE languages, and the New Testament in FIFTEEN. The languages in which both the Old and New Testaments have been published are, the Bengalee, the Sanscrit, the Hindee, the Orissa, and the Mahratta: the ten additional languages in which the New Testament has been published are, the Chinese, the Seik, the Pushoo or Afghan, the Telinga or Telooogo; the Konkuna, the Watch or Multanee, the Assamese, the Gujuratee, the Bikaner, and the Cashmeer.

Besides these FIFTEEN, in which the New Testament is completed, there are six other languages in which it is brought more than half through the press; these are, the Kurnata or Canarese, the Nepal, the Harotee, the Maruwar, the Bhugelkhundee, and the Oojjuyine. About ten months more, they have reason to hope, will bring these through the press; and thus in TWENTY-ONE of the languages of India, and those by far the most extensive and important, will the New Testament be published. The remaining Versions now in hand are the following ten, which are all in the press: the Junboo, the Kanouj, the Khassee, the Kouslee, the Bhutuneer, the Dogura or Papa, the Mughudha, the Kumaon, the Cudwal, and the Munipoor.

They are also reprinting editions of the New Testament, to the amount of 20,000 copies, in the Bengalee, the Sanscrit, the Hindee, the Mahratta, and the Orissa: the first four of them are in the chief languages of India, and those widest in circulation; and in all five of them the Scriptures are more sought than in any other languages in that part of India. The expense is represented (after the application of the strictest economy, in the fabrication of the paper, reduction of the type, &c.) as amounting to nearly £5,000 sterling, while the balance in hand is little more than £1,000.

Your Committee are persuaded, that the case of the Serampore Translators will be one of the first to which the attention of their successors will be directed. They

will, therefore, only further observe, that the Translators appear to be laudably intent on the improvement of their Versions; and that, for this purpose, they have, in a Circular Address, invited the friends of the Scriptures, in every part of India, to favour them with their remarks and assistance; properly observing that, "by thus combining all the help procurable in examining the various Versions, as editions are successively printed, most of the Translations of the Scriptures will, they trust, ultimately be brought to a happy degree of perfection;" and candidly adding that, "in thus attempting to promote this important work, they have no wish to interfere with any friend who may be already conducting a Translation in any of the dialects of India: on the contrary, to every such friend they cheerfully tender that assistance which they respectfully solicit from others; their grand wish being to see the work accomplished, by whomsoever it be done."

In connexion with this part of their Report your Committee have to state, that, viewing the establishment of the Missionary College, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, as pregnant with great advantages to the religious improvement of India, they have offered a grant of £5,000 in aid of that department, which is to be appropriated exclusively to the translation and printing of the Holy Scriptures.—*Missionary Register.*

RAJAH OF TANJORE.

On Friday last His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore arrived in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. He was met by R. C. Barwell, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of the suburbs, at the distance of about a mile, and conducted to a house prepared for him at Sulkeea, where he was received by a deputation from H. T. Princep, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Persian department, to congratulate his Highness. Two of the Government Bhauleahs were assigned him; and Monday having been fixed for his interview with the Most Noble the Governor General, the Persian Secretary met him at Chandpaul Ghaut, and accompanied him to the Government House in a coach and four, provided for the occasion. There were three other carriages for the accommodation of his suite. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William on his landing, and the body guard and honorary guard were drawn out. The Chief Secretary and the Political Secretary received his Highness at the grand entrance, and on the approach of the Rajah the Marquis of Hastings rose, and came forward a few steps and embraced. His Highness's attendants presented *nuzurs*, and five besides himself had chairs.

The Rajah is travelling to Benares and

Allahabad, and came here to be presented to the Governor General. He has, we understand, been invited to Barrackpore. He is said to have a retinue of about 2,000 men, handsomely equipped.

Hamilton, in his new work on the Geography of Hindoostan, gives the following account of his Highness:

Serfajee, the present Rajah of Tanjore, is the adopted son of Tuljajee, who died in 1786. He was carefully educated under a most respectable Danish Missionary, Mr. Schwartz, and among Christians, yet he continues a staunch adherent to the Brahminical doctrines and superstition. In other respects he is a man of liberal sentiments, and particularly indulgent to the Danish Missionaries who live in his country, and whose conduct does honour to the Christian name. While yet an independent prince, he protected their schools, which were fostered by his old tutor, Mr. Schwartz, and extended his kindness to the Roman Catholics also, who, in 1785, were estimated at 10,000 persons. Serfajee understands the English language perfectly well, and has a library of English books, in which he passes great part of the day; and he reads the English newspapers.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. March 1.*

BACHELORS' BALL.

The Bachelors of Calcutta gave a very pleasing proof of their good fellowship and gallantry at the Town-hall on Monday last. Upwards of seven hundred cards of invitation, we understand, were issued, and the dancing-room presented a splendid scene of gaiety and fashion. It is almost needless to say that all the beauty and elegance of Calcutta were assembled on this festive occasion, and that the President and Stewards performed their voluntary task with the greatest politeness and pleasure. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings honoured the Bachelors with their presence. Dancing commenced about half-past ten o'clock, and was continued till past midnight, when supper was announced in the Marble Hall. The arrangements were of the first order; there was a profusion of every thing to gratify the taste and sight. After supper, Mr. Wynch, who presided, and was seated between his illustrious guests, rose, and requested the gentlemen to fill up a bumper. Every ear was instantly on the alert, and fortunately we happened to be so near him that not a word escaped us.

Gentlemen, said he, were I about to offer any other toast than that which I shall have the pleasure of proposing, I should be inclined to commence, Ladies and Gentlemen, a unusual mode, I believe, of prefacing toasts in this hall, but apparently called for on the present occasion. As it is, however, notwithstanding the seeming want of gallantry of my com-

mencement (for which I hope to atone before I conclude), it is to you, Gentlemen, I address myself, when I mention that I will give you a health: to say you will receive it well were too cold an expression—you will drink it, I feel assured, with the enthusiasm the subject naturally inspires. It will hardly be expected, in prefacing this toast (which you will doubtless have already anticipated), that I should eulogize the felicity of conjugal life: that happiness I have yet to experience; and unless I had still the prospect before me of entering into that happy state, I should not now have the honour of addressing you: an honour I duly appreciate, but cannot but lament to find myself entitled to. Neither is it very desirable to detail the miseries of a single life, of which I have had sufficient experience; and though single, as I have the consolation of not finding myself singular in this respect, I am unwilling to run the risk of unnecessarily wounding the feelings of my worthy associates by dwelling on this part of the subject; respecting which, therefore, in compassion to their feelings and my own, the less said the better, especially as the miseries of a Bachelor's life are too well known to need any further description.

Nor, Gentlemen, will I take up your time and attention, so much more deservedly devoted, and so justly due to the fair guests of this evening, by describing generally the influence of female charms on our graver occupations or lighter amusements. Thus much, however, I trust I may be permitted to say on behalf of my brethren and myself, that men, and not the least so single men, must ever be ambitious of winning, and of deserving to win, the approving smiles of the fair! for it is at their shrine that the most exalted talents must be content to bow before they can hope to conquer; it is at the altar of female beauty that the proudest trophies to which valour can aspire are to be obtained. Without them, peace would no longer be pleasing; war cease to be honourable; society, if indeed it deserves that name, without them sinks into solitude; existence becomes a burthen and a blank. Theirs are indeed the smiles which, if granted, lift us to rapture; but withheld, doom us to despair. Still less, Gentlemen, it is necessary that I should detain you longer from the toast, for which you are naturally impatient, by expatiating on the particular lustre shed on this assembly, by the charms of which we are now proud to boast. To do justice to those charms I feel myself unable, and must be content in respect to them to adopt the expressions of the Poet, when I say,

"To such, as see them not, my words were weak,

"To those who gaze on them, what language can they speak!"

Asiatic Journ.—No. 69.

Gentlemen, I will give you the Marchioness of Hastings, and the Ladies who have this night honoured us with their presence.

The toast was of course drank with delight and enthusiasm. Soon afterwards, the party returned to the ball-room, where the sprightly dance was resumed with increased animation. A great number of ladies did not retire till about three o'clock, and the Bachelors, among whom was the eloquent President, were resolved upon doing ample honour to the occasion, and continued till "grey-eyed morn began to peep."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., March 1.*

VALUABLE CAPTURE.

At the skirmish of Ashta, in 1818, it is said that the whole of the jewels of Gokla, the near relation of Bajee Row, and Commander-in-Chief of his Forces, were captured by a Jemidar of Cavalry of the name of Syed Abboo, who died about the end of the same year. What became of the jewels is not known to our correspondent; but there is no doubt that the Prize Agents of the Deccan Army have directed their inquiries to this subject, and will ascertain on what foundation it rests.—*Cal. Journ., Nov. 28.*

WEATHER.

Ellichpore.—A violent storm of hail, wind, and rain occurred at Ellichpore on the 20th Jan.; it came on from the S.W., and at first caused such clouds of dust, that nothing could be distinguished around us in any direction. The gale then increased to a violent storm, and the hail fell as large as a pigeon's egg in immense quantities. Most of the houses in the Cantonments have had part of their roofs carried off, and the largest tents were blown away and buried in the mass of hail. Some of the largest trees were broken down, and falling on some tents, crushed them to pieces. Much damage was done in the lines and hazar, and some natives are said to have lost their lives, and many were much hurt. Rain fell for two days afterwards, all about the country. The storm was chiefly confined to Ellichpore, there being none 30 miles to the southward. The hail covered the ground in many places a foot and a half thick, and remained all the next day before it thawed.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., March 1.*

Calcutta.—On the 26th of Feb. Calcutta was visited by a hurricane, which blew with great violence for two hours, accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning. Several accidents happened, but not of a very serious nature. It was accounted for by the unusually warm weather which had for a length of time prevailed.—*London Paper, Aug. 20.*

Jumprae.—Letters from hence of the 23d of Jan. state that there had been 10 Vol. XII. 2 P

days of light rains, which had then cleared off, and all the crops were in the most flourishing condition ever seen. The cultivators had also a respite from their labours, as no more water would be required for the fields.—*Mad. Cour.*, Feb. 20.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Feb. 1. Capt. H. Nicholson, 1st bat. 11th regt. N.I., from Europe.
Mr. J. Cooper, Cadet of Infantry, from Europe.
Mr. R. E. Battley, do. from do.
Mr. J. Corfield, do. from do.
Mr. S. Twemlow, do. from do.
Assist. Surg. D. McCalman, from do.
Mr. Farrer, do. from do.
March 1. Capt. L. Grant, 2d bat. 7th N.I., from Europe.
Mr. W. Fraser, Assist. Surg., from Europe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 22. Ship Dorothy, Hargrave, from New South Wales 7th Nov.
Ship Morley, Brown, from ditto 3d Nov.
Bark Scotia, Agnew, from the Cape of Good Hope.—*Passengers*: Mr. W. Fraser, Assist. Surg. Beng. Estab.; Mrs. Hoffman; Misses A. Hoffman, S. Hoffman, and C. Hoffman.
23. American ship Franklin, Obeare, from Boston 17th Oct.
27. French brig Zélie Eugénie, Galais, from Bourbon 3d Jan.

Departures.

Feb. 21. Ship George Cruttenden, Bowman, for Penang and Batavia.
Ship Phoenix, Mackidd, for ditto and Manilla.
Ship Cochín, Duncan, for Batavia.
24. Ship John Bull, Bean, for Bencoolen.
Ship Triumph, Garrick, for Madras and Lisbon.
Ship Providence, Adair, for the Coast, Madras, and London.
25. Ship Lady Kennaway, Beach, for London.
Ship Lotus, Doveton, for London.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 24. At Bellaspore, the lady of Capt. James Roche, of a daughter.
Dec. 12. Near Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. P. L. Dore, of a daughter.
Jan. 13. At Monghyr, Mrs. N. Wright, of a daughter.
Feb. 6. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Major W. C. Faithful, commanding the station, of a daughter.
11. At Patna, the lady of Capt. H. L. Playfair, of a son.
At Dacca, the lady of J. Achmuty, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

13. Mrs. Denman, of a son.
14. Mrs. Lahdeman, of a daughter.
17. Mrs. Westropp, of a daughter.
18. Mrs. E. Cropley, of a son.
24. Mrs. M. De Rozario, of a daughter.
25. Mrs. T. W. Sumners, of a daughter.

Lately. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. col. D. MacLeod, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 6. At Dacca, by the Rev. S. W. Taylor, Mr. Thomas Breton, to Miss Susannah Duddy.
Jan. 8. At Dinapore, Ensign D. L. Richardson, 2d regt. N. I., to Marian Scott, youngest daughter of the late Col. William Scott, of the Bengal Establishment.
At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. James Sutherland, to Miss Isabella Rachel Chew.
27. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, George Ballard, Esq., to Miss Jane Elizabeth Tod, daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Tod, of the Royal Navy.
By the Rev. J. Parson, John James Robson Bowman, Esq., Commander of the ship George Cruttenden, to Miss Catherine Arthur.
29. Mr. John Ellers, Assist. in the Judicial Department, to Miss Andressa D'Souza.
30. At Serampore, by the Rev. Mr. Hough, Samuel Middleton, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Mrs. Ann Smith.
At the Cathedral, Lieut. James Thomas, of the 1st bat. 8th regt. Bombay N. I., to Miss Clarissa Maria Hodgkinson.
At the Cathedral, Edward Sheffield Montagu, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Anne Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. T. Winbolt.
Feb. 1. At the Cathedral, Capt. Thomas Newton, 1st bat. 10th regt. N. I., to Mrs. Ann Catherine Smith.
2. At the Cathedral, Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., to Mrs. Sophia Charlotte Young.
12. At Delhi, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Lieut. W. H. Earl, commanding the Pioneers, to Miss Jane Shadwell, only daughter of Capt. J. A. Shadwell, 26th N. I.
23. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. John Vanguilin, to Mrs. A. F. Falconer.
24. Mr. M. D' Rozario, of the Export Warehouse, to Anna Maria, daughter of G. L. W. Kenderdine, Esq., of the Military Department of Government.
Mr. Charles Doucet, to Miss Maria Manly.
26. Mr. M. W. Mendes, Assistant in the Office of the Military Paymaster, to Miss Theodora Mayer.

DEATHS.

Jan. 12. Mr. James Outtram, Livery-stable keeper, aged 30 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

21. At Mirzapore, after a short illness, Charlotte Jane, daughter of J. W. Tetpler, Esq., Civil Service, aged 1 year and 11 months.

24. Near Berhampore, Emblyn Caroline, the infant daughter of J. L. Turner, Esq., aged 4 months.

Feb. 9. At Agra, at the house of Mr. W. Campbell, his eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary Arabella Powell (in her 19th year), of child labour; she suffered three days and nights with wonderful resignation to the will of Providence, blended with the amiable disposition displayed throughout her sufferings. The extreme sensibility and filial affection she manifested towards her parents, has made her loss irreparable to them, and most deservedly regretted by her numerous relations, friends, and acquaintance.

14. Of a bilious fever, Thomas Ronald Campbell, Esq., aged 18 years.

15. Edward Millett, Esq., of the H. C. Civil Service, aged 19 years.

17. Of a malignant fever, Mr. John De Souza, aged 54 years.

18. Mr. Edwin Cornelius, eldest son of Mr. John Cornelius, aged 19, greatly lamented by his friends and relatives.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDER.

Jan. 9. Lieut. col. Valentine Blacker, C.B., Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army, is permitted to return to Europe on Sick certificate.

The Hon. the Governor in Council avails himself of this opportunity of expressing in General Orders his high sense of the eminent and scientific services of Lieut. col. Blacker, as Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army of Fort St. George during a period of ten years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY MUNRO.

We are grieved to mention that a severe calamity has befallen the family of our most excellent Governor, owing to a contusion which Lady Munro received in a fall from her horse about ten days ago. We have hitherto forbore to notice this misfortune, in the hope that we should have had it in our power before this time to have announced the complete recovery of this amiable Lady, and thereby to have removed the gloom which has pervaded our little society since this lamented accident. The recovery of her Ladyship has not been so

rapid as we could have wished, but we hope we may say she is considerably better.—*Mad. Cour.*, Feb. 20.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Hyderabad.—During the last monsoon, the 19th Madras N. I. is stated to have lost 2 officers, 150 men, and 300 followers by Cholera Morbus, during or in consequence of its march. The 17th N. I. also lost 120 men and 250 followers, during its progress from Mangalore to Hyderabad. These direful warnings of the general suffering of troops, exposed to the inclemency of the monsoon, will doubtless not pass unheeded.—*Cal. Jour.*, Dec. 23.

We are sorry to mention, that deplorable accounts have been received of the ravages committed by the epidemic in the H. C. 1st regt. of N. I., on its march from Nagpore to Hyderabad. Three officers, and upwards of 200 recruiting followers, had fallen victims to this dreadful scourge of India.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Feb. 1.

WILD DOGS.

During the year 1819 two or three wild dogs entered the lines of the 2d bat. 21st Madras N. I., at Cohoor, just opposite to Rajahmundry, on the southern bank of the Godavary River. This was thought little of at the time; but the result has proved, in many instances, cruelly fatal. Eleven people attached to the corps are known to have died of hydrophobia, and it is highly probable that far more of the followers may have died without observation. One dog entered the tent of an officer, who was fortunately protected by a fierce greyhound bitch with young, which shortly afterwards died of the bites which it received.

Wild dogs are ascertained to be very numerous at Mudarrum, 20 miles distant from Cohoor. But a few years ago, two packs, in full cry, were seen in one day. They are said to be larger than the common dog, and to bear some resemblance to the wolf. It is affirmed by the natives that, when in packs, they will attack other wild beasts of the greatest fierceness and strength.—*Cal. Jour.*, Dec. 23.

THE MOIRA, CAPT. HORNELOW.

Extract of a Letter, dated ship Moira, at anchor off Ceylon, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1821, 6 o'clock A.M. Shore time, lat. 6, 30.—We have had a most wonderful and miraculous escape from shipwreck. About a quarter past 10 last night, the ship grounded on the reef of rocks running from the Little Basses to Julius Nave Point; they are mentioned in Horsburgh's Directory, page 319, and are said to be about three fathoms below the surface of the water. She grounded about the starboard fore-chains, and brought her broadside to the

current, which, although the chief cause of our getting on the rocks, was, I apprehend, of great assistance in forcing us over them. We had four most terrible bumps, and the last one tore the rudder from the sternpost with great violence, and broke it in half: this shook the ship dreadfully. We shortly after drove into six fathoms, and let go the anchor and chain-cable, veering out to about 80 fathoms. When brought up, found the current setting W.S.W. at the rate of four miles per hour; cleared the decks of all loose things, and got the tackle on the long boat ready for a start: it was exceedingly dark, and we could not discern any thing. At daylight the weather cleared up, and we saw the Elephant Hill bearing N.W. & W., and the Little Basses S.E. by E., distance about three or four miles from the Basses, and the same from the shore. The ship after striking made only two inches of water per hour, so that she may be considered almost as strong as a rock. For two days before the accident happened we had nothing but heavy, hazy and squally weather, and not being able to see the land, poor Hornblow was thrown out of his reckoning by the strong currents, for at the time we struck he imagined we were at least 30 miles outside the Little Basses; and if any blame is attached to him for getting on the rocks, which all much doubt, he certainly deserves great credit for the manner in which he got off again, and so did the whole of the crew. Every thing was still and quiet; the word of command given with the greatest coolness, and obeyed by all with the greatest alacrity; indeed, everything was done that could be done under such circumstances. The carpenter is busy making a new temporary rudder, and when shipped we must try and get out of this place as well as we can, in which I trust in God we shall succeed; under all circumstances we may consider ourselves as having had a very narrow escape, for had we struck on the Little Basses instead of the reef extending from them, the ship must have gone to pieces in less than an hour, and from the appearance of the night we must all have perished. The current is excessively strong hereabouts, for on looking out of the after-port, although at anchor, we appear to be going four or five miles an hour, the water runs by us with such rapidity.

Monday, Jan. 29.—The carpenters going on with the new rudder, which I hope will be shipped to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—Got the temporary rudder fixed last night, and are just going to start this morning, of course under great apprehensions as to our getting out in safety, as it does not appear that the place is much frequented.

Feb. 1. Shore time.—We got under weigh yesterday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock,

with a boat ahead sounding all the way. The rudder, although it did pretty well, did not answer quite so well as was expected; the consequence was that we could not keep exactly in the wake of the boat, and about 11 o'clock in the morning we were brought up again by the ship striking on another rock; we however soon got off again, and let go the anchor. This was by no means so dreadful a bumping as we got before. It was now thought necessary to make some alteration in the rudder: this was effected about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a sail hove in sight, outside, midway between the little and great Basses; at about five she neared us sufficiently to shew her Ensign to the signal we made. Our cable was immediately cut, we standing towards the strange sail between the little and great Basses. Our having had a second bumping made us very apprehensive as to the result of what we were then undertaking; as it darkened, we kept firing signal guns to the ship outside, and she frequently burnt blue lights to shew us where she was: as we made her, the boat was dispatched to her with Mr. Cunningham; however, before he returned, about half past 11, we were got as was thought out of danger, being outside the Basses. The stranger proved to be the Cumbrian, from China, bound to Point de Galle and Bombay. We are, I understand, to go into Point de Galle, and land our bales, &c. for Ceylon, and shall then most likely proceed with the Cumbrian to Bombay.

It is now about 12 o'clock in the day. We have Dondera Head in sight; very slight breezes, and not so fair as we could wish; however, if we do not get into Point de Galle to-day, I hope we shall be there to-morrow. The ship made two inches of water per hour at first, since which she has only made one inch: all well on board.

Feb. 5.—The night before last we were off Point de Galle, but the winds favouring us a little, Hornblow thought it better to stand for Columbo; however, after making every effort, what with contrary winds and the rudder not answering properly, we are now standing back for Galle, and I hope to send this letter on shore to go by this night's tappall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 9. Brig Nancy, Alder, from Mauritius 6th Dec.

15. Ship Brilliant, Fenn, from London 29th Sept.

DEATH.

Dec. 25. Near Hyderabad, Lieut. Edw. C. Campbell, 1st regt. Madras Native Infantry, greatly regretted. This fine young officer had already distinguished himself,

and his name is recorded among those who were conspicuous in leading that part of his corps which stormed the Seetabuldee Hill, at Nagpoor, on the 27th of Nov., destroyed the enemy's Arab Infantry, and contributed so much to the success of that hard-fought day. It is thus consolatory to his friends to know, that as he could claim hereditary reputation in the Madras Army, so, even short as his career has been, he has lived to maintain his claim.

BOMBAY.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 18, 1820.—The following arrangements have been sanctioned for the benefit of the troops proceeding to the Gulf of Persia:

The whole of the troops, European and native, to be supplied with warm clothing, as on the last expedition, the public followers with cumries.

Additional watermen are to be allowed in lieu of packaulies (as no bullocks will be embarked), and Mussucks drawn from the public stores.

Five washermen are to be allowed to each native battalion and detachments, in proportion to their strength, at the same rate.

All private, as well as public followers, are to be provisioned by the Commissariat Department, on Indent, and the charges for rations issued be recovered from their employers.

That, as no cattle can be sent the property of officers, the monthly muster of camp equipage, and the carriage thereof be suspended till the return of the troops.

That on board such transports as cannot be provided with a conductor from the Commissariat Department, the youngest ship's officer on board, or such one as the Commander of the transport may select, be appointed to receive charge of and issue the provisions, on an allowance of two rupees per diem, such temporary agency not relieving the Commissariat Department from the usual responsibility.

That the Dooly Bearers, and all public followers, be allowed the same proportion of camp equipages as the native troops.

Jan. 13, 1821.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following limits of the cantonments of Sholapore and Mulligam, fixed conformably to sect. 4 Reg. I. 1819, viz.

The cantonments of Sholapore, including the military bazars bounded on the north by the fort, a line being drawn from the S.W. angle nearly due west, to a tope of mango-trees situated in a nullah running south, and which forms the western boundary, until it reaches the Riverduashidda Bang; where it takes a turn at right angles, and embracing the rear of the line

of officers' quarters, and being continued east, until it falls into the Busapore road, marks the southern limits.

The north limit is completed by drawing a line from a pagoda which stands on the southern bank of the tank, in the direction of E.N.E., until it joins the Busapore-road, and which latter forms the boundary of the cantonment to the eastward.

The cantonments near Mulligam are situated about two miles from the fort of that name, head-quarter lines bearing from the fort No. 25 W. Commencing 150 yards due N. of the burial-ground, which is the north-westernmost point of the cantonment, there is a small nullah which takes its course nearly E., increasing in size until it joins the Moosum river; the course of the nullah is followed as the N. and part of the E. boundary, until its junction with the right bank of the river, which then becomes the boundary, until a point is reached near a broken dam, built of stone and chunam, from which the large mango grove, near Burgaum, bears N., and the village of Dewanna N. 85 E. From this point the E. boundary is continued for a distance of about 800 yards, and marked by stones placed at intervals of about 100 yards. Here commences the S. boundary, the whole of which is similarly pointed out by stones projecting about nine inches above the ground, until a nullah is gained from which Soligaum bears due S. This nullah rises at the S.W. angle of the burial-ground, and although indistinct in some places, is no where completely obliterated. By this the W. boundary is determined, until joined by that before described in the S., when the limits will be complete.

The space thus included contains parades, bazars, and every department belonging to the cantonment; it is in length about 3,500, and in breadth about 1,500 yards.

Regulation I. 1819, will fall under operation, and be in force within those limits respectively.

Inconvenience having been experienced from the stills or shops licensed by Collectors for the sale of spirituous liquors in cantonments, such stills or shops are suppressed within the limits of every cantonment, under the authority contained in Sec. xxi., Clause 4th, Reg. IV., 1816.

The sale of spirituous liquors within the limits of cantonments is to be conducted on contracts regularly entered into as usual under the Bazar Masters or Commissariat Officers, and approved by Government.

The retail price of spirits in the military cantonments, and under the Collector's licenses, are to be fixed at the same standard, particularly in respect to shops licensed by the latter, situated within a range of five miles of the former; and Commanding Officers are directed to fix

the rate accordingly, in communication with Collectors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Court having met, pursuant to adjournment, the Grand Jury presented the remaining two bills which had been laid before them as found. They also made the following presentment respecting the state of the jail.

To the Hon. Sir W. D. Evans, Recorder of Bombay.

My Lord: In attention to the recommendation of your Lordship in the charge to the Grand Jury on the 6th instant, a deputation of the Grand Jury visited the county jail on the afternoon of the same day, and I am now instructed to acquaint your Lordship, that the members collectively coinciding in the report which the deputation in question has made to them of the present state of the jail, are of opinion that in as far as regards the cleanliness of the prison, and the general treatment of the various classes of prisoners by those with whom this duty more particularly rests, no fault can reasonably be found; but the Grand Jury are decidedly of opinion that there is great room for improvement in the internal arrangement of the building, and in the classification of the different offenders within its walls. To separate those confined for minor offences from the more hardened prisoners appears to the Grand Jury a very desirable object, and still greater importance seems to them to attach to the prevention of every kind of communication between those who are under confinement previous to trial, and such as are undergoing the punishments to which conviction has subjected them. The cells for solitary confinement appear to the Grand Jury to require both light and air: a remark that is also applicable to many of the debtors' cells, where perhaps the reasonable enjoyment of these benefits might tend to induce the exercise of many useful trades, and to facilitate the release of those whom misfortune alone has rendered inmates of a prison.

There are many other alterations of great importance to the comfort and welfare of the prisoners, that have occurred to the gentlemen who visited the jail on Saturday, but they would require much more attentive consideration than the Grand Jury have had time to give them, and would, in all probability, require a considerable outlay of funds to carry them into effect.

The members of the Grand Jury, under these circumstances, can only suggest the appointment of a Committee by Government to inspect and report on the present arrangement of the County jail, and respectfully recommend that it should, in

addition to any other members whom the Honourable the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint, include such of the Magistrates of the County as may seem to Government likely, by their experience on the island, to facilitate the easy attainment of the object in view, in improvement of the present system of prison discipline in the jail of Bombay.

If these suggestions should have the concurrence of your Lordship and your associates, the Grand Jury feel satisfied that they will receive every support from the Court that they may seem to merit, and they are equally persuaded that the Honourable the Governor in Council will be disposed to give every attention to a subject in which the public is so deeply interested.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,
J. H. CRAWFORD, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Bombay,
8th January, 1821.

P.S. It has escaped me to mention, as amongst the most evident defects of the interior of the present jail, its being so much intersected by walls and filled up with buildings, that the view is every where interrupted, and the jailor kept very imperfectly informed of what is going on in the prison. The area of the jail is perhaps sufficiently spacious, but a great part of it is rendered useless by the manner of its distribution. The correction of these defects will no doubt engage the particular attention of whosoever may compose the Committee recommended in the former part of the communication.

J. H. CRAWFORD, Foreman.

The Recorder then thanked them for their attention to the public business; and said that he should lay their presentment before Government, who, he doubted not, would carry into execution the improvements they had suggested. He then said he should not, as had been usual, discharge them, as cases might occur requiring immediate correction. He should, therefore, after the immediate business was gone through, adjourn the sessions from week to week.

The Court then proceeded with the trial of Rajuna Chockana, for uttering a counterfeit gold mohur. The facts of the prisoner offering the piece in question to be changed, and being seized by the constable with it in his possession, were clearly proved, but as the proof of the coin being a counterfeit one was not at all made out, the Jury, under the direction of the Court, acquitted the prisoner. The other case was one of a nature but too common here, that of a servant robbing his master when on the eve of leaving the place. Ibrahim Burra Saib was indicted for stealing from his master, Capt. Mannington, of the Exmouth, a gold chrono-

meter. The day before the Exmouth sailed for the Gulf, the prisoner went on board to arrange his master's clothes, and for that purpose obtained from the chief officer the key of the cabin; after staying about an hour, he went on shore in a country boat, accompanied by the second officer. The chief officer going into the cabin missed the chronometer, and immediately pursued the country boat, and overtook her before she reached the shore. He called out to the second officer that the servant had stolen the ship's chronometer, on which the servant was seized by the second officer, and the time-piece found on him. The prisoner was found guilty, and immediately sentenced to seven years' transportation to Prince of Wales Island. The Court then adjourned the Sessions till Wednesday week.—*Bom. Cour.* Jan. 20.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Fifth Year.

The Fifth Report of the Bombay Auxiliary Society evinces that its labours have been neither intermitted nor ineffectual.

The translation of St. Matthew's Gospel into the Mahratta language has been finished, and copies of it have been circulated; but no intelligence has yet been obtained of their reception.

The Rev. Messrs. Skinner and Fyvie (Missionaries of the London Missionary Society), at Surat, having completed the translation of the New Testament into Gujuratee, and wishing to print it at their own press, the Committee of the Bombay Society, on receiving the opinion of a competent judge in favour of the translation, presented the Missionaries with 2,000 rupees, to be returned in copies when printed.

It is proper to add, that, on application from these Missionaries for paper to print both the Old and New Testament in the above language, your Committee, satisfied with the statement of these Translators, and with the authorities by which it was recommended, have recently granted them, through the medium of the Bombay Society, 500 reams of European paper: so that the work may now go forward without embarrassment or delay.

Returning to the contents of the Bombay Report, your Committee have to add from it, to what was said under the Calcutta division, that many of the Armenian Bibles and Testaments supplied from its depository have been distributed among the Armenian Christians under the Bombay Presidency. The Committee of its Auxiliary Society report, with much satisfaction, that the Armenian Christians are in general very desirous of possessing the Scriptures in their own language. The Armenian Archbishop, who was lately in Bombay, received with thankfulness many copies of the Scriptures in Armenian and

Arabic, and encouraged the members of his church to read them. At Surat, the Archdeacon and Priest of the Armenian Church gladly accompanied one of the members of the Bombay Committee in visiting the Armenian Christians in that city, in order to ascertain and supply their wants; and every house so visited, found to be without the Scriptures, was furnished with at least one copy of the New Testament.

The Syrian Christians in Travancore have been supplied with Syriac Testaments by means of the large supplies furnished from your Depository; and the Armenian Archbishop from Etz Miatzen, on quitting Bombay, took with him some copies for the use of Christians in Persia and Turkey, who speak that language.

A liberal distribution of the English Scriptures has taken place in the course of the year: many of the soldiers have cheerfully paid either a part, or even the whole of the price of them.—*Mission. Register.*

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS AT POONAH.

"The 1st bat. 12th regt. were this morning paraded at eight o'clock in front of the Commissioner's bungalow, in column of grand divisions, at open order; when Lady Colville was pleased to present the colours to the battalion, accompanied by a speech from Colonel Elrington, when the battalion presented arms, and Lieutenant Colonel Dyson addressed her Ladyship as follows:

"The honour you have this day conferred, by presenting the 1st bat. 12th regt. N.I. with their colours, would of itself have been a sufficient inducement for this battalion to emulate the noble example set on all occasions by the Bombay army; but this has in no small degree been augmented, in coming from the hands of the Lady of so distinguished an officer as Sir Charles Colville, our much respected Commander-in-chief. Allow me, Lady Colville, in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the 1st batt. 12th regt. Bombay N.I., to return you their sincere thanks, and to assure you they will now anxiously look forward for an opportunity of convincing you how highly they appreciate this honour."

After this the battalion shouldered, took close order, deployed into line, broke into column of sections, and marched off, music playing the Grenadier's March. Colonel Elrington had previously invited the whole of the society to breakfast, and we sat down eighty persons.—*Bombay Gaz.* Jan. 17, 1821.

LARGE LION.

Anonymous communication, addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Courier. *Amudabad, Dec. 14, 1820.*—On the 11th inst. a large lion was killed near the

village of Gorly, about 5 coss from Amadabad, probably the first full-grown one ever shot in Hindoostan.

The mane, which flowed on his neck and shoulders in a majestic manner, was 11 inches in length, and upon the whole he was a fine specimen of the noble king of the forest.

It was particularly gratifying that not the slightest accident occurred; but this may perhaps be attributed to the steadiness of the elephant, which went gallantly up to the monster's den.

His consort had been killed by some Wagrees a short time before.

LIBRARY AT SURAT.

We congratulate the Society of Surat on the establishment of a library and reading room, at that place.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Jan. 17.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bulmer, Barclay, from Bengal and Madras to London, which put into Sadras Roads 6th Jan., with damage, was surveyed on the 2d February, and being found unworthy of repair, was to be sold on the 12th of that month.—*Lloyd's List*.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO BIBLE SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Eighth Year.

The Eighth Report of the Colombo Auxiliary Society gives, on the whole, an encouraging view of the state and prospects of that Institution. The heavy loss sustained by the removal from the Island of its late President, Sir Robert Brownrigg, and its Secretary, the Rev. George Bissett, appears to have been in a great measure repaired by the friendly zeal of their successors, Sir Edward Barnes, and John Deane, Esq. The sentiments expressed by the two former gentlemen, on quitting their stations, were very honourable to their feelings and principles: to those of Sir Robert Brownrigg, from the rank which he held as Governor, your Committee attach no common importance:

"It has been," said the late Governor, "my unceasing desire, and I have felt it my bounden duty, from the moment of my entering on this Government, to do my utmost toward the propagation of Christian knowledge. The establishment of a Bible Society in Ceylon, and the translation of the Scriptures into the language of the country, appeared to me the surest means of attaining this object; and, under Providence, it is to your zeal, gentlemen, as well as to the munificent assistance which we have received from the Parent Society and the Society at Calcutta,

and through no humble efforts of mine, that the pious work has prospered. That it may continue to prosper will be my constant hope and prayer; and to prove the sincerity of my wishes, I request to be continued an honorary and subscribing member."

The new edition of the revised Cingalese Testament, amounting to 3,500 copies, has been completed. The translation of the Old Testament into the same language is, after many delays, arising from uncontrollable causes, now proceeding without interruption; and the Colombo Committee entertain a confident hope, that the whole of the Pentateuch will, in a very short time, be translated and ready for publication. In the mean time, the printing of 2,000 copies of the Book of Psalms (which at the Seventh Anniversary had advanced to the 119th Psalm) has been completed; 1,000 copies of the Book of Proverbs have also been printed; and the press is now occupied in preparing a similar number of copies of the Book of Exodus, which are in a state of forwardness, and will soon be completed.

In the Branch Society at Galle the subscriptions have nearly doubled the amount of the preceding year.

The Branch Society also at Trincomalee continues to flourish, under the able superintendence and management of Colonel O'Connell, the Commandant, as President, and the Rev. T. Ireland, Chaplain to the Forces, as Secretary. In connexion with this Branch a subordinate and separate Society has been formed, through the active exertions of the Collector and Commandant, in Batticaloe. "The local circumstances of Batticaloe," observe the Colombo Committee, "a populous but insulated province, considerably distant from any other station, and bordered by an extensive and desolate jungle, render it peculiarly well adapted for the establishment of a separate Institution, which may superintend the distribution of the Scriptures, and otherwise co-operate with the Parent Society."

Notwithstanding, however, the liberal efforts of the several members of the Colombo Society, and a grant of £300 from your Institution, "the heavy expenses," observes the Secretary, in a letter dated October 31, 1820, "attendant on the double undertaking of printing at once editions of the Old and New Testaments, have literally exhausted our limited resources, assisted as they have been by the liberal support which they have received.

"We are," he adds, "proceeding prosperously with the Cingalese Translation of the Old Testament; and as that will now form the exclusive object of our attention (with the exception of procuring Malabar books for the use of the northern side of the Island), we may rea-

sonably look to a diminution of our expenditure in the present year."

"At all events," he concludes, "the British and Foreign Bible Society may rest assured, that its Auxiliary in Ceylon will persevere with undiminished zeal, but with every practicable regard to economy, in advancing those great objects, which are the common aim of both Institutions."

—*Missionary Register*.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

STATE OF THE UPPER PROVINCES.

Our letters from the Upper Provinces, and particularly Nussereabad, mention, that in consequence of some atrocious murders committed on the Tannah at Tak, about 32 miles S. and by W. of cantonments, and in the Ajmeer district, followed by an insurrection of the inhabitants through that petty region, the Political Agent, Mr. Wilder, had been under the necessity of calling on Brigadier Knox, commanding in Rajpootanah, for a military force.

In consequence of this, Lieut. col. Maxwell, having the 2d bat. of the 6th regt., 1st bat. of the 17th, and five companies, two of the 25th, with a brigade of six-pounders, two squadrons, 5 Nat. Cav., and a company of pioneers under his command, left cantonments on the 13th November, and on the 15th carried the ghaut at Loolwah and Tak, with little opposition. The ghaut at Loolwah and town of the same name were evacuated by the Mhairs, and the opposition at Tak was very trifling, two Sepoys only having been wounded on our side, and a few of the enemy killed.

The enemy are called Mhairs, and are a most cruel predatory race, inhabiting a range of the Mairwaur Hills, extending in different ways from 40 to 50 miles, and running in various directions into the Ajmeer, Oudipoor, and Joudpoor territories. They are a kind of Mahometans, but seem to pay very little attention to the tenets of any faith.

As the whole force of infantry at Nussereabad consists of only three battalions, the cantonments under the Brigadier were left very bare, with not more than 200 men for their protection, exclusive of two squadrons of horse; as the remainder of the wing of the 2d bat. (25th) was on the public duties at Ajmeer, and part of the remaining cavalry were sent to Pokah, for the protection of the annual fair held there.

This service being successfully effected, Col. Maxwell with the guns, part of the cavalry, and 2d bat. 6th regt., returned to cantonments on the 22d of November, leaving 15 companies under Major Fast, of the 17th, for the protection of Tak

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and Loolwah, and the pioneers, for the purpose of demolishing both these places.

On the 28th, Col. Maxwell again proceeded from cantonments with his own bat., 2d of the 6th, a squadron of cav., and brigade of guns for Tak, where he arrived on the 30th, there taking the command of the whole detachment.

On the 1st of Dec. the detachment marched at daybreak for the attack of Boonah and Hattoon, both in the Oudipoor country; the inhabitants of both which places had been deeply implicated in the insurrection and murders committed at Tak. Boorah was found entirely abandoned, and two companies were posted there; but the fort of Hattoon was well garrisoned, and appeared infinitely stronger than was at first reported; the walls were high and strong, built of stone, with several bastions, both round and square. The 6-pounders were immediately brought forward to blow open the gates; but it was soon ascertained that the enemy had built up a very strong and massive wall within them, so that, even had the gates been shattered to pieces by our guns, it would have been almost impracticable for our Sepoys to have got over the wall; and as several of the Europeans were wounded at the guns, the Colonel thought it best to draw off the parties, sending an express to Nussereabad for some battering cannon.

As it was the general belief that there were no wells or springs in the fort, the Colonel instantly adopted the judicious plan of cutting off the supplies of water, by posting strong parties at the different springs and coolies near the fort; and this had the desired effect, as the garrison, after firing and missing all day, evacuated the fort during the night; and as the whole of the country consists of ridges of rocky hills, deep and precipitous dells and jungles, it was found totally impossible to intercept them. We had five European artillerymen and six lascars wounded, about four or five non-commissioned Sepoys killed, and 13 or 14 wounded, and one pioneer killed.

On examining the fort the next morning, it was found infinitely stronger than we had expected; the gateway without was completely blocked up with large stones, and would have held out against any force unattended by heavy guns. The detachment is still under Col. Maxwell's command, and as some iron 12-pounders and mortars have been sent to him, it is probable that he will be for some considerable time employed in reducing the refractory towns and forts in the Oudipoor territory; after which he will have to do the same with the Mhair towns in the Joudpoor country, and those also who have given them refuge.

The pioneers under Lieut. Aire are busily employed in destroying the town

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of Huttoon and adjacent places; the fort is, we hear, to be given over to the Rajah of Bednon. The Rana of Oudipoor is so helpless, and so indifferent about every thing, that nothing can rouse him and his Takodds from their lethargic torpor.

The detachment is accompanied by Capt. H. Hall, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, one of the most active and intelligent officers in that department.—*Cal. Journ.*, Dec. 28.

FROM THE UKHBARS.

O-jain.—In the beginning of November Runjeet Singh ordered Gen. Dewan Chund to have the horse artillery and the materiel of his army put into the best state of efficiency, as he intended shortly to march towards Peshawur. On that day he was told that Mr. Moorcroft, after exploring and taking drawings of the antiquities of Kohistan, was now on his return. Runjeet observed to his courtiers that the prosperity of the British Government was daily on the increase. The courtiers answered this by a unanimous declaration, that, through the favour of the Sut Gooroojee, the powers of the Maha Rajah were also on the increase. On this day he ordered that the Begums and Zumanah of Shah Zumaun, detained at one of the ghauts of the Sutlej, should be allowed to pass unmolested. Runjeet has the best hopes of getting possession of Peshawur. This season the Wakeel of Yard Mahmud Khan, the Afghan Sirdar in possession of that part of the country, is in his camp, and appears to encourage his guards against the Afghans.

Lahore, Nov. 10.—The ukhbars announce the increased preparations of Runjeet Singh against the Afghans. Lest the petty Rajahs in the Punjab should take advantage of his absence to aggrandize themselves, he wishes them to accompany his stirrup. The Afghan chief, Dost Muhammad Khan, sends him a confidential person, intreating his immediate advance upon Peshawur. Muhammad Azeem Khan is in possession of Cabul, and endeavouring to obtain possession of Prince Kanran's person. Since the treacherous murder of Wazeer Zuttich Khan, the affairs of Prince Kanran appear to have daily become more desperate. His father, Shah Mahmood, is at Herat, and Kanran writes him that he has just defeated the chief of Mushid with great slaughter: his father advises him, however, to make peace with the Prince of Mushid, as he may shortly have Muhammad Azeem Khan to attack him from Cabul.

The divisions of the Afghans present a fine opportunity to the grasping ambition of Runjeet Singh; and I apprehend that he will this cold season take permanent possession of Peshawur, if not of Cabul. If the Afghans were to unite, he would

doubtless be again driven across the Indus, in spite of his regular battalion of horse artillery.

The letters from the Punjab have for the last three months hinted that Ranjeet's late severe illness had fastened upon his intellects, and barely left him the usual modicum of brains found in the heads of legitimates. A perusal of the Lahore ukhbars neither confirms nor wholly removes these reports: his temper is perhaps a little shaken, as he now frequently condescends to abuse the Commandants of brigades and battalions with a coarseness truly undignified. But his preparations for opening the cold season by a rapid advance upon Peshawur, his precaution in carrying along with him Futteh Singh of Alloo, and the Chief of Rawalpindie, his frequent reviews and inquiries regarding the efficiency of his magazines, and the general materiel of his army, evince, in my opinion, the same self-possession and clear head which has raised him from a petty chief to his present consequence.

Even if he succeeds in retaining possession of the low country round Peshawur; it may reasonably be doubted whether he can conquer the hardy pastoral mountaineers. The poverty of the country, the fierce independence, so characteristic of all Highlanders, warrant me in concluding that he will fail in conquering that charming country, so well described by Mr. Elphinstone, and that he may even possess the Low Country by a very precarious tenure.

Runjeet should also recollect that he is not a legitimate; that his conquests may at any time be arrested by the fiat of the Ruler of the East in one cold season, and himself numbered among the chiefs that were; but, if his open policy and good faith preserve him from this misfortune, he should recollect that a holy alliance from the West, such as the kings of Bokhara, Cabul (whichever of the contending ones he may be), the chiefs of Candahar, &c., may even endanger the safety of his rickety and cumbrous dominion.

Some system-monger has said, that no ambitious man was ever a Gourmand. Runjeet is both ambitious and clever, and yet he is very fond of the good things of this world. No one of the petty sayings of the ancients pleases him more than, "*Dum vivamus vivamus.*"

Scindiah has lately experienced a family misfortune, in the death of his favourite daughter, the Jijeh Baee. His wife, the Baeezah Baee, represented to him the propriety of retiring from Gwalior, to enjoy "the luxury of woe" in comparative solitude. Scindiah ventured to hint his dislike to this anti-social proposition; upon which the Baee, who had been lately reading Faublas, put her arms a-kimbo, and parodying the little Countess, said "Je le

veux." Scindiah marched out next morning, and has ever since passed his time fishing in the Scindh, smoking his kullian, and making passable jokes.—*Cal. Journ.*

SIAM.

The accounts from Penang state, as a rumour, that the Siamese were preparing an army of 10,000 men to wage war against the King of Queda.—*Calcutta Paper.*

Extract of a letter, dated Batavia, March 21:—"Accounts from Siam assure us, that the King has received our (the Dutch) Ambassador with all the marks of respect due to his rank; that he has given very fair proofs of his friendly sentiments towards our Government, and that he wishes to throw open the trade between his dominions and the Island of Java. Several Wankangs have, indeed, arrived at the port of Batavia with cargoes, which have been sold at very good prices; and some China speculators are now collecting goods fit for the Siam market."—*London Paper.*

SINGAPORE.

The accounts given of Singapore by the several arrivals lately, are not so favourable as have been hitherto reported of this highly interesting Settlement; it is stated that there was a total stagnation of trade, and the place had rather a gloomy and deserted appearance.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Feb. 1.

JAVA.

From the Batavian papers, which reached us yesterday, we have time to give only a few heads of intelligence; but they contain several longer articles, as tours in the mountains of Java, &c., which we hope to be able to publish soon.

The following are brief notices of the principal articles in the papers of their respective dates:

Nov. 4, 1820. By accounts from Banda, it is learnt, that the eruptions from the volcano had abated considerably; but, the smoke still continued to issue from it. This paper contains also a letter written by Giahong, King of Cochin China, to Mr. Chaiguan, granting him leave of absence for three years to Europe, acknowledging his long and faithful services, and granting him several privileges.

Nov. 18, 1820. In this paper is an account of the ceremonies observed at the accession of the new Soosooohonan to the throne of Souracarta.

Nov. 25, 1820. From the Portland Gazette (United States) of the 8th June last, the Dutch Editor learns that the Dutch had met with opposition at Japan; that they had lost 500 men in a scuffle with the natives, and that the Governor Minto had been beheaded; and he gives this as a speci-

men of the numerous mistakes committed by the American Editors.—*Cal. Journ.* Jan. 6.

AMBOYNA.

There is something in the very mention of this Government and this Island, in connection with each other, which rouses an Englishman's feelings, and recalls associations that he would willingly, for the sake of human nature, have blotted out from his recollection, if not from the records of history. We believe that, on the whole, the Dutch Government is milder and better since its return to its Eastern possessions, than it was previous to their expulsion from the fine colonies since restored to them. There still remains, however, much to be desired; but the entire slavery of the press, throughout the extensive regions of the Eastern Archipelago, and the difficulty of acquiring accurate information on passing events, even in the letters which reach us, from the various points of communication, may well account for the apparent calm which reigns along its shores. The spirit of a Government is often, however, shewn as perfectly in trifling incidents, as in more important ones; and we think it just to those who may have occasion, either now or in future, to rely on the hospitality and good faith of foreign powers, in visiting their settlements as Englishmen and strangers, to mention all such well-authenticated breaches of these national virtues as may be communicated to us, whether in cases of such atrocity as the massacre at Manila, or in cases of minor consequence, such as the one we are about to detail.

We are indebted to a British officer, just arrived in Calcutta from Amboyna, for the following facts, which occurred to himself, which may be relied on as authentic, and which we have his full authority to make public: for this purpose, indeed, they were expressly communicated to us.

On his voyage of return from New South Wales to India, he landed at Amboyna, in the month of September last, in the uniform of a British officer, naturally conceiving that there could be no occasion to assume any other dress; as in the colony of a nation at peace and amity with us, and, if considered rightly, largely indebted to British munificence, such a garb should not only command respect, but be a perpetual passport to hospitable attentions, and a guarantee of security and protection. After landing on the wharf, with two other English gentlemen, who were in company with him, they were proceeding through Fort Victoria, when, on entering the first gate, the officer in uniform was seized forcibly by six or seven Dutch soldiers with muskets, who told him, in Dutch, "that he was in arrest;" and instantly conveyed him to the

common guard-room, leaving his friends and companions, who, being in plain clothes, were not molested, in astonishment at this proceeding.

These gentlemen, however, being themselves at liberty, proceeded at once to Col. Suffrait, a French officer in the Dutch service, to learn the cause of this extraordinary act of violence and insult. No explanation, however, appears to have been given, beyond the mere statement that the soldiers had exceeded their orders; but in consequence of the remonstrances of his companions, the British officer was released from his prison.

During a period of 14 days, the time this gentleman remained at Amboyne, after this event, he had frequent opportunities of learning that the feeling of the natives there was one of constant and avowed hostility and dissatisfaction with the system of Government maintained over them by the Dutch; and their inquiries, whether any hope remained of their being restored to British authority, were always accompanied with the most ardent wishes for such a change.

Such a degree of indifference to the security and happiness of these natives prevailed, that the pirates had twice attacked two villages on the south-west side of Amboyne, and murdered and carried off 250 persons. They were allowed to remain three days in butchering these unoffending villagers, and plundering their houses, before any assistance was sent to them from Fort Victoria; and then at last a Dutch ship of war, the *Courier*, commanded by Commodore Poole, was got under way, and sailed to their relief; but, on arriving near the place, she fired three guns to give the pirates notice of her approach; which enabled them to put to sea, and carry off their booty without being molested or followed by her.

The natives, seeing themselves thus liable to invasion, plunder, and murder from without, petitioned the Dutch Government to grant them a party of soldiers, for the protection of their lives and property; but this was refused them. They then asked to be permitted by the Government to furnish themselves with arms and ammunition for their own defence, but this was also denied to them; in consequence of which the greater part of these villagers have been obliged to abandon their houses; and those that remain are at the mercy of the pirates, although the villages in question are not more than 25 miles from Fort Victoria.

This information, which has been furnished to us by the officer to whom the forcible arrest happened, and whose subsequent stay at Amboyne made him acquainted with the facts here detailed, is published on his personal and written

authority, and may be relied on as correct. The reader will form his own opinion as to the character of the Government under which such transactions could take place. *Cal. Jour.*, Jan. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Extract of a letter from C. Throsby, Esq., dated Glenfield, New South Wales, February, 1821.

"I have been much occupied the last six months in giving instructions to the superintendent of a new line of road to the country I discovered beyond the Blue Mountains, one month of which was employed on an excursion with his Exc. the Governor, who expressed his admiration of the country, and his high approbation of my personal exertions. I shall make one more trip to the interior for about three weeks; after which I shall bid adieu to discovery, as my health, from the great privations I have undergone, demands it; but I am anxious to ascertain the termination of a river which I discovered during the time I was out with the Governor, at one of his depôts, from whence I made a further excursion, accompanied by one white man and a native, for four days. During my absence he was much alarmed for my safety, as at setting out I had only a few biscuits, not intending to be absent more than one day. The country and banks of the river abound with slate and fine limestone, therefore should it (which I have little doubt of) communicate with the sea, it will be of the utmost importance to this colony. — *Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

We have been favoured with a file of New South Wales Gazettes to the 17th of March last, and from the information contained in them, and also from other sources, we learn that the colony is in a very flourishing condition, and rapidly improving, from the number of respectable persons who have from time to time settled there. The average prices of the market were as follows: — wheat 8s. 11½d. per bushel; maize 5s. 6d. per ditto; barley 4s. 9d. per ditto; loaf of two lbs. 5½d.; potatoes 5s. per cwt.; fowls 2s. 9d. per couple; butter 2s. per lb.; and eggs 2s. 6d. per dozen. — *Plymouth Telegraph*.

In the sale of the recent importation of the wools from this fine and interesting colony, it affords us great pleasure to state that the superior kinds reached the enormous price of 10s. 4d. per lb., and that the inferior sorts, although badly assorted and packed, averaged nearly 2s. 6d. per lb. Capital and experienced attention alone are wanting to render this import a source, not only of fortune to the owner of the flocks, but also of incalculable

importance, at all times, to the Mother Country. The wools from these colonies possess qualities which are found to be very valuable in the manufacture, and produce cloths not only finer in quality, but of longer duration in wear. — *London Paper*.

NEW ZEALAND.

His Majesty's store ship *Dromedary*, Capt. Skinner, in her late voyage to New Zealand, anchored in the Bay of Islands, and took on board a cargo of cowdy, or pine spars, sufficiently large for the top-rusts of ships of 98 guns. They were loaded at Whangaroa, where the Boyd was cut off by the natives, and the crew and passengers murdered. Some of the vestiges of the ill-fated people are still visible, and the chief actor in the dreadful affair, a native, who has long been at Sydney, and is known by the name of George, openly avows that he was the chief perpetrator. The bones of the unfortunate men are worn as ornaments by the natives. — *New South Wales Advertiser*, Dec. 23, 1820.

MANILLA.

Extract of a letter from Manilla, dated Dec. 19, 1820. — Since my packet to you per *Merope*, enclosing the details of the massacre here, nothing very material has occurred.

No executions have as yet taken place; all is perfectly quiet. The military force has been augmented by the recall of some disbanded troops from the provinces, particularly from that of Pampangas, whose quota of men, when they arrived, were not only much more numerous than was called for, but they were mounted on horses, and many of them were furnished with equipments of their own providing! These men are excessively exasperated against the Jagaloes (the tribe of Indians that inhabit the province in which Manilla is situated); they are from the best cultivated province, and that which furnishes the largest part of the sugar, indigo, &c. for exportation; and as they and their countrymen now experience a difficulty in selling their goods even at low prices, they are enraged at the Jagaloes, who they say are the cause of it, by their conduct towards the foreigners and strangers. One district is said to have requested leave to come down and punish them in a summary way, by burning all their towns; indeed the whole are only waiting for an opportunity to get at them; hence there exists no apprehension as to the future temper of the troops.

When the American frigate *Congress* arrived, she offered assistance to the Ma-

nilla Government, which was declined. The trials of the offenders are proceeding; but the Spanish mode of trial, both in civil and criminal cases, is very slow. They have no *viva voce* examinations, or trials in open Courts; all is conducted by writings, and when these are finished, which are often excessively voluminous, they are sent to the Judges, who pass sentence, which sentence must be confirmed by the Supreme Court (*Audiencia*). This is the most tardy method perhaps ever yet invented; and whatever may be its advantages, they can certainly never compensate for the great assistance which a Judge (they have as yet no Juries) must have in forming his opinion, from the tone, the manner, and the look of the prisoner or witnesses.

The cholera has abated in Manilla and its immediate vicinity; but is said to rage dreadfully in some of the provinces. — *Cal. Jour*.

JAPAN.

For about thirty years a trading establishment on one of the southern Kuriles had constant and intimate intercourse with the Japanese and Aborigines of Sagaleen, but it was interrupted by the depredations of the vindictive Ambassador *Reranoff*. Russia is extremely desirous of renewing the intercourse, so much so that I dread their taking some unwarrantable steps for so doing; daily I expect this Government will explore the Amoor, with a view to the establishment of a new settlement in the vicinity of its mouth. But without this, the Mandshurs are accessible; trifling articles, obtained from them by barter, are often met with here. — *Indo-Chinese Gleamer*.

OCHOTSK.

The national church of Russia is in a sad state. A preacher of the Christian faith, would be considered as a setter forth of strange gods, at least in this benighted little spot, where Satan appears to reign without controul, and is worshipped openly by the Tunjoores, who being baptized in the Greek faith, are not accessible to teachers of any other persuasion. However, there are heathen, or rather unbaptized tribes enough, for whose instruction facilities are offered; for instance, the *Tochoutchi*, or *Chou-chi*, who are yet unsubdued; and the *Koriacks*, whose obedience is very slight. The Russian monastery at *Pekin* is completely blockaded; it may contain 10 or 12 monks, who are kept like prisoners. The late head was considered as timorous; another has been appointed, whom I hear highly spoken of as to abilities and acquirements. The monks of this country are bantered as

being so indolent, that whilst reclining they call their servants to cross them! Images, not merely pictures, but molten images, graven images, and carved images, are used and worshipped here, as decidedly as they are or ever were, by any heathen. Thousands know no other name for their idol shrines than Bogh, that is God, and express surprise at being asked how many Gods there are; readily answering, "so many that they do not know." The instructed, of course, have an acquaintance with the history of Christianity; but that does not constitute a Christian. Of all the abodes of vice and poverty this is the chief, and it arises entirely from idolatry, which, having seduced them from the worship of the only living and true God, has occasioned them to put their trust in the observance of rites and ceremonies, instead of endeavouring to live according to his commandments. The only check of vice, therefore, is its inconveniences; for instance, indolence and drunkenness occasion poverty and hunger; but daily I see that this is not sufficient to deter from those vices which have caused many to perish this winter. Eternal salvation is ensured by extreme unction, within three days of one's death, and a passport which is put into the hands of the deceased.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

SIBERIA.

A revolution has just taken place in the Government of Siberia; it was sadly wanted. The new Governor Speranzan was, in 1812, Secretary of State, and it is to be hoped will see what is the true interest of his country: it is bad government alone which has made Siberia a desert.

The change which has taken place so lately, and the attention which Siberia is likely now to receive, induce me to think that a permanent intercourse will, at no very distant period, be formed with India: but there is a sad mass of ignorance to be dissipated, and of opposition to be overcome; it will be some time before I would put much confidence in all their encouragements when proffered.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

BUSSORAH.

The news brought from Bussorah by the Angelica is by no means favorable to our commercial relations in that quarter. In addition to the disturbances in the city caused by the late measures of Government, the Turks were at war with some of the tribes on the Desert, and had been forced to take into their service a tribe of Kurds to enable them to repel

their inroads; in consequence of these disturbances and some other circumstances that have taken place at Bagdad, an almost total stagnation of trade has taken place.

We rejoice to find that all our invalids who have visited the shores of the Persian Gulf in search of health have found benefit from the change.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. March 1.*

The brief notice in our paper of yesterday, of certain disorders at Bussorah, is confirmed by letters received here *via* Bombay. Those who are at all acquainted with the character of the Turkish Government in general, and of that of Bagdad in particular, will not feel the slightest surprise at any act, however arbitrary on its part, any more than they will wonder at the necessity under which a British resident must be placed of meeting arbitrary acts by the most determined conduct. The following is an extract of a letter from Bussorah, dated Nov. 21, 1820, which arrived in town on Tuesday:

"Yesterday instructions arrived from Mr. Rich, the Resident at Bagdad, to Capt. Taylor, to strike the British flag, to prohibit any sort of intercourse between British and Turkish subjects, and to prevent any ship receiving or delivering a single article of cargo: and this in consequence of an unjust and illegal seizure made by the Bagdad Government of some property under the protection of the factory. Captain Taylor has directed steps to be taken in execution of the commands he has received, and has given publicity to his determination of quitting the factory, to retire, till matters are amicably adjusted, some miles down the river, taking with him the ship now here, and preventing any other vessel proceeding beyond his encampment on their way up. Whether this determination will be carried into effect or not I cannot decide: it appears to me doubtful."

The sudden and perpetual changes which are taking place in this remote portion of the Turkish dominions give rise to every species of lawless aggression; as the first care of every new Governor is to indemnify himself for the bribes and expenditure with which he has purchased the removal of his predecessor, and to accomplish this, he will break every barrier that law, or justice, or humanity should oppose to his designs. nothing in short but fear will restrain his sagacity. The great consideration which the English Resident has always enjoyed at Bagdad, and more particularly the personal esteem in which Mr. Rich was universally held by Turks, Arabs, Persians, and all the various classes of that great city, is such as to induce us to believe that matters must have been pushed to a great extremity indeed, when such a step as that mentioned in the letter

which we have quoted should be deemed necessary. But we know enough of the Turkish and Persian character, to be persuaded that it is only by firmness and determination that their insolence can be put down; and that while the Arabs are both capable of shewing in themselves, and admiring in others, the magnanimity of forbearance and mutual concessions, the Turks and Persians generally rise in their demands as their adversaries fall and crouch to them whenever they feel that they are gaining a superiority. Should this affair attain any importance as an

event of public interest, we shall have it in our power to illustrate the character of the Government and people in that quarter by authentic anecdotes which have not yet seen the light. Till then we may keep them in reserve.—*Mad. Cour. Feb. 20.*

DEATH.

Nov. 12. At Mouful, of the effects of a fever, which he caught on a visit to the antiquities of Hamadan, Charles Bellino, Esq. Secretary, Interpreter to the Bagdad Residency.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

Aug. 20. A Meeting took place at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, of the Proprietors of Notes in the Six per Cent. Loans of the Hon. East-India Company in Bengal, for the purpose of considering the steps necessary to be taken for the protection of their interest, which they conceive likely to be affected by the measure adopted by the Hon. Court of Directors, as announced in their advertisement of the 6th ult., with respect to the raising of a New Loan. The Meeting was highly respectable, and so numerous, as almost to fill the upper room of the Tavern. At two o'clock Colonel White was proposed, and unanimously elected to the chair. Upon taking the Chair, the Gallant Officer presented an intelligent view of the object for which the Meeting had been convened, and of the grievance of which the creditors whom he had the honour to address would have reason to complain, should the new financial project of the Court of Directors be carried into execution. The creditors to the Loan of 1811 had, it was known, lent their money to the Government in India, with a view to enable that Government to carry on the war which had terminated so gloriously, and under an assurance that the interest of six per cent., which they were promised upon that Loan, would not be subject to fluctuation from any financial scheme. Yet it was now proposed very considerably to reduce that interest to those creditors who were resident in England, while the creditors resident in India were still to receive the interest originally covenanted for. Upon what ground of equity this distinction was to be made he could not divine, but it was obvious that such a distinction must operate most injuriously towards all the Company's old servants at present settled in England, who were among the original contributors to this

Loan, as well as towards their widows and orphans. The manner in which the reduction of interest was to be produced to the resident creditors in England was through the rate of exchange, with the diminution of the value of a rupee from 2s. 6d. to 2s. He doubted much whether the Company would ever be able to effect their object. But it was the duty of that meeting, as it regarded its own interest, to take all the measures in its power, and with all convenient expedition, to persuade the Court of Directors of the unfairness as well as of the impracticability of this new scheme of finance. With this view, he proposed that a Committee should be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Hon. Court against the proposed plan; that memorial to be couched in temperate and respectful language, and to be followed up by such other publications as to the Committee should appear fitting and expedient. By such a course of proceeding, the Court of Directors might be induced to revise and modify their new financial plan, if not to abandon it altogether. At all events, he thought that the Meeting should make the experiment.

Mr. Chalmers observed, that it was unquestionably in the power, as it was the right of the India Company, to make such arrangements upon this subject as to its judgment might seem meet. The Court of Directors had, indeed, been peculiarly pressed by the necessity of circumstances to bring forward the financial project objected to, and that necessity arose out of the deluge of bills from India, in consequence of so many of the natives who had usually received their interest in India upon the Loan alluded to, having sold their bills, through commercial distress, for remittance to Europe. Thus the Company was subjected to much embarrassment, being obliged at once to provide for the payment of these bills in India and in England, not knowing at which place they might be presented for

payment. It was therefore to protect the Home Treasury that the Court of Directors felt themselves called upon, for the general good of the Proprietary, to adopt the new plan of Loan. He was aware of the grievance which the creditors must suffer from the adoption of that plan, as the interest upon the bills remitted from India would be reduced from £6. to £4. 16s. per cent. But still he would not complain of a measure essential to the general good of the Company. He would, indeed, for himself be satisfied, if the interest of this Loan were at once reduced to five per cent., with an assurance, that the principal would be paid off in England in 10 years. Perhaps if the Court of Directors were to substitute for the present plan the project of two Loans, the interest upon one of which should be paid at six per cent, in cash, in India, and the same interest upon the other, in bills upon England, they would remove the dissatisfaction prevailing among the creditors whom he had the honour to address, while their Home Treasury would be effectually protected. This suggestion he merely threw out for the consideration of others, who had more capacity to judge and more power to determine. The Hon Member concluded with observing, that such creditors as were discontented with the new mode of arrangement proposed by the Directors, had it in their power to send out orders to their agents at once to withdraw their principal from the funds of the Company in India, in order to be remitted home, or disposed of in any manner they might think proper.

The Chairman produced a Resolution of the Court of Directors in 1812, authorizing any Proprietors of India Stock, who were discontented with the reduction of the interest from eight to six per cent., which had then recently taken place, to withdraw their principal.

Upon this document, as well as upon the observations previously made by the Chairman and Mr. Chalmers, a long and desultory conversation took place, and the Meeting finally resolved that the Document alluded to should be published.

A Committee was appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Court of Directors, as proposed by the Chairman, a Copy of which Memorial to be sent to the residence or to the agent of every Gentleman present, as well as to every other creditor known to be resident in England: and, after a certain interval, it was determined to call another public meeting, with a view to discuss the merits of the Memorial, and to obtain the signatures of such Gentlemen as might be disposed to sanction the presentation of such a Document.

The Meeting broke up soon after four o'clock.

Aug. 27. There was another Meeting at the Thatched House Tavern of the Proprietors of Notes in the Hon. East-India Company's Six per Cent. Loans in India, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, appointed by the Meeting of Monday last, to prepare the draft of an Address to the Court of Directors upon the subject of the proposed New Loan.

About half-past one o'clock Col. White was called to the Chair. Upon his taking the Chair, the Colonel stated that he held in his hand the draft of an Address, which had been agreed to by the Committee of which he had the honour to be a Member, and of which Mr. Chancier, who sat near him, was Chairman. With the permission of the Meeting, he proposed first to read this Address throughout, in order that Gentlemen might be enabled to appreciate its general scope and tendency, and next to read it ever paragraph by paragraph, so that each Gentleman might have an opportunity of stating any objection he entertained, or suggesting any amendment he deemed desirable.

This course being approved of, the Chairman proceeded to read the Address, which is full of appropriate matter and impressive argument. The Address proposes no specific plan of Loan in lieu of that in the contemplation of the Government of the India Company, but concludes with a general prayer to the Court of Directors to take the case into their serious consideration, to revise their proposed plan for a New Loan, in order to make such modifications in that plan as were necessary to guard the creditors against the grievances which they apprehended from its adoption, especially in its present shape. After having read the Address, which appeared to give universal satisfaction to the Meeting, the Chairman proposed to read it over paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. Chalmers rose and said, that as a Member of the Committee, he had assisted in settling this able representation: but he claimed no merit for this, as it was the entire production of another Member of the Committee, whom he now saw in his place (Mr. Romney). In his opinion, it displayed infinite knowledge of the subject which they had that day to discuss, and shewed that the Hon. Member perfectly understood the nature of the East-India Company's affairs. Mr. C. submitted that this address, as it appeared to him, had made so forcible an impression, that he saw no necessity for taking up the time of the Meeting by reading it again, but that the question should be put whether it met general approbation. Some desultory discourse arose in consequence, when Mr. C. again addressed the Meeting, and said, he entertained a sanguine hope that this Address would induce the Court of Directors to retrace their steps, and by some

modification in the arrangement of this Loan, relieve the minds of the Creditors from the apprehension of that grievance which would press upon them, should it be carried into complete effect. There could be no doubt, he said, that the Court of Directors were borne out by strict laws in respect to the proposed Loan; but he could not for a moment suppose, that so respectable a body would persevere in an injury, merely because they had such protection, when, at the same time, every principle of good sense, justice, equity, and that faith which should bind all honourable men, was so completely at variance with this rule of law. He must allow that, from the extreme pressure of the bills which came from India, on the Treasury of the Company, so unexpectedly, and to so great an extent, that measures must be adopted to remedy and correct so great an evil; but where the East-India Company were concerned, he trusted that *horrid doctrine* would never be held out, or acted upon, which inculcates that the success and end of any important measure justifies the means by which it is allowed, however exceptionable. In following up the arrangement of this intended Loan, a great body of Creditors, who, upon every principle of fair consideration, stood on the same grounds, were made distinct; that the greater branch of them, if this Loan was carried into complete effect, were depressed in an extraordinary degree, while the others were comparatively elevated. It was scarce necessary to observe, that the unhappy holders of the Loan of 1810 and 1811 were the sufferers, while the subsequent Loans, which had the option of their debt being remitted to England, could have little to complain of. There could be no reason for shewing favour to one in preference to the other; and the Directors, while actuated by a principle of justice, should be cautious in making arrangements so injurious to the Creditors alluded to. They sought to derive benefit to their Treasury by the Loan now in progress; and if relief were obtained by such means, they ought to do something commensurate to the loss and injury which the creditors in the Loans of 1811 and 1812 must sustain. He thought the Address in question admirably calculated to draw the attention of the Directors to the real question; because the 21st Article of the Government Gazette of the 8d December 1810, published at Calcutta, came to their aid; and he must again repeat his sanguine expectation of remedy, when they reviewed the case, and calmly reflected on the misery they were likely to produce. As to himself, he had been engaged in the India Loans from their commencement, and had at present the greatest part of his moderate fortune in this devoted Loan. Twenty years have passed

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since he left India, and a great portion of that the Company's servants have acted as his agents. He understood that he might, at different periods, have exchanged this Loan into one remittable; but no notice had been given of his right to do so, nor was his attention called to the subject; for, until this profusion of money existed in India, which has so greatly reduced the exchange on remittance, there was no difference in the value of the Loans in the market at Calcutta. He concluded with trusting that the Court of Directors would so modify the intended new Loan, that the holders of the Loans, which were made in 1810 and 1811, should continue to receive a fair interest, and the certain payment of the principal at the expiration of some definite time.

Major Court proposed to submit to the Meeting a plan of Loan which he had taken occasion to draw up, and which, in his opinion, was much more equitable towards the Creditors of the Loans of 1811 than that meditated by the Court of Directors, while it would also answer much better the object of that Court itself. The Meeting was quite competent to submit such a plan to the Court of Directors; but whether such a proceeding would be expedient or not, was of course another question.

The Chairman begged the gallant Officer to recollect, that it could answer no end to enter into the consideration of any specific plan at present, as the Address which appeared to meet the views of the Meeting concluded with a general prayer for the consideration of the case of the Creditors of the Loans of 1811, declining to suggest any specific plan to the Court of Directors. He submitted, then, that, as it would be inconsistent with the Address to press any specific plan upon the Directors, it would be more expedient, in this stage of the business, to abstain from the discussion of any such plan. But in a future stage, should the Directors enter into any discussion or negotiation with the Committee, or the Gentlemen who might be appointed to present this Address, as no doubt would be the case, it might then be proper to bring forward and discuss the gallant Officer's plan, as well as such other plans as might be devised for the same purpose.

The opinion of the Chairman being evidently the sense of the Meeting, Major Court withdrew his proposition.

Here the Chairman stated, that the Address which had been read had yet received no denomination, as there was some difference of opinion in the Committee whether it should be denominated a Memorial or a Letter; but the Meeting would decide upon this question.

Mr. Chancier declared, that he should rather prefer to have the Address termed and drawn up in the shape of a Letter, than in that of a Memorial. He was not,

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however, very tenacious upon the point; but he recollected that the Government in India always addressed the Court of Directors in the form of a Letter, and never in that of a Memorial. The word Memorial was, indeed, somewhat akin to that of Petition; and it would, therefore, ill become the Gentlemen who were to sign this Address to use such a word, especially in remonstrating against a grievance to which, according to the principles of common equity, they ought never to be subjected.

Mr. Cheese said, that he could not conceive that the word Memorial implied any humiliation; and he thought it the regular and usual denomination upon such occasions.

After some further conversation, in which the Chairman and Messrs. Chalmers and Court took part, it was decided by the majority that the word "Letter" should be adopted.

It was then proposed that this Letter should, after obtaining the signatures of such Creditors or their Agents as thought proper to concur in its object, be forwarded to the Court of Directors.

Mr. Cheese observed, that as the Memorial was voluminous, it might be allowed to lie by for some time without being read by the Court of Directors; and, therefore, he suggested that the Chairman, or a Deputation from the Meeting, should rather seek a personal communication with the Chairman of the Court. He had, indeed, found, in every business of this nature, much more good done by personal conference, than by any thing like Memorials or Letters.

Mr. Chalmers felt it impossible that a document upon such an important subject, and with such respectable names annexed to it as this Letter would no doubt possess, could experience any neglect from the Court of Directors; and in this opinion the Chairman, with the generality of the Meeting, concurred.

Mr. Rimington moved, that the Letter should be presented to the Chairman of the Court of Directors by Mr. Chancier, with the other Members of the Committee, in order that the Directors might know with whom to communicate, if they thought proper, upon the subject to which it referred.

It was resolved that the Letter should lie for signatures at the Tavern, from Thursday next until Thursday the 13th of September.

This motion was agreed to; and, after transacting some routine business with respect to the advertisement of the Resolutions in *The Morning Chronicle*, *Times*, *Courier*, and *Traveller* newspapers, and the collection of a subscription to defray the incidental expenses, the Meeting broke up.

On the subject of the projected Loan, we have likewise received the following communication:

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Sir: To relieve the pressure upon the Home Treasury, which is said to have prompted the measure of the new Six per Cent. Loan, I think it will require little more than for the Company to grant seven per cent. per annum to such of their India Creditors as will bind themselves to receive that rate of interest in India; and to continue the six per cent. per annum, by bills at 2s. 6d. on Europe, to such of their creditors as prefer them. If there be any doubts that this would be a loss to the Company, let it be tried as an experiment previously to opening the new Loan; and this may be done by calling first on the Creditors here to class themselves as above, and requiring the same from the Indian Creditors resident in India. These specifications would lead to an accurate result, not only of the absolute loss to the Company, but of the amount of sums transferred to India, and ascertain whether or not the scheme would benefit both Debtor and Creditor.—I am, &c. &c.

A. B.

MELANCHOLY EVENT AT HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

It is with the deepest concern we have to state, that on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 23, Mr. James Grant, a student of the East-India College, and son to Jas. Grant, Esq., of Inverness, was drowned in the River Lea. In bathing, he had wandered beyond his depth, and as he was unable to swim, the accident was fatal. A fellow-student, the only companion he had with him, was on the bank at the time, and instantly rushed into the water to save him; but not being practised in diving, his utmost exertions were fruitless: he therefore immediately gave the alarm. The intelligence was conveyed to the College with all practicable dispatch: the Principal, several of the Professors, and nearly the whole of the Students, hastened to the spot. It is impossible to do justice to the zeal and activity of the Students, generally, in rendering assistance, and more especially to the heroic self-devotion of those among them who were able to dive, in their repeated exertions for the recovery of the body. All efforts for this purpose were, however, unhappily without effect, until it had been immersed upwards of four hours. The usual means for restoring animation were then applied in the presence of the Principal, who never quitted

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the body till the medical gentlemen on the spot declared that life was extinct, and that all further efforts must be unavailing.

On Monday morning, August 27, the remains of this truly amiable and promising young man were interred at Amwell Church. At a quarter past seven, a mourning carriage, with the Rev. Dr. Batten, Principal of the College, and the Rev. Mr. Nelson, officiating minister of the parish, proceeded from the College, followed by the hearse, and a mourning coach, occupied by the chief mourners, among whom was the Hon. Director Mr. Charles Grant. As they passed by the extremity of the terrace, they were joined by the Professors and Students on foot. All were habited both in private and academic mourning. The procession was closed by the chariot of one of the Professors, containing two Students, whose zealous efforts on Thursday for the recovery of the deceased had so exhausted them, that they were disabled from attending on foot.

The spectacle presented by this assemblage, moving slowly forward in solemn silence, was unspeakably affecting and impressive. Nearly at the top of Amwell-Hill the body was taken from the hearse, the pall was consigned to the support of six Students belonging to the same term with the deceased; the chief mourners quitted their coach, and all proceeded on foot to the church-yard. They were there met by the Principal, who performed with remarkable solemnity and profound feeling the sublime service of the church. The last melancholy duties having been thus discharged, the Professors and Students returned in a body to the College.

The Students have expressed an earnest wish that they may be permitted to testify their regard for the deceased, and their sense of his amiable and estimable qualities, by erecting in the Chapel of the College a simple tablet to his memory. The mournful occasion which they are thus anxious to commemorate is rendered the more interesting by the circumstance that this is the first loss by death which has occurred at the College since its institution.

BREVET ARMY RANK IN THE EAST-INDIES.

War-Office, Aug. 3.—The King has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's forces to take rank by Brevet in the Army, in the East-Indies only:

Major-Generals John Macintyre, Henry De Castro, Bennet Marley, Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.B.; Samuel Bradshaw, Sir George Wood, K.C.B.; John Haynes, Robert Mackay, Sir Hector Maclean, K.C.B.; Andrew Anderson, Charles Boyé, to be Lieutenant-Generals in the East-Indies.

Colonels John W. Morris, Wm. Atkins, Thomas Hayes, Thomas Marrott, John Skelton, George Hanbury Pine, James George Scott, Hamilton Hall, Littellus Burrell, George Dick, to be Major-Generals in the East-Indies.

Lieut.-Colonels Andrew Miedowal, James Hodgson, Robert Lewis, to be Colonels in the East-Indies.

Captains John P. Boileau, W. C. Patrickson, H. W. C. Smyth, W. S. Whish, James Ferris, W. M. Robertson, Wm. Morrison, Edward H. Bellasis, Charles Ferrier, Felix V. Raper, John Rother, Augustus T. Watson, to be Majors in the East-Indies.

TROOPS FOR INDIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

The 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, commanded by Col. Dalbiac, are stationed at Romford, preparatory to their embarkation for Bombay. This gallant corps are in the highest possible state of discipline and equipment. Their appointments are all new. On the caps is the word "Peninsula." On their colours, "Talavera," "Albuera," "Salamanca," "Vitoria," "Toulouse."

The 16th Lancers are under orders for Bengal, in the room of the 18th Hussars, about to be reduced.

Portsmouth, Aug. 22.—This morning a detachment of the 67th regt. embarked for New South Wales, to join their regiment.

EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

There is now in Leith Roads a fine ship, the *Castle Forbes*, destined for New South Wales, with passengers, being the third vessel of her size which in the course of twelve months has been fitted out at this port for the above destination, under the direction of Mr. Broadfoot, broker. The *Castle Forbes*, we understand, will take out 150 emigrants, nearly 100 of whom are cabin passengers, comprising capitalists of opulence and high respectability. We regret that the commerce and agriculture of our own country are no longer considered worthy objects of their speculation. This transumption of capital cannot fail to enrich the land of promise for which they are embarked.

PRINCE OF MADAGASCAR.

"Prince Ratsife, of Madagascar, came lately to England. He beheld with wonder the happy effects of the Sun of Righteousness, in its rising, on his own benighted land, and he longed to visit a Christian country. At the late Anniversary of the London Missionary Society, his presence excited uncommon interest. After some time, however, he was alarmed to find, that the friends he valued so much were not members of the Church of England; and wished to be informed on a

subject so important to him, from the highest authority. He waited on his Majesty, stated the wonderful and happy effects of Missionary exertions in Madagascar, and expressed his surprise in finding that these ministers were not members of the established church of England. The King said, 'be assured, Prince, that they are not the less good men; they may differ in smaller matters, but on every important point of the Christian faith they most perfectly and cordially agree. And, permit me to add, that every instance of attention, kindness, and protection, experienced by these men in your country, shall be esteemed and acknowledged by me as if done to myself.' The Prince was highly delighted with this answer; he respected and confided more than ever in his Christian friends, and is now on his passage home, with a fresh supply of Missionaries and artisans."

EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

An extensive maritime survey of the eastern coast of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the northward of the Line, is about to be undertaken.—*London Paper.*

FRENCH NAVY.

Somewhat of an interesting report on the state of the French navy has been presented by the Minister of Marine to the Chamber of Deputies. From this document it appears that 76 vessels have been armed and stationed in different parts of the world, for the protection of commerce, the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and the prevention of contraband trade. They have a naval force in the Antilles, in the Gulf of Mexico, at Cayenne, Newfoundland, the coast of Africa, at the Isle of Bourbon, in the Levant, and the Mediterranean, as well to keep up their communications with Corsica, the States of Italy, and the coast of Barbary, as for the coral fishery. Other vessels cruise near the coasts of America, in both oceans. These 76 vessels employ 10,000 seamen, and carry 1,029 guns. They consist of three ships of the line, 11 frigates, and the remainder vessels of smaller classes.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPT. EDWARDS, OF THE GOLCONDA.

Golconda, off Portsmouth, July 16, 1821.

Dear Sir: On quitting a situation in which we have been unusually detained, we hold the expression of our sense of your conduct, under so discouraging a circumstance, to be as due to you as it is gratifying to us.

A society composed of strangers brought together by no other sympathy than the common wish of separating as early as possible, is inherently exposed to the intrusion of discordant elements; and when to this liability shall be added the disap-

pointment attending uninterrupted foul winds for several weeks within a few days' moderate sail of the wished for port, a complicated difficulty demands all the philosophy and good dispositions of the individual who is at once the greatest sufferer by delay, and the most responsible authority during its continuance.

The suavity of your manners as a gentleman has contributed to our comfort, as much as your acknowledged skill as a navigator has inspired us with confidence; and as the combination of these qualities, with great liberality in the style of living, forms the usual desideratum of those, who, as passengers like ourselves, undertake a tedious voyage, we gladly embrace this opportunity of assuring you of our conviction, that so important an object is rarely instanced in a more eminent degree than in that of which recent experience has made us competent judges.

We trust that your future success in life will correspond with our best wishes; and that when we may chance to meet hereafter, under circumstances of greater liberty than belong to a ship, the impressions of petty inconveniences, as unavoidable as transitory, will have vanished before the more cherished recollections of former acquaintance and mutual esteem. We remain, dear Sir, your very obedient servants,

(Signed) ST. G. ASHE, Major-gen.
G. WAHAB, Lieut.-col.
J. D. GREENHILL, Lieut.-col.
V. BLACKER, Lieut.-col.

To Capt. J. I. Edwards,
commanding the ship Golconda.

SHIP COROMANDEL, BUTLER.

Accounts from Samarang of the 9th Feb. mention the arrival of an open boat, with Messrs. Scott and Morgan, belonging to the English ship Coromandel, Capt. Butler, bound to Malacca, but which was abandoned by the crew in a sinking state, on the coast of Borneo, on the 7th Feb. Capt. B. with the first officer and thirty-eight men, left the ship in the long-boat; the second officer, with twelve men in another boat; and the remainder of the people in the third boat above-mentioned. Capt. Butler has happily arrived at Kemantie; and the other boat, with the officer and twelve men, at Sourabaya.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 31. Deal, ship Stakesby, Smith (late Henderson), from Batavia 7th March.

Aug. 2. Gravesend, ship Clyde, Blair, from Bengal, Colombo, and St. Helena.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Cunliffe and family; Mrs. Cross and family; Capt. Emery and Lieut. Gardner, 53d regt.; Lieut. J. Cross; Mr. Jas. Thomas; Mr. J. Hutt; Mr. R. J. Hunter, and Master Graham.

11. Gravesend, ship Hadlow, Cragie, from Bengal 4th March.

— Gravesend, H. M. ship Eden, 26 guns, Capt. F. E. Loch, from the East-India station, to be paid off, having been upwards of three years in commission. She left Trincomalee 12th March, Cape 23d May, and St. Helena 6th June.

12. Gravesend, ship James Sibbald, Forbes, from Bengal, Cape, and St. Helena.—*Passengers:* Mrs. White; Lieut. col. Dunbar, 66th, from St. Helena; Major Cartwright, 24th N. I.; Mrs. Ramsay; Lieut. col. White, 3d N. I.; Major Trescott, 27th N. I.; Capt. Young, ditto; Dr. Ramsay, Med. Est.; Ensign Farrer; Rev. Benedict La Roche; Lieut. Roberts, 66th; Lieut. Gould, ditto; Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Stell; Misses Ochtolony, A. Ochtolony, A. M. White, C. White, and H. White; Masters Thompson, Cartwright, and J. Cartwright; 16 invalids from Bengal; 40 men, six women, and six children from the 66th regt.

20. Gravesend, ship Globe, Cuzens, from Bengal and St. Helena.—*Passengers:* Lieut. Mountgarrett and Dr. Wheeler.

Departures.

July 25. Cove of Cork, ship John Bull, for New South Wales.

27. Gravesend, Aug. 12, Deal, ship Lord Hungerford, O'Brien, for New South Wales.

Aug. 1. Deal, ship Minerva, Bell, for New South Wales.

2. Deal, ship Minstrel, Barnes, for Van Diemen's Land.

6. Gravesend, ship Colombo, Richardson, for the Mauritius.

8. Gravesend, ship Albion, West, for the Mauritius.

10. Gravesend, ship Ganges, Falconer, for Bengal.

18. Deal, ship Scaleby Castle, Newell, for China.

19. Deal, ship Mary, Arkcoll, for New South Wales.

24. Gravesend, ship Rockingham, Waugh, for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. At the house of Mrs. Fell, in Ulverstone, the wife of R. W. Smith, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Lowther Castle, of a son.

19. At Wanstead, Essex, the lady of John Cotton, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil service at Madras, of a daughter.

21. At Cleasley, Yorkshire, the lady of Capt. Wray, of the Hon. East-India Com-

pany's Military service, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At the parish church of St. Mary-le-bone, by the Hon. and Rev. Edw. John Turnour, A. M., Brook Hamilton Gill, Esq., of Wraybury, in the county of Bucks, to Maria Jane, daughter of the late Wm. Richardson, Esq., Accountant General of the Hon. East-India Company, and of the Dowager Countess of Winterton.

July 28. At Mary-le-bone church, John Morris Bennett, Esq., of the East-India service, to Miss Bennett, of Upper Norton Street, Portland-place.

— At Kensington, Geo. Ritso Jervis, Esq., of the Bombay Eng., to Harriet, daughter of J. G. Brett, Esq., of Grove House, Old Brompton.

30. At Inchbrayock-cottage, Lieut. col. Arch. Watson, Bengal Light Cavalry, to Ann, daughter of the late Arch. Scott, Esq., of Usau.

Aug. 6. Mr. Geo. Baillic, of Poplar, surgeon, to Harriett, youngest daughter of John Garford, Esq., of the same place.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Wm. Somerset, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Chas. Somerset, Governor and commander of the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Paulett, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Paulett.

20. At Ashted, Surrey, Edm. Lomax, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Hester, eldest daughter of Geo. Smith, Esq., his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Mauritius.

DEATHS.

July 19. At Dartmouth, the infant daughter (after two days' birth) of Capt. J. Hine, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

21. At her mother's, the Dowager Countess of Winterton's, in Upper Seymour-street, Maria Jane, wife of Brooke Hamilton Gill, Esq., of Wraybury, in the county of Bucks, and daughter of the late Wm. Richardson, Esq., Accountant General of the Hon. East-India Company.

Aug. 4. At her house, at Weston-green, deeply lamented, Mrs. Maria Jane Johnson, relict of the late Sam. Johnson, Esq., of the East-India House, in the 72d year of her age.

11. In Caroline-place, Mecklenburgh-square, Capt. John Robinson Franklin, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Henry Forcher	500	Cunynghame	Bengal.
La Belle Alliance	650	Rolle	Ditto.
Windor Castle	600	Lee	Madras and Bengal.
Apollo	700	Tennent	Ditto.
Golconda	850	Edwards	Ditto.
Medina	500		Bombay.

TIMES appointed for the **EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS** of the **SEASON 1820-21.**

When sailed.	Ship.	Tonn.	Manning Officers.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Parvies.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1891	1 <i>Agilis</i>	1800	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos. Dudman	Fred. Orchar	C. Pennington	H. Columbine	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans	} <i>Bomb. & China</i> }	1890.	
Portm	2 <i>Barphazon</i>	1800	John C. Leckner	W. Craighero	Thos. Young	John Orchar	H. Edmunds	CW. Francis	John Pitt	George Adam		1890.	
25 Jan.	3 <i>Royal George</i>	1535	John C. Leckner	Chas. S. Tinsley	J. H. Buttivant	A. H. Cardwell	R. Treherne	William R. Fox	David Scott	John W. H. G.		6 Nov.	
	4 <i>Marquis Camille</i>	1800	H. M. Samson	T. Larking, Jan.	Charles Butler	John Tenn.	Gleason R. Fox	T. Hutchinson	Sam. Symes	S. Drysdale	} <i>St. Hel. Beng. Ch.</i> }		
	5 <i>Rapide</i>	1534	John Patterson	John Patterson	JR. Manderson	Edward Jacob	W. H. Walker	A. C. Walling	James Barker	Alex. H. Sim			
	6 <i>Lothian Castle</i>	1800	J. Crustallwaite	Chas. Mortlock	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	Rich. K. Lloyd	James Barker	James Barker	James Barker			
Downs,	7 <i>Atlas</i>	1800	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	E. Maxwell	J. L. Watson	Rich. K. Lloyd	James Barker	James Barker	James Barker	} <i>Bomb. & China</i> }	20 Nov.	
5 Jan.	8 <i>General Ryd</i>	1800	Jasper Vaux	Chas. O. Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay			
10 Feb.	9 <i>Waterloo</i>	1535	Company's Ship	W. H. Ostryple	Wm. R. Best	George Denny	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay		10 Jan.	
18 Feb.	10 <i>Penitentiary</i>	1800	John Cartairs	Wm. R. Best	Henry Cowan	John Brown	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	} <i>St. Hel. Beng. Ch.</i> }	19 Dec.	
14 Mar.	11 <i>Charles Grant</i>	1800	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Rich. Clarke	J. Drummond	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay			
	12 <i>Keltie</i>	1535	S. Margorbanks	Henry Cobb	Rich. Clarke	J. Drummond	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay		9 Feb.	
15 Mar.	13 <i>General Harris</i>	1800	Stewart Erskine	Rich. W. H. H. H.	Rich. Clarke	J. Drummond	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	} <i>Bomb. & China</i> }	1891.	
18 Mar.	14 <i>Wm. Cow</i>	1800	James Sims	Rich. W. H. H. H.	Rich. Clarke	J. Drummond	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay		5 Jan.	
31 May	15 <i>Hythe</i>	1535	George (City)	Thos. H. Wilson	Rich. W. H. H.	John Alder	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay			
28 May	16 <i>Bridgewater</i>	1800	John Forth	Wm. Mitchell	Henry Blatow	John Alder	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	} <i>China</i> }	9 Mar.	
30 May	17 <i>Bombay</i>	1800	John Forth	Wm. Mitchell	Henry Blatow	John Alder	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay			
	18 <i>Herfordshire</i>	1800	John Forth	Wm. Mitchell	Henry Blatow	John Alder	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay			
10 May	19 <i>Minerva</i>	976	Wm. Mellish	John Mills	Edw. Foord	Richard Card	John Robson	John Robson	John Robson	John Robson	} <i>Madras & Bengal</i> }	19 Mar.	
	20 <i>Thomas Grenville</i>	806	Company's Ship	Wm. Manning	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Pitcher	Rich. Hedges	Rich. Shaw	Rich. Shaw			
7 July	21 <i>Marq. of Wellington</i>	901	Donaldson	John Blackford	St. Poyntz	G. R. Parkers	T. Buttanshaw	John Haworth	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard		17 May	
	22 <i>Rose</i>	955	S. Donaldson	Thos. M. Taggart	J. O. M. Taggart	R. Palmer	F. W. Barton	George Wise	Math. Lovell	J. Cumming	} <i>Bomb. & China</i> }		
	23 <i>Prince of Wales</i>	976	Chas. B. Gribble	Christoph. Biden	Joshua Thomas	Rob. Lindsay	Benj. Bond	Chas. Ingram	Math. Lovell	J. Cumming			

Price Current of East-India Produce for August 1821. 311

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.				L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.			
	0	4	6	to	0	5	0													
Cochineal.....lb.																				
Coffee, Java.....cwt.																				
— Cheribon.....																				
— Bourbon.....																				
— Mocha.....																				
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8													
— Extra fine.....																				
— Bengal.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	7													
— Bourbon.....	0	1	1	—	0	1	6													
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.																				
Aloes, Batavia.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0													
Aniseeds, Star.....	2	10	0	—	2	16	0													
Borax, Refined.....	2	0	0	—	2	5	0													
— Unrefined, or Tinctal.....	1	12	0	—	1	18	0													
Camphire unrefined.....	7	10	0	—	8	15	0													
Cardemom, Malabar..lb.	0	9	2	—	0	4	0													
— Ceylon.....	0	1	6	—	0	1	9													
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18	0	0	—	20	0	0													
— Ligna.....	7	10	0	—	9	10	0													
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	8	—	0	1	6													
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0													
Coculus Indicus.....	0	15	0	—	1	0	0													
Columbo Root.....																				
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	36	0	0													
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	5	0	0	—	5	0	0													
— Arabic.....	5	10	0	—	5	10	0													
— Assafetida.....	5	0	0	—	15	0	0													
— Benjamin.....	5	0	0	—	38	0	0													
— Animi.....	2	10	0	—	9	0	0													
— Galbanum.....	26	0	0	—	30	0	0													
— Gambogium.....	10	0	0	—	15	0	0													
— Myrrh.....	5	0	0	—	15	0	0													
— Otibanum.....	1	10	0	—	6	0	0													
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	6													
— Dye.....	0	3	9	—	0	5	6													
— Shell, Black.....																				
— Silvered.....																				
— Stick.....																				
Musk, China.....oz.	0	8	0	—	0	16	0													
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0													
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	8	—	0	0	9													
— Cinnamon.....																				
— Cloves.....																				
— Mace.....																				
— Nutmegs.....																				
Opium.....lb.	0	1	4	—	0	5	0													
Rhubarb.....																				
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	0	0													
Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	9	0													
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.																				
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.																				
— Turmeric, Bengal..cwt.	0	9	0	to	0	11	0													
— China.....	0	18	0	—	1	6	0													
— Zedoary.....																				
Galls, in Surta.....	16	0	0																	
— Blue.....	18	0	0																	
Indigo, Blue.....lb.																				
— Blue and Violet.....	0	8	3	—	0	8	7													
— Purple and Violet...	0	7	9	—	0	8	3													
— Good Ditto.....																				
— Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9													
— Good Ditto.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	6													
— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	6													
— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	6	—	0	7	0													
— Middling Ditto.....	0	5	6	—	0	6	0													
— Ordinary.....																				
— Fine Madras.....	0	6	0	—	0	6	7													
— Manilla.....																				
Rice.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	11	0													
Sadlawer.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	19	0	0													
Sago.....cwt.	0	6	0																	
Saltpetre, Refined...cwt.	1	12	0																	
Silk, Bengal Skein....lb.	0	15	7	—	0	15	1													
— Nori.....	0	14	6	—	0	13	4													
— Ditto White.....	0	13	11	—	0	10	11													
— China.....	1	0	1	—	1	4	0													
— Organize.....	1	12	0	—	2	0	0													
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	5	3	—	0	8	0													
— Cloves.....	0	3	9	—	0	3	10													
— Souchon.....																				
— Mace.....	0	2	5	—	0	5	4													
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	7	—	0	3	10													
— Ginger.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	10	6													
— Pepper, Company's..lb.	0	0	7																	
— Privilege.....	0	0	7																	
— White.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	1													
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	2	0													
— White.....	1	9	0	—	1	7	0													
— Brown.....	0	14	0	—	0	16	0													
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	7																	
— Congou.....	0	2	8	—	0	3	3													
— Schong.....	0	2	11	—	0	3	6													
— Campei.....	0	2	8																	
— Twankay.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	5													
— Pekoe.....	0	3	10	—	0	4	0													
— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	11																	
— Hyson.....	0	4	8	—	0	6														
— Gunpowder.....	0	5	0	—	0	6	0													
— Tortoiseshell.....	1	5	0	—	1	15														
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	5	0	0	—	6	0	0													

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1821.

Cotton.—In consequence of the unfavourable reports from the manufacturing districts last week, relative to Cottons, the market here has been very heavy. The purchases are chiefly for exportation; the request for shipping continues considerable.

Sugars.—There were few new supplies of Muscovado at market last week, owing to the stoppage of the work at the West-India Warehouses; the coopers, however, have resumed business, and the ships are again discharging; there was no alteration to notice in the prices of Sugars last week, the purchases were very limited. The wholesale grocers took considerable parcels of Refined goods for the home consumption of the country during the last week; there was little business done for export, owing to the very unfavourable intelligence respecting the Continental markets. In Foreign Sugars very few sales are lately reported by private contract.

Coffee.—The Coffee market during the last week continued in a very languid and depressed state; no further reduction in the prices was, however, submitted to: the great proportion of the quantity brought forward by public sale was withdrawn or taken in; Jamaica and other British Plantation Coffees rate considerably lower than Foreign descriptions.

Spices, &c.—There is little alteration in the prices since the sale; Pepper is heavy at the prices realized at the India House; picked parcels of Cinnamon sell at the advance of 2d. and 3d. per lb; Nutmegs are very heavy at lower prices; the ordinary descriptions of Mace command a premium of 2d.-a 3d. per lb. By public sale last week, about 360 bags Pimento sold rather lower.

East-India Sale, 22d Inst.—

Sugar, 17,612 bags <i>Sound.</i>		<i>Damaged.</i>
Bengal Yellow	25s. a 28s.	22s. a 23s. 6d.
Grey	29s. a 30s. 6d.	24s. a 25s. 6d.
White	32s. a 37s.	27s. 6d. a 32s.

Siam, about 8000 bags, withdrawn.

Coffee—Mocha, 46 bales, sold £12. 8 & £12. 19s.
Ceylon, 121 bags

3 casks, pale mixed 106s. & 108s. 6d.

1st class damaged - - - - - 1019.

Rice, 1446 bags—Bengal White 9s. 6d. a 10s. 6d.

The Sugars sold 25. a 35. lower than the previous prices, and 8000 bags were withdrawn on

vious prices, and 8000 bags were withdrawn on account of some doubt whether they would be

admitted at the usual duty, being reported Sugars

not of British India; they were, in consequence, withdrawn for the present.

withdrawn for the present.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT
THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 4 September—Prompt 30 November.

Tea.—Bohea, 900,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi,

Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,650,000 lbs.; Twankay, 1,050,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin and Hyson, 400,000

1,050,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin and Hyson, 400,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 11 September—Prompt 7 December.

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece

Goods — Nankeens — Carpets — Shawls — Shawl Handkerchiefs

Handkerchiefs.

**CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPAN-
NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.**

CARGOES of the *Woodman*, *Lady Raffles*, *James*

Sibbold, and William Money, from Bengal, and

the *Clyde*, from Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon.

Company's, — Bengal Piece Goods — Raw Silk
Cotton — Saltetre — Cinnamon — Pepper — Sugar —

Colleen—Saltpetre—Cinnamon—Pepper—Sugar.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August 1821.

1821.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	5 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1786.	Navy.	Long.	Annuit.	Irish.	5 p. Cent.	Imperial.	3 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India.	Stock.	South Sea.	Stock.	Old So. Sea.	Annuit.	New.	4 p. Cent.	Bonds.	ad per Dy.	Exchequer.	Bills.	Consols.	for Account.	£. s. d.	Lottery.	1821.
July 26	232½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	76½	76½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57½	57½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	July 26
27	232½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	76½	76½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57½	57½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	27
28	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	76½	76½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57½	57½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	28
29	231½	75½	75½	74½	95½	95½	107½	107½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57½	57½	5½	5½	75½	75½	—	—	—	29
30	231½	75½	75½	74½	95½	95½	107½	107½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57½	57½	5½	5½	75½	75½	—	—	—	30
31	230	74½	74½	74½	93½	93½	107½	107½	19½	19½	19½	74½	74½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58½	58½	5½	5½	74½	74½	—	—	—	31
Aug. 1	1220½	75½	75½	74½	94½	94½	107½	107½	19½	19½	19½	74½	74½	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55½	55½	3½	3½	74½	74½	—	—	—	Aug. 1
2	229½	75½	75½	74½	93½	93½	107½	107½	19½	19½	19½	74½	74½	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55½	55½	3½	3½	74½	74½	—	—	—	2
3	231½	75½	75½	74½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	74½	74½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60½	60½	3½	3½	74½	74½	—	—	—	3
4	232½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60½	60½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	4
5	232½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60½	60½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	5
6	232½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60½	60½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	6
7	232½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60½	60½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	7
8	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	8
9	234	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	9
10	232½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	3½	3½	75½	75½	—	—	—	10
11	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	11
12	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	12
13	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	13
14	235	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	14
15	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	15
16	235	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	16
17	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	17
18	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	18
19	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	4½	4½	75½	75½	—	—	—	19
20	236½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	20
21	236½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	21
22	—	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	22
23	236½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	23
24	236½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	24
25	236½	76½	76½	75½	95½	95½	108½	108½	19½	19½	19½	75½	75½	80½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	75½	6½	6½	75½	75½	—	—	—	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
OCTOBER, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

&c. &c. &c.

PERSIAN ANTHOLOGY.

BY GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

MR. EDITOR :—According to my promise in the essay of June, I now send you my notice of what Professor Stewart calls his Introduction to the Anwari Sohaili, but what is, in fact, a translation of the seventh of the fourteen books of which that curious and interesting work consists; and for a fuller account of this work than what the Professor has himself indulged them with, I beg leave to refer your readers to my essay of February 1818; and also for my literal version of its first, and I think its most beautiful apologue.

The Anwari Sohaili was an early, and has ever been a favourite Persian prose work with me; for though the author, Hasain Waiz Kashifi, occasionally indulges in the عبارت رنگین or florid style to a vicious excess, yet I cannot help thinking that it was more in ridicule of his contemporaries, having published it A.D. 1505, when modern Persian literature had been for some time on the decline, and more to suit

the taste of that degenerate age, than his own; there being scarce an elegance in the Gulistan of Sadi, and other Persian prose classics, that he does not either quote or copy; thus indulging us with a medley of the chastened narrative of the middle style of Addison, the curious humour of the low style of Swift, and the pompous diction of the splendid and flowery periods of Johnson's Rambler.

Together with Thomas Parr, Esq., then a civil assistant at Dinajpur in Bengal, and since murdered as Governor of Bencoolen, and with two able Munshis, in 1792, I read and translated the whole; and with Malowí Mohammed Rashid, since chief native officer of the Suddar Fújdari Adawlat at Calcutta, and one of our best native Arabic and Persian scholars, a second time in 1793; and have often thought of preparing and publishing it: but (though I trust it may be soon), the Oriento-European mind is not yet ready even to cover the expense of such an undertaking. Therefore do I

feel more particularly happy in cheering and welcoming this specimen of it by Professor Stewart, whose notice of it, as a public master and *able* teacher of the Persian and Arabic languages, may so greatly contribute to recommend it.

When I mentioned this specimen in my essay of June, I had only inspected it slightly; but, having since put it to the proper ordeal of comparing it with the Persian text, I now find I had formed a higher opinion of it than it deserved: my opinion, nevertheless, bears testimony to its credit; and it is still, I think, in one measure, likely to be useful in the way the Professor intended it.

An analysis of the whole would occupy too much, Mr. Editor, of your valuable pages, and I shall confine myself to a review of the different clauses of the first and last sentences, which, by the bye, happen to offer me a sufficiency of examples of its chief defects.

Such a translation is to be rendered either *literal* or *free*: Mr. S. calls his simply a translation; but, being *professedly* intended for his departing scholars, as an exercise on board ship on their passage to India, where they cannot have the assistance of a *Munshi*, he no doubt meant it to be considered as *literal*; and of course every word of such a *difficult text*, as he himself calls it, should be duly translated; yet frequent omissions occur, such as this, in the second line of the first sentence of his Persian text: *خودرا در*

دریای حیرت و ندامت انداخت which should have been rendered, not "the sea of regret," but, "he threw himself into the sea of regret and contrition:" and I must not be told, in palliation, that these two words are synonymous; for *حیرت* properly signifies amazement, stupor, &c., and *ندامت* repentance, penitence, &c., and ought even in a free translation to have been specifically expressed.

Again, the clause, *که در میان خصمان گرفتار آمده* does not signify, "who

having been taken (prisoner) by his enemies," but, "who coming to be hemmed in, or immured, amidst his foes," for they do not in this instance act designedly, but casually together, being naturally as hostilely inclined to each other as they are respectively to him; and this clause cannot imply that he is *taken prisoner* by the cat, weasel, or crow, but accidentally surrounded by all three, each performing an independent and selfish part in the drama. The next two lines, "who having been surrounded on all sides by his powerful and inveterate foes, who have left him no possibility of escape:" are any thing rather than either a *free* or *literal* translation of his Persian text; and I can in this, and many other instances, account for his making so *free* with it only by concluding, that he had translated originally from an imperfect text, and has not since taken the trouble of comparing it with his printed text, which I am happy to say is excellent; nor could he have been unaware of that common, but nice, use of such an Arabic participle as *غالبه* as occurring in this clause of the sentence, and which is constantly proving the stumbling block of all our loose English translators of Persian; and, I am sorry to add, that his attempt to convey the sense of the remaining clauses of this sentence is a total failure and misapprehension of the text; for the *موش*

músh, mouse, or *rat*, as he calls him, does not make his *treaty* with the cat solely for protection against his other two foes, the weasel and *crow*, for that he effects by walking close up to the cat; but he anticipates the risk he incurs upon himself by so doing, and secures by it his own ultimate safe conduct out of the clutches of the cat, after his other two enemies have taken themselves off disappointed. The Professor's translation continues: "seeing himself caught in the claws of de-

struction, and seized in the grasp of annihilation, deems it requisite to form a connection and friendship with one of them, nay, must enter into a compact and agreement with him, in order to effect his liberation; say, *how shall he attempt this?* and tell me, when by the aid and assistance of one of his enemies, he shall be liberated from that calamity, *how is he to fulfil his promise?* and *after having performed the first acts of courtesy*, by what *contrivance* is he to *keep open the path of reconciliation or concord?*" This the reader can compare with my translation, in order to be fully aware how much the Professor has mistaken it.

And notwithstanding my own preconceived good opinion of this whole attempt, it must by this time be evident to your readers, that a more literal and close translation is still wanted for its avowed purpose of being servicable to

the Professor's pupils; and nothing can be fairer than my *humble offer* of what follows; and such as can afford to give a guinea for Mr. Stewart's book, may candidly compare his and mine with *his* Persian text; or, as the students have already the Professor's reprint at Hertford of the whole text of the Anwári Sohaili as a college book, and the analysis, which is also valuable, may be had wholesale in Baillie's Arabic tables, or Lumsden's Persian grammar, both I fancy college books, they may be all the more thankful to me for treating them with the English version and needful part of it, besides twenty times as much more curious entertainment by yourself, Mr. Editor, and all for half-a-crown! And now I have only to premise the first sentence of the Persian text, that the Persian reader may have it ready for comparison, after the dissection it has undergone.

رای فرمود که شنودم داستان کسی که از بی فکر و تأمل خودرا در دریای حیرت و ندامت انداخت و بی صبر و تحمل بست دام پشیمانی و غرامت شد اكدون اگر صلاح باشد مضمون وصیت هفتم را بتفصیل باز کوی و داستان آن کس که در میان خصمان گرفتار آمده باز نمائی و بیان کن حکایت کسی که دشمنان قوی از چپ و راست و پیش و پس اورا در آیند و اصداد بسیار شده و غلبه کرده اطراف و نواحی اورا فرو گیرند و خودرا در پنجه هلاکت و قبضه تلف ببند و صلاح در آن داند که با یکی از ایشان مواللت و ملاطفت باید ورزید بلکه عهد و پیمان باید بست تا بسلامت بجهد چگونه قدم درین کار نهد و بعد از آن که بمدد و معاونت دشمنی از آن بلا استخلاص روی نماید عهد را بچه نوع باوی بفارساند و گرد ملایمت بر آمده طریق صلاح را بکدام حیلہ بکشاید

A sort of repetition of the sentiment in the poetry often countenances that tautology our European reviewers are so ready to charge such oriental compositions with; but I can assure your readers, that this is rather and more owing to a want of skill in us translators than any defect in the Persian text.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE SEVENTH BOOK OF THE ANWARI SOHAILI.

On Prudence and Foresight, and on managing by Stratagem to escape the Machination of Enemies.

The king spoke, saying, "I have listened to the story of the man, who without thought or reflection plunged himself into the ocean of regret and contrition, and who, from a want of patience and forbear-

ance, was caught in the snare of remorse and penitence: you will now, if it seem good, enter in detail upon the seventh section of King Hoshang's will, and give me a narrative of that person who has got himself immured amidst his enemies, and state the condition of him, whom powerful foes have hemmed in to the right and left, above and below; and opposing manifold obstacles, and holding him at bay, are surrounding him on every side and quarter; and who, upon perceiving himself within the clutch of ruin, and grasp of annihilation, may see it fit to court the good-will and favour of one of them, nay, deem it politic to bring him under oaths and engagements, in order to extricate himself any how with safety under such circumstances; and upon making good his deliverance from that machination, through

با هر که دلم بدوستی داشت گمان * چون نیک بدید دشمنی بود عیان
بر دوستی و دشمنی اهل زمان * دیدم که نیست اعتمادی چندان

That man, whose cordial goodwill I thought I had secured, when I came to attend to him closely, I found my avowed enemy: I was satisfied that no such dependance could be placed upon the friendships and enmities of my contemporaries.

"And, with respect to a distrust in the good or ill-will of mankind, they stand upon a par with the favour of a king, the

the alliance and co-operation of one of his antagonists, how must he enforce the faithful performance of his treaty with this ally? and after coming within the circle of a courteous communication with him, by what craft must he lay open to himself the path of a secure retreat or safe conduct?"

The Brahman replied, "Friendships and enmities are not in common permanent and lasting, but in a great measure casual, and casualties are of no long duration; consequently, some friendships will in process of time decrease, nay, entirely cease; and in like manner enmities, having undergone a change, are completely erased from the tablet of the breast. The love and hatred of mankind resemble a spring cloud, which one moment yields rain, and the next withholds it; but has no steadiness or continuance in either state:

beauty of the lovely, the voice of singing youths, the fidelity of women, the promises of prime ministers, popularity with the common people, the generosity of drunkards, and the adulation of rivals; on any one of which you can put no dependance, nor trust your heart to its continuance:

خوش است عهد محبت بدوستان بستن * ولی چه سود که آن عهد را وفا نیست

How charming it is to bind our mistress under a promise! but to what purpose? when we can place no reliance upon that promise.

"Many are the instances of friendship having reached the fulness of unanimity and plenitude of familiarity, and the fabric of its purity and sincerity having in process of time reared its head above the pinnacle of the sky, when all at once the cankerous blight of an evil aspect will change the lustre of affection into the gloom of animosity, and scorch its refreshing verdure with the desert blast of separation. Again, ancient animosities and hereditary feuds may be annihilated by a few kind at-

tentions, and the foundation of a mutual good understanding laid and consolidated in a praise-worthy manner. It is for this reason that the prudent will not forego a courteous demeanour with their enemies, nor altogether relinquish hopes of reconciliation; nor will they place an implicit reliance upon every friend, or consider his good faith as secure and trust-worthy. And of the memorable traditions, which flowed from that reservoir of mighty prophecy Mohammed, one of chief distinction applies in this sense: **احب حبيبك** Love your friend in moderation, but not to an extreme.

دوستی انجنان نمی باید * که نکند در آن میان موی
دشمنی هم بدان صفت خوش نیست * که زیاری نباشدش بوی
هر دو جانب نگاه خواهد داشت * هر که را هست معتدل خوی

You should not desire a friend so close to your affections, that a hair cannot insinuate itself between your love and his; nor ought you to wish a foe so averse, that you cannot inhale one whiff of his good-will; that man who shall incline to mediocrity, will guard alike against either extremity.

"And, now it is understood, that we can place no such dependance on the friendship and enmity of mankind, it behoves a prudent and considerate man, inasmuch as it may be the means of diverting a mischief and attracting a benefit, not to reject an overture of amity and reconciliation with a foe; but to enforce, in support of his interest, whatever measures the accom-

plishment of his business may demand, and the exigency of the moment require, in order that through the blessing of foresight, and policy of reflection, the key of the gate of good-fortune may show its countenance, and the morning of felicity dawn in the region of prosperity. And of the many likenesses which have been exhibited on this subject, that of the cat and mouse is an apologue in point." The king asked, how was that story?

The Brahman said, "they have related, that in the forest of Barda there was a tree which in loftiness surpassed every other tree in the wood, and from its reverence and dignity was honoured and respected:

هر درختی که میوه دار بود * بوستان را از وست برگت و نوا

That tree, which shall be loaded with fruit, will add to the plenty and abundance of the orchard.

And underneath that tree there dwelt a mouse of a rapacious heart and proud

disposition, a keen wit and acute understanding; who at a single thought could solve a thousand knotty difficulties, and in half a moment arrange in his mind a hundred sorts of stratagems.

فسونگر بود موشی چاره اندیش * که دیدی حیله صد سائ از پیش

He was a cunning artist of a mouse, and ready at his shifts, who could anticipate the policy of a hundred years' contrivances.

And in the neighbourhood of that tree a cat also had her abode; and many sportsmen would frequent that spot, and lay their snares in the places adjacent to it.

One day a sportsman had spread his net under that tree, and baited it with a piece of flesh. Unapprized of that circumstance, and allured by the smell, the greedy cat drew near to the meat; but her teeth had scarce reached it, when her neck was caught within the noose of the snare:

حرص است که جمله را بدام اندازد * و اندر طلب مال حرام اندازد
حرص است که جمله خلق را ز آسایش * باز آرد و در ریج مدام اندازد

It is greediness which entices us all to our bane, and sends us in quest of things forbidden: it is avarice, which misleads all mankind from peace and happiness, and brings them into everlasting torments.

In short, the mouse had also left his hole in order to seek for food, and with a view to circumspection, was casting his eye on every side, and looking to the right and left, before him and behind: all at once he espied the cat; and inasmuch as his sight was dimmed by a prospect of her figure, and the thread of his hope in a remaining stock of life and existence re-

duced to a hair, he gave his soul up for lost, till on a more steadfast and desperate inspection he beheld her the bounden captive of misfortune. He was offering up a blessing to the sportsman from the bottom of his heart, and vowing gratitude for the cat's enthrallment, when lo! he beheld a weasel crouched in ambush on one side of the path, with the arrow of assault laid across the bow of intention, and looking up at the tree, he saw a crow ready to dart upon him from above: surprise and horror overwhelmed the mouse, and dismay and terror overcame him:

آه زین طالع برگشته که هر روز مرا * ره بجای بنماید که بلا پیشتر است

Alas! oh, alas! on this my inauspicious star, which is daily leading me into places where my misfortunes are accumulating.

The mouse reflected with himself, saying, "if I go on, the cat will lay hold of me; if I retreat, the weasel will hang

upon my skirt, and if I stay where I am, the crow will be souse down upon me. Amidst these calamities, what can I do, or by what machination extricate myself from

ندارم محرمی کورا علاج کار خود پرسم * نه غمخواری کرو حال دل افکار خود پرسم

I have no confident to consult in this posture of my affairs, nor consoler, to whom I could communicate the distracted state of my mind.

Now the gates of calamity are thrown wide open, and the road leading to the stage of safety is far about and distant: much variety of misery stares me in the face, and the path of escape has been

غمکین مشو که ساقی قدرت ز جام دهر * که صاف لطف میدهد و گاه درد قهر

Be not dejected, because the cup-bearer of fate presents us from the goblet of destiny, at one time the limpid wine of benevolence, and at another the dregs of his vengeance.

That is the man of steadfast resolution

ز ریح و راحت گیتی مر نجان دل مشو خرم * که آئین جهان گاهی چنان گاهی چنین باشد

Be not grieved, nor let your heart rejoice at the pain and pleasure of this life, for it is the custom of the world to be at one time in this state, at another in that.

In this vortex of distress there is now no safer refuge for me than the shadow of the intellect, nor any patronage kinder than the tutorage of the understanding. A man of sound judgment will in no situation allow himself to be surprised, nor let dismay and terror occupy his mind; and among the maxims of the intelligent it is understood, that the minds of wise men should resemble the ocean, the extent

مرد ثابت قدم انست که از جان رود * و رچه سرکشته بود گرد زمین همچو فلک
مثل سیمرخ که طوفان نبرد از جایش * نه چو کنجشک که افتد بدم باد تفک

Were the globe of the earth to whirl about like the sky, the man firm to his purpose, would not budge from his place; like the Simorgh, whom a hurricane cannot move from its station, and not a sparrow which will fall from the puff of a pop-gun.

And he who can allow a diversity of opinions to occupy his bosom, and the distraction of why and wherefore to agitate his mind, the foundation of his foresight must be shaken, and the mart of

this perplexity? to whom am I to relate my sad and grievous story, and of whom ask for the remedy of so desperate a malady?

blocked up. Under all these circumstances, it nevertheless behoves me to fortify my heart, and fix my eye on the opening of deliverance; for though the cup-bearer of fortune may on one occasion treat us with the sweet beverage of our object, at another he will mingle the poison of chastisement with the syrup of enjoyment:

who will not permit his lip to deck itself with a smile, on putting on the robe of prosperity, nor allow the tear of regret to drop from the eye of sorrow on drinking the cup of adversity:

of whose depth cannot be known, nor its bottom fathomed, unless by an experienced diver; and whatever secret and hidden things may fall into it, they are never again forth-coming; and however many torrents of misfortunes and calamities may run into it, the whole are engulfed by it, but they sully not its water: for should affliction extend so wide, as to overlay the intellect, and sorrow get such possession of its faculties, that suspicion has the upper hand, they might suffer in their foresight, and it might lose the benefit of its wisdom and experience:

his reflection and deliberation rendered cheap. However much he may look into the mirror of his heart, as that has been dimmed and tarnished with the rust of distraction, he cannot see in it the cheek of his beloved; and however often he may inspect the tablet of fore-thought, as the eye of perspicacity has been darkened by the distemper of vain imaginations, he cannot read from it the record of his object: on this head a great man has said:

باستواری اندیشه گوش در تدبیر * که از تردد وسواس صد خلل زاید
ثابت رای نماید خیال کار درست * در آب جناب صورت درست ننماید

In political deliberation exert a firmness of decision, for in the irresolution of distraction manifold evils are forthcoming: a steady understanding reflects the image of correct business, but agitated water cannot show a straight figure.

Nor is there any policy more suitable to me than that of making my peace with the cat, for on the score of misfortune she has occasion for my co-operation; and in as much as I can view the face of my deliverance from these difficulties through her aid, she may also get released from that enthrallment through my succour and help. And if the cat will listen to my advice with the ear of wisdom, and using a judicious discrimination, will rely upon the sincerity of my words and

دوست مندم و خبر میدهد از سوز درون * دهن خشک و لب تشنه و چشم ترما

We are in much bodily affliction; and a scorched mouth, parched lip, and tearful eye announce the flaming ardor of the heart. I possess a body bound in the

not suspect them of machination or chicanery, and consider them as guiltless of the contamination of deceit and sophistry, and the tarnish of selfishness and hypocrisy, we may both, through the blessing of unanimity and candour, accomplish our escape, and our respective enemies, being cut short in their hopes, may each of them go about his business:

دوست چون با ماست دشمن گو
now our ally is with
پی کاری نشین
us, tell the enemy to sit aside disappointed.

Then did the mouse, after those reflections, go up towards the cat and ask, saying, how do you find yourself? The cat in a plaintive tone of voice answered,

درد مندم و خبر میدهد از سوز درون * دهن خشک و لب تشنه و چشم ترما

chain of difficulty and misfortune, and a heart grilled on the fire of pain and tribulation. The mouse said,

نکته دارم نهایی با دهن تو ولی * وقت تنگ است و نمی یابم مجال فرصتی

I am acquainted with a secret unknown to your mouth; but time is pressing and I have not a convenient opportunity of telling it.

The cat replied in the most conciliating way; let me hear, without ceremony, whatever you may harbour in your mind; and do not, I pray, consider its concealment as necessary.

The mouse said, no listener ever heard from me any thing but the truth, nor are the hearts of mankind enlightened by falsehoods; know that I have uniformly

rejoiced in your misadventures, and considered your disappointment as the subject of my enjoyment; and my wish never would extend beyond a desire of your molestation and calamity. To day, however, I am a partner in your mischance, and have figured to myself the means of my release, in what may also contribute to your own deliverance; and being on that account favourably inclined towards you, am striking the knocker at the gate of your friendship:

این دوستی است مشتمل بر غرضی * اما غرضی که نفع دارد نه ضرر

This is a reconciliation full of self-interest, but it is a selfishness which confers a benefit and not a loss. Nor can it have escaped your penetration and good sense that I tell the truth, and in this view shew no likelihood of treachery and malvolence. Moreover, in proof of my assertion, I can produce two witnesses, one the weasel crouched in ambush behind me, and the other the crow perched on the tree above, both equally ready to tear

the life from my body. That instant I have approached you their expectation from me is void, and their respective rapacity completely frustrated. If you will secure my safety, and fortify it by such a compact as may tranquillize my heart, I can take refuge under the shadow of your good fortune, and equally attain my own interested object and your freedom from bondage:

هم مرا زین نوع سودا نیک باشد
after this fashion the object of
your wish, as well as mine, may be made
good.

On listening to this speech the cat fell a cogitating, and got plunged in the ocean of thought; and she wished to sound the sides and quarters of this detail with the foot of reflection, and prove the purity of this opinion on the touchstone of meditation. The mouse perceived that they were much pressed for time, and that the cat was bewildered in a reverie: he cried aloud, saying, listen to my words and trust to the goodness of my heart and purity of my intent; and satisfied with my benevolence, make no delay, for the wise will not admit irresolution in business, or approve of procrastination in important concerns:

خافل مشو ز کار که فرصت غنیمت
Be not idle in your affairs, for op-

فرما اشارتی که دو چشم امیدوار *
بر گوشه‌های آن خم ابرو نهاده ایم

Favour me with a motion of the forehead, for I have placed my two anxious and expecting eyes upon the corner of those arching eyebrows.

The cat attended to the mouse's speech, and perceiving the charm of veracity on the pages of his statement, felt rejoiced, and answered, your remarks seem just, and

* تا نام توان جست ره ننگ مزین
پیش آید و سبوی مهر بر سنگ مزین

So long as you can remain at peace, knock not at the gate of war; while you can follow reputation, take not the path of infamy; open the door of courtesy upon the people of this world; come forward, and dash not the pitcher of kindness against a stone. And I trust that through the blessing of a good mutual understanding we may accomplish our release on both sides; and I shall take upon myself the compensation and reward of this benefit, and entertain to all eternity a grateful sense of this favour; in like manner as you have done I bind myself in obligation, and am thus hopeful that I may perform this promise in which I am engaged with you. Now you must declare what it behoves me to do, and how I am to conduct myself towards you.

portunity is fortunate, or to be made the most of.

In as much as my heart cheerfully trusts to your good faith, let yours also rejoice in my existence, for the salvation of each of us rests on the safety of the other; and our respective state is precisely that of the ship and pilot, for the ship fetches the harbour through the pilot's skill, and the pilot accomplishes his object by the conveyance on board the ship; and my sincerity will be made good on trial; and any hurry I am showing is with the view of our availing ourselves of the opportunity, for I fear that our lives are not safe for another moment; and I think I have made it evident to you, that my practice falls not short of my theory, and that the deed preponderates against the word; and that having bound myself under the previous oath of friendship, I am ready to discharge my engagement; do you also nod the head of assent, and let your tongue utter compliance:

the perfume of sincerity exhales from the tenor of your discourse; and I accede to this alliance and listen with a hearty good will to the word of the Almighty, be his name glorified, saying, Peace is good: nor do I desire to deviate from the import of these verses:

تا صلح توان کرد در جنگ مزین
بر خلق جهان در مدارا بکشا

The mouse said, when I walk close up to you, it will be requisite for you to receive me with great complacency and a suitable condescension, that my enemies on seeing this may become aware of the solid compact of our sincerity and friendship, and retire hopeless and disappointed; and I can at my ease gnaw the fetters from your legs. The cat saw the policy of acceding to these conditions; and the mouse approaching her with perfect confidence, she received him with much respect and honour, kindly asking after his health, and manifesting for him all manner of encouragement and urbanity, of attention and familiarity. And when the weasel and crow saw things in this state, they gave up all thought of making the mouse their prey, and took themselves away.

Now the mouse had, through the protection of the cat, rid himself of those two evils, he began to gnaw the cords; but falling into the reflection how he might escape this other danger, was relaxing in his exertions. The cat discovered by her sagacity that the mouse had involved himself in a long-winded reverie, and was fearful that he might go about his business without undoing her bonds, and thus leave her in duration. In the friendly way of lovers, she expostulated with him, and said, you have soon got tired, and my dependance on the sincerity of your promise and excellence of your friendship

was the opposite of this. Now you have gained your object, and succeeded to your heart's content, you relax in performing your engagement, and are seeking some pretext for putting off its accomplishment. And I well know, that the due performance of a vow is a drug not to be found in the apothecary's shop, and pureness of sincerity a gem not to be met with in the treasures of the times: an observance of good faith is a second Simorgh, of which we know nothing but the name; and the fulfilment of a promise resembles the philosopher's stone, of whose reality we have no certain intimation.

مجویفای ز کس در زمن نمی شنوی *
بهرزه طالب سیمرخ و کیمیای باش

Desire not good faith of any body, you can never hear of it on this earth: be occupied in the vain task of seeking after the grand arcanum and Simorgh.

The mouse replied, "God forbid that I should brand the cheek of my condition with the stain of treachery, and record in the volume of the perfidious the honest reputation which it has taken me so many years to attain. And I know that sincerity is the rope-ladder of our final ambition, and a provision for the road of our eternal happiness: it is the philosopher's stone, which can transmute base earth into gold; and the collyrium, which can restore sight to the blind. The brain of any existence which has not inhaled the odour of fidelity cannot enjoy a portion of the fragrant nosegays of excellent qualifications; and the eye of any heart which has not beheld the colour of probity, is unable to view

the brilliant emanations of illustrious endowments: ای خاک در آن سر که

Yes, let that head be stuffed full of earth, that does not contain the brain of sincerity." The cat said, "as you seem aware that good faith is the handmaid of the bride of loveliness, and a mole on the cheek of beauty and elegance, it behoves you also to adorn the face of your condition with this blooming grace: for no bird of the heart will carol its love-song on the boughs of any rose bower, which does not produce the tree of sincerity; nor will any contemplative and intelligent spectator cast the eye of affection upon that countenance which is devoid of the beauty-spot of faithfulness; to which purpose it has been remarked,

آن را که طریق کرم و رسم وفا نیست *
کر حور بهشت است که شایسته ما نیست

Whatever dame follows not the path of kindness, and ways of constancy, were she a Hūrī of Paradise, she could never become my choice. And that person who shall divest himself of the garment of sincerity, and shall not honestly discharge the promise he may make, will incur a like mishap as befel the wife of a certain village chief." The mouse asked, "how was that story?"

The cat said, "they have related, that in one of the villages of Persia there lived a husbandman of great experience and profound good sense; in the cup of fate he had drank deep of what was bitter and sweet, and in the vicissitudes of revolving time he had experienced bad and good fortune:

جهان بیموده بسیار دانی *
ظریفی زیرکی شیرین زبانی

Skilled in worldly affairs, and exquisitely wise: he was acute, subtle, and glib of tongue.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 70.

"And this village chief had a wife, whose cheek was the torch of the bed-chamber of her admirers, and her sweet

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ruby lip in dropping sugar the relish of wine tipplers; she was a variegated picture of a hundred different colours, like

the blossoming and early spring; and a dealer in blandishment, with a thousand fascinating ogles, like fortune:

مکرز روح مقدس سرشته شد جسمش * که آن لطافت و خوبی نه حد آب و گل است

"Perhaps her body was created from some blessed spirit, for such delicacy and loveliness are beyond the power of being formed out of earth and water.

"Notwithstanding the skill that this old village chief possessed, he was passing his time in indigence and poverty; and sowing the seed of resignation in the

field of الله *and my concern I relinquished to the will of God*; and such is verily the practice of perfidious fortune, that she will depress the industrious and worthy, and raise the vagabond and profligate to the summit of success and prosperity:

کج روان را دهند خرمنها * برگت کاهی بر استان ندهند

کنج شاهی دهند دوان را * بهنر پیشه نیم نان ندهند

مگس را دهند شکر و قند * به همایون جز استخوان ندهند

To such as go astray the destinies ordain plenteous crops; to such as follow the straight way they will not yield a blade of grass; on the idle and mean-spirited they will bestow a royal treasure; on men of industry and knowledge not half a loaf; to flies they will give sugar and other sweets; to the homāi, or phoenix, only a bare bone.

"Though notable for his skill in husbandry, being destitute of the means of following his business, the old farmer was passing his life in penury and want of employment. In their extreme distress the wife one day opened the mouth of reproach, saying, 'how long are we to

pass our time in the corner of this hut, and waste our lives in necessitous and indigent circumstances? After all, industry is the means of a livelihood; and although in that register office of munificence, the

الرزق *Corán*, this record be inscribed:

الرزق *our daily bread is from God*;

yet at the corner of the page is also added,

للکاسب حبیب الله *the industrious man is the beloved friend of the Deity*; accordingly we should consider support to be the consequence of industry, and should know that God Almighty is our real supporter:

سبب رزق تست کسب ولی * رازق تو مسبب سبب است

Industry is the cause of your support, but the causer of causes, or Providence, is the supporter: accordingly I see it good that you set your foot on the path of industry, and earn a livelihood by any means you can.

"The husbandman replied, 'O my precious life! what you have said approximates the truth, and admits in no shape of ambiguity or doubt; nevertheless for

a length of time I have been the chief of this village, and most of the peasants of this estate have been my labourers. Now that my capital is bankrupt, and my means of continuing the farm gone to wreck, there is no remedy but manual labour; yet I cannot reconcile it as right to humble myself, by serving those who have laboured under me:

ریزه ریزد خور خویش نیارم خوردن * بار انبار کش خود نتوانم برداشت

I cannot digest the crumbs of such as have eaten my crumbs; I cannot bear the burthens of such as have borne my burthens; but if I must necessarily submit to bodily labour, it were proper to pack up and quit this village:

در غیر وطن *We meet no*

rivals to triumph over us in a foreign land; come and let us remove to another place, where we may put up with what we can get.

"The wife had been pinched with the squalidness of poverty and indigence; and being content to emigrate, and agreeing in resolution with her husband, they de-

parted thence, and set their faces towards the territory of Baghdad. One day, weary and jaded by their journey, they had halted under the shadow of a tree, and in order to dispel their melancholy, got a talking on a variety of topics. The husbandman said, 'O my precious mistress! we have voluntarily put ourselves to the inconvenience of emigration, and purpose visiting a foreign land, where nobody knows us, nor can we have any acquaintances; and it is possible that the people of that country may be oppressive and tyrannical, or treacherous and deceitful; and as the most high and glorified Deity has inscribed on

the tablet of your incomparable beauty this record, *being cast in the loveliest mould*, God forbid, that by flattery and deceit, or by violence and force, they should assault you; and that you also, being from the giddiness of youth and hope of better fare more inclined towards them, might turn your face from the society of this poor old man, and consume his grey hairs in the flaming fire of separation; and should, which God avert, such an event come to pass, it were impossible for me to survive it:

ز مرگ بیم ندارم ولی از آن ترسم * که من بمیرم و تو جان دیگران باشی

I have no apprehension of death; but this I must fear, that I may die, and you shall become the life and solace of others.

words are these which are gliding over your tongue? and what thoughts are these which you fancy in your mind?

"The wife answered, saying, 'what

کنیزی میکنم تا زنده باشم * بمیرم هم چنانست بنده باشم

I am doing the duty of a handmaid so long as I am alive, and when I die, I shall also be your bondswoman: had I been so fancifully inclined, I could never have agreed to the evil of travel, or seared

my sore-afflicted heart with the scar of exile. And the vow I took the first night I put my foot within the bed-chamber of your loving society, it is my anxious wish to keep sacred till the day of judgment:

بقیامت برم آن عهد که بستم با تو * تا نکونی که در آن روز وفایت نبود

I will preserve inviolate till doomsday the oath I made you, lest you might say that on such an occasion she was faithless to you. And, if you so desire it, I am ready to repeat my oath, and pledge my troth, that so long as that peacock, my soul, may adorn the garden of my body, that parrot, my tongue, shall have no other sweet relish but that of the sugar of my gratitude for you; and so long as the

phenix of existence may cast the shadow of enjoyment over my head, I can never permit the bird of my heart to be lured into any body's net beside. If I am destined to precede you on the path of the last journey, I shall in that case have fulfilled my engagement; but if fate has ordained me to tarry after you, such is my oath, and such shall be my troth:

دو سه روز اگر از عمر امان خواهد بود * عهد من با تو همانست و همان خواهد بود

Should my life be prolonged for two or three days, such has my treaty with you been, and such it shall remain.

clothed in a princely dress, arrived at that place. The wife looked up and perceived a youth, such, that had the pupil of the eye seen his countenance in a dark night, it might have fancied that perhaps the real dawn had broken through the curtain of the eastern horizon; or had a watchman caught a glimpse of his lovely face from behind the veil of chaos, he might have imagined that the world-illuminating sun had issued luminous and radiant from his chamber. His cheek was like the dew-besprinkled rose, and his hair fell clus-

"The husbandman was satisfied at the time with this speech, and the wife renewed her marriage vow, after the manner she had proposed, and confirmed it by a solemn oath; and the old man, feeling his mind composed, laid his head on his heart-solacing charmer's lap, and went tranquilly to sleep.

"Soon after this circumstance a cavalier, mounted on a horse of Arabian breed, and

tering in curls and ringlets, like the spike-nard. You might say that the painter of art had, with the compasses of invention, drawn a circle of clear amber round the verges of his temples, or that through the culture of the husbandman of nature, heart-alluring verdure was made to spring along the borders of the fountain of life:

جوگان ز مشکت بر مه تابان کشیده * مه را چو گوی در خم جوگان کشیده
و آن خطسبز فام که خضر است نام او * خوش بر کنار چشمه حیوان کشیده
آورده ز شعر سیه ساییان حسن * بر روی آفتاب درخشان کشیده

You have drawn a club (for playing golf) made of musk over the silver-bright moon, and have received the moon, like its ball, within the waving lines of this club: and those vigorous and verdant shoots, which have the name of the prophet Khizr, you have caused to spring up luxuriantly round the border of the fountain of life; you have formed the pavilion of loveliness from your sable tresses, and pitched it against the face of the radiant sun.

"No sooner had the dame's eye fallen upon the handsome person of that cavalier, than that sovereign passion laid the dominion of her heart under the authority of love; and discretion, who is the matron of the mansion of the body, packed up the baggage of departure, while the tongue identified her condition in these verses, saying:

سوار آمدی و صید خود کردی دل و تن هم * عثمان صبر بگستری لجام نفس تو تن هم

'You came as a sportsman, and verily made game of both my heart and body; you broke the curb of forbearance, and also gave rein to the steed of indulgence.'

"Likewise the youth took a view on his side, and beheld a charming object, whose heart-plundering face the handmaid of divine handicraft had adorned with the blushing taint of grace, and the mirror of her cheek, the furbisher of glorious omnipotence had burnished with the lustre of loveliness; such a countenance, that the refulgent sun would turn aside from envy of it; and such ringlets, that the musk of Khatá became a clot of liver-coloured blood from jealousy of them:

بری. چون سیم و قدی چون صنوبر * همه جایش ز یکدیگر نکوتر
جگر از هر دو چشمش تیر خورده * شکر از هر دو لبش شیر خورده
لبش کوئی که حلوائی نبات است * چه حلوائی نبات آب حیات است

A bosom white as silver, a form stately as the mountain pine, and one part of her body only lovelier than another; the heart was struck with an arrow from the glance of either eye, and sugar was drowned in milk from the sweetness of her ruby lip:

you might say her kiss was the relish of the most delicate sweetmeat—what sweetmeat but that of the fountain of life? For both the neck of his existence got involved in the chain of affection, and the foot of his heart fast bound in the noose of inclination:

لشکر کشید عشق و دلم ترک جان گرفت * صبر کر ز بای سر اندر جهان گرفت

Love marshalled its army, and my heart resigned its hope of longer existence; patience took to flight and ran abroad crazy into the world.

"And that youth was the son of one of the sovereigns of that country, who had come a hunting, and had dropt his attendants, when his sight encountered the two game-overthrowing and antelope-like eyes of that disturber of cities, and a

soul-piercing arrow had entered the target of his breast from the bow of her eyebrow; and though he had issued forth with the view of sport, he became himself a captive in the snare of love. He asked, saying, 'O envy of the angelic host, and O sanctuary of the sculptor Azar's idols! who are you? and how comes it to pass that you condescend to appear thus?

ای میوه رسیده ز بستان کیستی * وی آیت نو آمده در شان کیستی

O freshly matured fruit, from whose orchard were you brought? O newly arrived prophecy, at whose instance did you descend from heaven?

sore-afflicted heart, and said, 'O you whose fortune is awake, do you inquire her state, whose luck is in a dose, or desire the story of these two sleepless eyes?

"The dame heaved a cold sigh from a

سری دارم که سامان نیست اورا * بدل دردی که درمان نیست اورا

I possess a secret affliction which admits of no consolation; I have a malady in my heart which admits of no remedy. The solacer of my fortune is this decrepit old man, and my disordered mind is united to melancholy and vexation. This, as you see him, is the prop of my nuptial joy, and such as you behold them are the means I have to work upon; my life is wasted amidst grinding hardships, and I have no relish to enable me to enjoy it.

"The youth replied, 'O you the object of delight with the grief-worn heart, and solace to the minds of the distracted!

باشد چون تو شهباز اسیر قنسی
Alas! that such a royal falcon should be shut up in a cage; is it fitting that, with this soul-infatuating face, you should be the voluntary companion of an old dotard; and with such a capital stock of loveliness and grace, you should pass your time in poverty and indigence? Come along with me, that, having seated you on the throne of magnificence, I may make you queen of this realm, and unfurl the standard of your dignity and glory throughout the domains of this kingdom.

هر آنچه از عمر پیشین رفت گو رو * کنون روز نو است و روزی نو
بیا تا از در دولت در آئیم * جود دولت خوش در آمد حوش بر آئیم
تو دل خوش باش تا من جان فروشم * تو ساقی باش تا من باده نوشم

Whatever portion of life is gone, say let it pass, now we have a new and fresh day and fresh fortune: come, and let us enter at the gate of prosperity; as fortune is propitious, let us go and welcome it: rest you happy and content, while I sell you my existence; be you the cupbearer, while I quaff the wine.

"Having listened to the happy tidings of a union, the dame forgot the vow she had just then made, and dashed the pitcher of her pledge against the stone of treachery and perfidiousness. And now the youth, finding her of his own way of thinking, said, 'O life of the universe!

opportunity is favorable, arise and approach, that I may seat you upon my horse; and before the farmer may awake, we can get a long way on our journey.' The wife having moved the farmer's head from her knee, laid it upon the earth; and having mounted nimbly behind the youth, put the arm of confidence round the waist of his affection. At this juncture the farmer awoke: he observed a youth mounted on horseback standing by him, and his wife with the hand of union stuck in the waistband of courting him. He fetched a deep sigh, and said:

یار من دل ز دوستان برداشت * مهر دیرینه از میان برداشت

My charmer has alienated her heart from her lover, she has forsaken all her ancient friendships; at last, O faithless woman! what phantom is this you have been sketching, and what scheme is this you have in your perfidy been devising?

"The wife replied, 'read not a charm, nor blow a spell, for to expect the grace

of good faith from the lovely would have a like result as attempting to join the star Canopus with the constellation of the Pleiades; or to entertain the sincerity of hope with insolent beauties, were to plant a rosebush amidst the fire of a furnace. You may perhaps have heard what they have said:

کنتم ز مهر و رزان رسم وفا بیاموز * کنتا ز ماه رویان این کار کمتر آید

I observed, 'you should learn the fashion of sincerity from the lovely;' he answered, 'moon-faced charmers are deficient in this duty.'

"The old man said, 'you have planted your foot beyond the bounds of rectitude, and opened the gate of injustice with the key of heart-grinding violence; but dread the retribution that must overtake you for this infraction of your vow, and the ignominy that awaits you for this breach of promise: ممکن که زود پشیمان شویم و سود ندار"

چو اشک عاشقان گلگون و خوش رو * جهان پیماتر از شدید خسرو

بیگ جستن توانستی که چون برق * بجستی از حدود غرب تا شرق

Of a ruddy and cheerful aspect, like that of lovers drowned in tears, in traversing the universe swift as Shabdéz, the horse of King Khosró Parwéz (here is also an allusion to Golgún, the favourite steed of Shírín): at one spring he could bound, as lightning would dart from the quarter of the west to that of the east; and in the twinkling of an eye they were hidden from the husbandman's sight.

"In his forlorn distance from home, and abandoned situation, the wretched old man had no alternative, but that of following them:

دردمندان راه می پرسند و از پی

میروم گرن جهان از بی دل بی سرو پا * چکنم کار مرا پا و سری پیدا نیست

Without head or foot, I wander over the world in search of a heart; what can I do, when my business has neither head nor foot, or beginning and end?"

"After having however travelled three leagues, they came to a fountain and the shade of a tree, when the charmer being fatigued, and the youth also tired, they mutually resolved to halt there, and after a short rest continue their journey. Accordingly, was repeating:

ب مشگین حلقه ات بر روی گلگون بسته اند * می ندانم روز و شب بر یکدگر چون بسته اند

'The destinies have displayed the musky-black ringlets of your tresses over your fair and rosy cheek, I know not how they have managed to unite night and day.'

"Moreover, that ogle-playing idol, the lady, having cast her eye on the youth's

must soon repent, when repentance will not avail you.'

"The wife did not deign to answer him, but called to the youth, 'make haste! that having got through the hardships of the desert of separation, we may settle ourselves at the stage of enjoyment and union.' The Prince set a galloping across the plain that swift-going, desert-travelling, and ocean-passing courser, with whom the boisterous north-wind could not keep up abreast, nor the rapid speed of thought accompany in its quick-moving pace:

The afflicted seek after their road, and follow in pursuit of it; and in his thoughts reflected with himself, saying, 'there is no sincerity in women's vows, nor constancy in their promises:

دع ذکرهن *Let alone their praise, for they are faithless; and trusting to her word* I left my much-loved home and well-known dwelling, and have neither face to return, nor foot to proceed, that I may see the result of my undertaking, and how it may conclude:

they took refuge under this umbrageous tree; and seated for a while on the brink of the stream, they conversed together on a variety of topics. The youth, having extended his view in contemplation of the glowing countenance and musky-black locks of that heart-deluder, and compared the circle of the fragrant ringlet on the border of his mistress's fair and rosy cheek to the curl of a violet on the face of a jessamine, was repeating:

heart-fascinating stature, which was a tree in the rose-bower of loveliness more fresh than a bough of the Toba of paradise; and having beheld the stateliness of that graceful cypress, and the sorcery of that bewitching shoot, was repeating this verse:

نخل بالای ترا یارب چه موزون بسته اند * صد هزاران نازگی بر یکدگر چون بسته اند

'How have they, O, my God! adjusted the date-tree of your handsome form! how have they managed to combine a hundred thousand tender blandishments into one!'

"At this juncture, the farmer's wife, having a natural call, found it necessary to refresh herself by bathing; and having, for the sake of privacy retired to some distance from the tree, got upon a border of

the thicket, which was contiguous to the stream. But she had scarce reached the edge of the forest, when such a fierce lion came in view, as the constellation Leo, from a dread of him, would not venture to prowl into the meadow of the sky, nor would Taurus, from terror of his fang, dare bellow in his celestial mansion:

همی آمد خروشان و ستیزان * دهر چرخ از سهمش گریزان
به نیش ناخشان زهر آب داده * به تیغ ناب خون ناب داده

He approached, roaring and growling, and the celestial lion fled before him in dread: with the lancet of his claw he shed gall and ichor, with the dagger of his fang pure blood. The instant she was seen by the lion, he seized and dragged her along with him into the forest. Forthwith, on hearing the shout of the lion's growl, and seeing him drag his charmer into the thicket, the young man threw himself upon his courser, and galloped upon the plain: بلا را دید روی از یارب تافت: he witnessed her distress, and turned his back upon his mistress: the Prince, in

dread of his own life, gave rein to his horse, and never once looked behind him; and the fair one, having fallen into the clutches of a lion, reaped the seed which she had sown in the field of inconstancy: هر کسی

آن درون عاقبت کار که کشت
every body gathered that for the produce of the deed, as he had planted it.

"In the mean time the old farmer, who, lame and staggering, was coming in pursuit, having reached the border of the fountain, saw no signs of them. He uttered his complaint aloud, and said:

دردا که رفت یار و دلم را دوا نکرد * صد وعده پیش داد و یکی را وفا نکرد

'Alas! my beloved forsook me, and left my heart nothing to comfort it; she made me a hundred vows, but was not sincere in keeping any one of them. Then he bethought himself of the days of their

marriage union; and recollecting the circumstances of their past happiness, he wept bitterly, and tears of regret poured down his cheeks:

حبذا روزی که ما را در سراستان وصل * چون کل و بلبل مجال خنده و گفتار بود

How charming was the day, when in the pavilion of the bower of familiarity like the nightingale and rose, we had the opportunity of prattling and smiling!—Alas! that the beaming gaiety of enjoy-

ment should be turned into the dismal gloom of separation, and the spring of hilarity and glee blasted by the hurricane assault of the autumn of inconstancy and misery!

دیروز چنان وصال جان افروزی * امروز چنین فراق عالم سوزی
افسوس که بر دفتر عمرم ایام * آن را روزی نویست این را روزی

'Yesterday, such was our life-exhilarating intercourse, to-day such our world-consuming separation; alas! that fortune should record in the volume of my life, one day that, namely joy, and the next day this, namely sorrow!'

"After much weeping and grievous lamentation, he noticed the footsteps of his beloved, which were leading towards the

thicket; and fearlessly following their track, he reached a spot where the lion had torn open her entrails, and having eaten part of them, had left her thus mangled. On viewing that condition, the old man was petrified; and he was made aware, that the ignominy of perfidy had overtaken her, and that she had thus fallen a victim in retribution of her treachery,

and as a punishment of her broken vow. bewailed the love he once enjoyed in her
For awhile he stood looking at her; and company, and his present forlorn condition:

ز لب ناله‌اش بر ثریا رسید * ز مژگان سرشکش بدریا رسید

From his lips, his lamentations mounted thread of good faith, shall have the chain
to the Pleiades, from his eye-lashes his of punishment fastened to the leg of his
tears ran in torrents into the ocean." heart, and the collar of calamity put round

And the application of this apologue is, the neck of his existence:

بیوفائی هر کجا رخت افکند * عاقبت آن جای را ویران کند

Wherever perfidy may fix her habitation, she will make that place in the end the abode of desolation.

The mouse answered, "I well know that hypocrisy and machination form no portion of the morals of the generous, or the manners of the great; nay, having just now experienced the advantage of your friendship and benefit of your affection, and the malevolence of my foes having been turned aside through the blessing of your good offices, it were more consistent with manliness to consider it my duty forthwith to recompense you, and undo your bonds: nevertheless, I am hampered with doubts, and involved in thoughts; and until the dust of suspicion might be wiped from the eye of my foresight, it were improbable that I could undo all the cords."

The cat said, "it should seem that you still mistrust me, notwithstanding I have bound myself by an oath of unanimity to you, and have read you a volume on the ignominy of a breach of faith. Consider a violation of my promise and vow as a thing impossible, and forget the ancient feud that subsisted between us: for the articles of our newly formed treaty of friendship have set aside the rules of old grudges, and I have substituted a reliance on your sincerity, and confidence in your good faith. Do not on your part involve yourself in the bewildering circle of fraud and chicane, nor deform and tarnish the beauty of your virtues and mirror of your benevolence with the rust of hypocrisy and deception:

صاف دار آینه دل که صفا از همه به * مشکین عهد که آیین وفا از همه به

Keep bright the mirror of the heart, for mental purity is of all things the choice; break not your promise, for the canon of fidelity is of all laws the best.

"A good-natured and well-disposed man, upon receiving one mark of kindness from another person, having stepped forward upon the field of sincerity, will rear the edifice of devotedness and friendship up to the celestial pinnacle, and moisten and refresh the tree of manliness and generosity on the wide-extending plain of candour and attachment; and should he feel in his heart any shyness and aversion, or harbour

in his mind any doubt or suspicion, he would forthwith eradicate them, and would not let such thoughts again pass the border of the mental region; more especially if a treaty should have been made between them, and this ratified by solemn oaths. And it behoves us to understand, that the end of the perfidious is ignominious, and that the punishment of the deceitful speedily overtakes them; that a false oath will undermine the foundation of existence, and a breach of faith soon set the fabric of life a tottering to its ruin:

چون درخت است آدمی و بیخ عهد * بیخ را تیمار می باید بجهد

عهد فاسد بیخ بوسیده بود * و ز ثمار لطف ببریده بود

تنقض میثاق و عهد از احمقی است * حفظ سوگند و وفا کار تقي است

As man is like a tree, and his promise the root, it behoves him to cultivate the root with assiduity; a false promise is a root gone to decay, and cut off from bearing the fruit of benevolence: a violation of contracts and engagements is the deed of

a fool, the preservation of oaths and promises is the word of the pious. And I am hopeful, that in justice to good faith you will not cavil at the outset, and try to break the compact you have just made. The mouse replied:

هر کس که در وفای تو سوگند بشکند * جان و دلش بزخم حوادث فگار باد

"Let him, who may violate his oath in compact with you, have his soul and heart pierced with the wounds of mischance; nevertheless, what I before mentioned to you, as agitating my mind, puts me in a state of delay and procrastination; otherwise, God forbid that I should not be at once as good as my word, and release you from these bonds."

The cat said, "Explain to me the object of this mental reserve, that I too may view it with the eye of discernment, and ascertain the depth of your understanding and compass of your knowledge." The mouse replied, "I was thinking, that there are two sorts of friends: first, such as with

a perfect sincerity and hearty good-will, and a mental inclination void of the suspicion of greediness and self-interest, or the alloy of hypocrisy and dissimulation, are leaning to the side of attachment and affection; and secondly, such as through a sampling of constraint, or from motives of covetousness and personal benefit, take the path of familiar intercourse. Now the first sort, who shall have thrown open the gate of friendship with a sincerity of good faith, and candour of intention, is in all states deserving of our confidence; and we may at any time consider ourselves safe in their company, and any pleasure we derive from it as consistent with reason:

دوست بود مرهم راحت رسان * ورنه رها کن سخن ناگهان

زهر ترا دوست چه داند شکر * عیب ترا دوست چه داند هنر

A friend will become an ease-giving balm, otherwise listen not to the advice of the worthless. What does your friend esteem your venom, but an antidote? what does your lover consider your vices, but virtues? however, that other who shall have, through necessity, made friendship their mischief-

repelling shield, and the medium of attracting and accumulating benefits, have their state in no fixed point: one moment in the contingency of prosperity, they will spread the carpet of enjoyment; and the next, in the circumstance of adversity, view their friend with the eye of ill-will:

که دوستی کند چون شیر و شکر * که دشمنی سخت تر از تیر و تبر

One time their love is bland as milk and sugar, the next their enmity sharp as a pickaxe, and arrow. A wise man will ever hesitate in completing the wants of such, and not resign the rein of option into the hand of their command; nay, in accomplishing their concerns, will with much flattering apology solicit a bond, and proceed deliberately in exacting the due ratification of its penalties; at the same time studying his own security, for personal safety is on all occasions necessary; and by acting on this combined system of policy, he will both be celebrated for his address in firmness and urbanity, and applauded for his superior judgment and sagacity. And, in my practice, I shall follow the path as has been stated, and not

withdraw my hand from your release, as I have engaged in it; but I will also use my best endeavours in protecting my own life, and guarding my person, for my safe conduct from you is more necessary now than from those other two, against whose assaults I was secured by your interference. Moreover, my assenting to treat with you I considered as a duty, for the purpose of repelling and getting rid of them; and the kindness which was apparent on your part proceeded also from the exigency of the moment, and to enable you to escape a danger. Now it is incumbent on me to attend to the catastrophe of this concern, and not all at once to resign the rein of foresight and circumspection, as has been said:

در استحکام کار خویش میگوشت * مکن قانون حکمت را فراموش

کسی کو کار بر بنیاد سازد * بنایی عقل را آباد سازد

Be strenuous in securing your concern and neglect not the maxims of wisdom: he who gives his operations a foundation,

will render the edifice of good sense habitable."

The cat said, "Oh, mouse! you have

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been exceedingly cautious and intelligent, and I had no notion that the depth of your understanding was so very profound, or that the amount of your knowledge had risen so high. You have benefited me much by this discourse, and put into my hands the keys of the gate of wisdom and experience. I now desire that you would explain the mode, and give in detail how my bonds might be unloosed, and your safe-conduct at the same time secured." The

mouse smiled and replied : هر کجا

در دیست درمانش مقرر کرده اند
— "Wherever there is a malady, the destinies have ordained for it a remedy; it is my intention to gnaw asunder all your bonds but one, and that is the main cord, which I will preserve as the pledge of my

فلک تیغ مہراز میان بر کشید * شب تیرہ دامن از و در کشید

The sky drew forth the sword of the sun from its girdle, and cut off the dark-skirted and sable night from it: the sportsman appeared at a distance. The mouse said, "Now is the time, when I can fulfil my promise and complete my engagement." And the cat, on casting her eye on the sportsman, made sure of her own destruction, and was looking for her execution, while the mouse was gnawing asunder the remaining cord. The cat, in terror of her own life, never thought of the mouse's; but stirring her feet, sprung aloft upon the tree; and the mouse, happy in escaping such a vortex of alarm, slunk back into his hole. The sportsman found the cords of his net broken, and the knots gnawed; and being astonished, he took up the fragments, and returned home disappointed.

After awhile the mouse put his head out

نم تازہ رویم ہم نخل ہم شادمان ہم تنگدل * کر عہدہ بیرون آمدن نتوانم این انعام را

I both smile and am put to shame; I feel joy and heart-affliction, because I cannot sufficiently requite all these beneficences and obligations."

The mouse would after this fashion tread the border of the carpet of living apart; and turning aside from the floor of social intercourse, would set his face towards shyness and solitude, and make a

زگار یست کہ از غایت بیداد درو * نیست ممکن کہ کسی را سرو سامان باشد
شم نیکی ز کہ داریم بعهدی کہ درو * کہ کسی بد نکند غایت احسان باشد

existence; and I shall watch my opportunity, when some other object will occupy your mind than the thought of assaulting me, and you shall not have leisure to do me an injury; then shall I also cut that cord, which will deliver you from bondage, and me too from danger."

The cat was satisfied that the mouse was a proficient in his business, and was not to be led astray by any deceit or chicanery, and consented with a bad grace to that mode of management; and the mouse undid all the cords but the main one, and that he left undone; and the remainder of that night they beguiled in conversation.

So soon as the Anca, or phoenix of dawn, took flight in the eastern horizon, and spread his light-diffusing wings over the quarters of the globe:

from his hole, and saw the cat at some distance, but was afraid of going up to her. The cat called aloud :

نادیدہ مکن چو گیدہ باشی مرا

— "Now you have seen me, affect not the contrary: why should you be so averse, and wherefore so shy and cautious? perhaps you may not be aware that you have secured a valuable friend, and laid up a precious store for your family and posterity, companions and friends: come forward, that I may recompense your kindness by my generosity, and by rewarding your manliness and courage, express my full and due sense of your goodness. Nor do I know in what tongue to apologize for your benefits, or in what language return thanks for your humane attentions and favours :

record of this proverb in the volume of his fancy: هذا زمان العقوق لا اوان الحفوق

— This is an age of disobedience and transgression, and not a time of gratitude and sense of obligation; and with a plaintive voice was repeating what has been so beautifully written :

"This is an era, so notorious for its great injustice, that it is impossible for any body to make good his right: from whom can we hope for favour in an age, when it is an excess of beneficence if a man does not wrong us? It occurs to my mind, that this is a time for privacy, and a season for living retired: henceforward I will court nobody's society, and will forego the company of every contemporary: کر ہمدہم

if he wishes

بد کسی دان کہ دوست کم دارد * بدتر آن کو گرفت و بگذارد

Have a bad opinion of him who has few friends, and a still worse of him who had made friends and dropt them. Moreover to you I have incurred the obligation of life, and through your blessing enjoy the

توان شنید نسیم وفا و عہد قدیم * ز ہر گلی کہ دمد تا قیامت از گل ما

You may smell the fragrance of sincerity and ancient good faith in every rose that blows from my dust and clay, till the day of judgment. So long as my life may endure I can never forget my obligations

شکر کرمت کہ ہمچو گل تو بر تو است * سوسن نہ ام کہ بصد زبان خواهم گفت

My gratitude for your generosity, which is, like the leaves of a rose, circle within circle; I am not a lily, that can speak of it with a hundred tongues."

However many arguments the cat might advance on this head, and back them with the most solemn oaths; and however much she might urge, that he would draw aside the curtain of separation between them, and lay open the path of social intercourse, they, in fact, had no effect. The mouse answered her, and said, "whenever an enmity is casual, it is possible to compromise it merely by such acts of courtesy and urbanity as may take place between the parties, and in that case there might be no imputation of levity and capriciousness; but where the feud is radical, though they may outwardly raise the edifice of friendship, we can put no trust in this, nor in the smallest degree relax in our circumspection and cautiousness; otherwise the mischief may be serious and result

اگرچہ صوت دل آزار ناملایم داشت * ولی اصول و ادا در کمال زشتی بود

Although he had a heart-grinding and abominable croak, yet his tone and modulation of it was more exquisitely bad.

to give me a confidant, I am my own confidant."

The cat replied, "act not so; and do not refuse me a sight of you, nor annihilate the rights of friendship and reputation of good fellowship; for whoever may after much labour secure himself a friend, and causelessly and inconsiderately withdraw his foot from the circle of familiarity, will lose the benefit of such kindred intimacy; and his other friends, despairing of him, will drop his acquaintance:

benefit of existence; and the vow of friendship I have made must be secure from the accident of dissolution; and the tie of affection, with which I am bound, safe against the mischief of being undone.

to you, and with the courtesy and respect of such exertion as I can use must endeavour to recompense your friendly and good offices :

dreadful. Accordingly it were better, as we have no natural tie, that you would wean your heart from my society; for I shall with my whole soul shun your acquaintance. And whoever shall associate with a person of another species, may incur a like mishap as befel a certain frog." The catasked "how was that story?" The mouse said, "They have related, that a mouse had fixed his abode on the border of a lake, and made the entrance to his mansion at the root of a tree.

"Likewise a frog was passing his days amidst that pond; and for the benefit of the air, he would, from time to time, betake himself to its margin. One day, perched upon its bank, he was pouring forth his heart-rending croak, and, fancying himself a thousand-tuned nightingale, was frightening the bird of the heart from the cage of its body with his harsh and grating noise:

"At that time the mouse was humming a tune to himself in a corner of his hole. On hearing the loud croak of the frog

he was downright charmed with it, and coming abroad for the purpose of enjoying it, he got occupied in listening, and was clapping his hands and nodding his head to its music. Flattered by such proofs of his applause, the frog gaily made up to the mouse, and offered him her friendship. The tongue of reason was rejecting such

an unnatural connection, but the passion of nature was precipitating her into a courtship with the mouse. In short, a mutual attachment took place, and they could not live apart, but would ever be amusing each other with some diverting story or heart-alluring tale :

نزد دل به همدمگرمی باختند * و ز وسواس سینه می پرداختند
غوک نزد موش دلشاد آمدی * پنج ساله قصه اش یاد آمدی
جوش نطق از دل نشان دوستی است * بستگی نطق از بی الفتی است

They hazarded together the stake of the heart, and played with each other the temptations of the bosom : the frog would joyfully attend upon the mouse, and call to his recollection the stories of their infancy; words bubbling warmly from the heart are signs of love; delivered with reserve they are

marks of dislike. One day the mouse addressed the frog, saying, 'I am often desirous of communicating a secret to you, and telling you the sorrow of my heart, but you are at the moment at the bottom of the pond :

آنجا که تویی آمدن من مشکل * و اینجا که منم هزار مشکل در دل

There, where you are, it is impossible for me to go ; and here, where I am, a thousand difficulties are harbouring in my bosom : however much I may bellow, you cannot hear me from the roaring of the waves ; and however loud I may cry, you cannot attend to me from the other frogs' croaking. It behoves you to contrive some scheme for making yourself aware of my repairing to the margin of the water, and of having notice of my approach without my calling to you.'

"The frog replied, 'what you say is true. I too have frequently fallen into a like train of thought, saying, should my friend come to the margin of the water how am I to know as much at the bottom of it : or how gratify the longing anxiety he might feel to see me? And it occasionally happens that I too shall present myself at one entrance of your hole, and you having quitted it by another, leave me for a while in suspense. For some time I have been desirous of conferring with you on this subject; in the abundant store of your mind you had treasured up a circumstance of the same kind, and in the bright mirror of your heart reflected the secret of my bosom ; now the completion of the narrative must also rest with you: ذهن لطیف توهمه فکر نکو کند : your acute understanding can suggest whatever is good and necessary.'

"One day the mouse had repaired to the margin of the pond, that he might call forth the frog, and enjoy her society. All at once a crow darted like a sudden pestilence from the atmosphere, and snatching up the mouse, flew aloft with him. The string which was round the mouse's leg, drew the frog up from the bottom of the pond ; and as the other end was firmly attached to the frog's leg, she went heels over head, into the air. In this way the crow was flying along, holding the mouse in his beak, and at a distance below him the frog dangling upside down. The people were beholding this appearance with surprise ; and by way of ridicule and irony, observing, this is a strange instance, that a crow, contrary to his nature, has

made sport of a frog, for a frog has never before been the prey of a crow. And the frog was complaining and answering, 'nor is a frog now a crow's prey, but the misfortune of having kept the mouse's com-

pany has involved him in this calamity : and any body that shall form so unnatural a connection, will deserve a thousand such punishments :'

ای فغان از یار نا جنس ای فغان * همسین نیک جوئید ای مہان

Alas ! O alas ! that your friend should be of a different species ! Court, O ye mighty, companions that are good and worthy.

"And the benefit to be derived from the application of this apologue is, that it behoves a person not to make one of a

different species his companion, lest he come to dangle like a frog at a string's end. And for my part, I feel little inclined to associate even with my own tribe, and still less with strangers and such as are not of the same species :

تو عزلت جوی دور از انجمن باش * رقیق خویشتن هم خویشتن باش
ز عزلت شاه مرغان کشت سیمرغ * یکی مرغیست و خوانندش بسی مرغ

Let you seek retirement and live apart from the busy throng ; let the companion of yourself be also yourself ; by living alone the Simorgh became the king of birds ; it is but one bird, and yet they call it Simorgh, or thirty birds."

The cat replied, "as you had no wish

for my society, how came you at first to treat me so very kindly, and make me the sport of your adulation and flummery ? and now I am entangled in the snare of friendship, you cut asunder the bond of union, and throw in my way the obstacle of separation :

ساتی بوفا سر سبو بکشادی * چون مست شدم جام زنگک بنهادی
چون دردی هجر خواستی داد آخر * اول می صافیم چرا می دادی

With sincerity, O cup-bearer, you opened the flask, but when I got intoxicated you snatched the goblet from my hand : as you intended that I should at last drink the dregs of separation, why present me at first with pure wine ?"

The mouse answered and said, "in that state I had occasion for your services ; and should a wise man fall into such a difficulty as he might hope to get released from through the co-operation of an enemy, he would enter the circle of kindness, and openly display marks of affliction ; and should he afterwards fancy any danger,

he would withdraw from the connection, not from a sense of grudge and dislike, or from a face of superciliousness and pride, but in like manner as the young of brute animals will follow their mothers for the sake of their milk, and when independent of this nurture they give up this attachment without any feeling of previous shyness and disaffection ; nor would any wise man impute it to a savageness and ill-will ; but as the benefit has ceased, it becomes expedient to dissolve the connection :

هر که از و فایده می رسد * دیدن اورا راحت جان و دل است
و آنکه از و فایده نتوان گرفت * صحبت اورا ضرری عاجل است

A sight of him is the solace of the heart and life, from whom we derive some good ; but his company is a temporary evil, from whom we can get no benefit. Besides this, the original creation of you and me was innate hostility, and the rumour of our enmity was in every ear, and it has become inherent in our dispositions : nor can we put such stress or rest much weight on a friendship, which, on a necessary

occasion, was formed to meet an accidental object ; for once our mutual interest is answered, it must somehow return to its original state, in like manner as water, which as long as you keep it on the fire will remain hot, but remove it from that and it will return to the same cold condition as it had been. And every body is aware that a mouse has not a deadlier foe than a cat ; and I know not any great

anxiety you can have for me, save that you wish to make a breakfast of my blood and a lunch of my flesh; nor ought any sophistry to prevail on me to be deceived by you, or to put any trust or confidence in your friendship: کبریا با موش کی

بود است مهر مادری When has a cat had any maternal affection for a mouse?"

The cat asked, "do you use such expressions in earnest, or really utter them

چنان افتد که هرگز بر نخیزد

That inferior man who shall fight with his superior, will get so overthrown, that he can never rise again. Now I see, as the policy of the time, that I should keep a good watch upon you, and that you on your part also should be upon your guard

چون میان من و تو قربت جانی باشد * چه تفاوت کند از بعد مکانی باشد

So long as there is a spiritual or Platonic nearness, what can it matter though our dwellings are wide apart? Thus far it behoves us to be summary, that it is impossible for us to associate, and that our

ز هم بریدن یاران به تیغ ناگامی * چو هست عادت دوران مرا چه تاوانست

به بین مفارقت جان ز تن چگونه بود * بجان دوست که هجران هزار چندانست

"As it is the practice of fortune to cut off the intercourse of lovers with the sword of disappointment, what option have I, or how am I to blame? Behold what it is to separate soul and body, a separation from a dear friend is a thousand times worse." After this conversation they bade each other adieu, and turned their faces towards their respective homes.

The Moral.

A man of enlightened understanding will so benefit himself by this story, that on the exigency of the moment he will not miss the opportunity of making peace with his enemy, nor on having gained his object will he neglect the cautionary rules of circumspection. How praiseworthy was that poor weak mouse, who, on finding himself encompassed with manifold dangers, and hemmed in by formidable foes and powerful antagonists, managed

هر آن کس که کند پیروی اهل خرد * بهیچ وجه بلایی بجال او نرسد

به آب تجربه چون کرد فتنه بنشاند * مبارقتی بروی کمال او نرسد

بنای رفعت اگر بر اساس حزم نهاد * حال برتبه جاه و جلال او نرسد

only in jest and play?" Themouse replied,

در جان بازی چه جای بازی باشد

"Where life is at stake where is the room for sport? I speak these words with a sincere view; and I know as a truth, that it is more consistent with safety for a weak creature like me to shun the society of one so powerful as you: and a puny man will avoid a combat with a strong antagonist; for, were he by chance to do the contrary, he might get such a wound as no salve could heal it:

with the sportsman; and henceforward the purity of good faith will be revered between you and me, and the foundation of unfeigned affection rendered more solid in a spiritual intercourse and mystical knowledge:

point of union is external to the circle of carnal words and deeds." The cat upon this became much agitated, and with the external signs of eyes swimming in tears, and a bosom heaving forth flames, said:

by a subtilty of stratagem to lure one of them into the snare of co-operation; and through her alliance secured himself amidst an overwhelming deluge of calamity; and who having on the hour of trial fulfilled the conditions of his engagements, put in practice the duties of prudence and foresight.

If the lords of wisdom and understanding, and the possessors of intelligence and comprehension, would make these examples the models of their undertakings, and in prosecution of their operations take these testimonials as the guides of their paths, the commencements and terminations of their concerns might at all events get coupled and joined with the excellence of prosperity, and the happiness of this world and the felicity of the next become united and combined in auspicious fortune with their illustrious actions:

soever shall follow the footsteps of the dent, will, in no shape, feel the shaft calamity; when he shall lay the dust mischief with the water of experience, particles of blemish will not soil the of his perfections: let him raise the structure of dignity on the basis of idence, and ruin cannot assail his dees of rank and station.

اگر اصحاب خرد و کیاست و ارباب فطنت و فراست این تجارب را نمود
عزایم خویش گردانند و در تقدیم مهمات این اشارت را مقتدای راه
سازند هرآینه فواید و خواتم کار ایشان بزمزیت دوستگامی مقترن و مسته
باشد و سعادت عاجل و کرامت آجل بروزگار فرخنده آثار ایشان واصل
متموالت کرد

which the Professor translates, perhaps with more ease than I have done, is: "If persons of wisdom and understanding, and people possessing sagacity and comprehension, shall make a rule for their conduct through, and in the performance of their important affairs shall follow these precepts, certainly both the commencement and termination of their undertakings will be attended by success; the good fortune of this world, and the blessing of the next will fall into the train of their auspicious destiny." In the Persian text and translation the two couplets that follow this, I copy the Persian text of the story throughout the whole chapter, refer the reader to my translation, which, as I have stated in my essay April, of the story from Jūni done in English by Captain Vans Kennedy and myself, "is literal, and often very different in this plain and primitive literality." Now the avowed object of the Professor's translation is to assist his pupils, where they could not have the assistance of a teacher; and for that purpose, whatever freedoms he took with it otherwise, it was incumbent on him to give significance to every word; yet in the extract of three lines, the English at least a dozen of words are omitted, for example بروزگار فرخنده in the last line of it.

I prefaced my translation of this seventh chapter of the Anwāri Sohaili with the Persian text of its first sentence, and gave Professor Stewart's translation of it, that the reader might compare the two; and with a like view I shall here copy the last sentence:

But this, though equally common in every sentence of the Professor's translation, as in the first and last sentence of it, and which I would not impute to a want of understanding it, is not the worst omission; for this chapter, as we find it in the Professor's own Hertford printed Persian text, consists of the main story, as related by Bidpai, or Pilpai the Brahman; and of two apologues, as related respectively by the cat and mouse, the two chief actors in the drama; but that of the mouse told with a vein of exquisite humour peculiar to Hassain Waiz, and absolutely wanted in winding up the catastrophe, has, he tells us been purposely passed over; with a like impropriety as if a person, in translating one of Sophocles' Greek plays, were to leave out an entire act! In this apologue there occurs one incident specially characteristic of the author's genius and humour, where the passengers, on seeing the crow flying over their heads with a frog dangling heels over head at the end of a long string, sarcastically observe, "it was the first time that a crow had been known to prey upon a frog;" when, more ashamed of his ridiculous, than affected by his dangerous situation, the frog replied, "nor am I now the prey of a crow, but the folly of keeping a mouse's company has thus exposed me to your sneers!"

Pope had a knack in tagging verses superior to his contemporaries; but in elegant prose essays, and in familiar letter-writing, both of which he was equally ambitious of, he crouched to Addison and Lady Mary W. Montague. This sensible woman justly remarks, "that no beauty is a goddess in the eye of her chambermaid!" More in ridicule of some of his wordy contemporaries, than in compliance with his own taste, Hasain Waiz is occasionally bombastical; and having in the cat's story indulged in rather a florid description of the charms of the husbandman's wife, as a contrast, he intentionally humbles her in the sight of his readers, by making her submit to one of those infirmities human na-

ture is subject to, and what she could not, as Lady Mary tells us, do by proxy; but the Professor, seemingly not aware of his author's drift, gives a different and inapplicable turn to the incident. However, it can only be by understanding his author in all his bearings, and by such a close and nice adherence to his text, that a translator is thus able to do his duty; and after noticing so many *injudicious omissions and alterations*, I could not help considering a *complete and more literal translation* of this chapter as a *desideratum* with my young college friends at Haileybury, and have accordingly offered them mine.

GULCHIN.

FORTUNES ACQUIRED IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The subject of fortunes rapidly made in India by the Civil Servants of the East-India Company, and rapidly squandered in this country, was alluded to at the Court of Proprietors held under date the 4th of July last: I am in consequence induced to draw the attention of the Proprietors of East-India Stock, including the Directors of the Company, to the present state of the Civil Service in India, and to the means possessed by Civil Servants in these days of rapidly acquiring fortunes.

It must be admitted that fortunes have, in some instances, at former periods, been acquired with rapidity. In those times salaries were small; emoluments undefined; civil servants permitted to trade; their protection courted by wealthy natives, and the rate of interest of money as high as two and three per cent. per month. But do these circumstance still exist? Did not the enlightened policy of the late Marquis Cornwallis, adopted by the Company, for the salaries of Public Servants; abolish emoluments; prohibit Civil Servants from engaging in

trade (those in the commercial line occasionally excepted); and has not the establishment of Courts of Justice, combined with good government, reduced the rate of interest to less than six per cent? These questions must, I think, be answered in the affirmative?

The salaries of Civil Servants having been thus fixed, the only means they now possess of acquiring fortunes in India is, by saving a portion of the salary thus allotted. It is necessary, then, in order to understand the real value of the service, to know when the saving can, in ordinary cases, be commenced. I have now before me an East-India Register, wherein I find the names of many Civil Servants of ten, twelve, and some of fifteen years standing, who are only Assistants under Collectors, or Registers under Judges, drawing salaries barely adequate to their maintenance. Supposing, then, a young man to have been so prudent during the first years of his residence in India, in the midst of much temptation, as to be free from debt, and to be able to commence saving from his salary in the tenth or twelfth year of

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his residence in India; it will not even then be maintained, that an independence can be rapidly acquired by savings beginning at so late a period, and under the low rate of interest which has prevailed for many years past; or that, what is considered a fortune in this country, can so be acquired at all. I willingly admit, however, that a moderate independence, after a residence of thirty years, might certainly be secured by a Civil Servant, even under these unpromising circumstances, provided the blessing of health remained with him. But this was the state of things when I left India ten years ago. Does it continue so? I fear not. The Company have found it necessary to abolish several of their Commercial Residencies (five or six on the coast, I believe); some reductions have also been made in the judicial appointments, and more are expected. All the Civil Servants, thus thrown out of employ, have been thrown back on the service. The Civil Service has also recently lost the chance of promotion to certain situations formerly held by Civil Servants, but now filled by officers of the army, or persons not either in the Military or Civil Service; there appears then a probability that promotion will be slower than it has been, and that it may be fifteen or sixteen years before a Civil Servant attains a salary from which he can reckon on saving any thing.

It would be difficult to fix any precise period at which a Civil Servant should be deemed entitled to promotion, or to a salary proportioned to his length of residence, if promotion did not offer; but I think the Proprietors will feel disposed to admit, that from

two to three years devoted at Hertford College, at a great expense, to the attainment of acquirements deemed essential,—the expense of the outfit of a voyage of five months, with a protracted service in the junior departments in India, give strong claims to remuneration at some fixed period, upon a scale superior to a bare maintenance; and that the present low rate of interest affords a very limited prospect of acquiring an independence, even when a salary, from which a saving can be made, is obtained.

The establishment of a fund at Madras by the Civil Service to give annuities to Senior Servants, and the recent increase of the annuity, will probably be received as evidence of the opinion the Civil Servants at that Presidency entertain of their prospects. The junior Civil Servants could have no motive to subscribe to this fund, if early promotion could be obtained without this assistance; and senior Servants would not need to become subscribers for an annuity, if an ample income could be rapidly acquired without its aid.

It will now, I think, be obvious to the Proprietors that the advantages to be derived from the Civil Service of the Company in India are limited to the receipt of a salary (liberal in most instances, I readily admit), and that these advantages are materially affected whenever promotion is slow, the interest of money small, the means of remittance difficult, or a Civil Servant, or any part of his family, is prematurely compelled, on account of ill health, to return to Europe.

S. S. S.

Bombay, March 1, 1821.

SUBJUGATION OF THE GORKAS BY THE CHINESE.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.)

We have in Chinese a small work, consisting of two volumes duodecimo, which narrates briefly the military operations of the reigning Tartar dynasty; it concludes with "The Subjugation of the Gorkas." The account sets out by affirming, that

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the Gorkas had no intercourse with the Chinese till modern times; and describes them as a large tribe on the western side of Thibet, which, it is added, is the "ancient Budha nation."

From the frontier of China to the nearest Thibet territory is,

72 days' journey.

12 days more to upper Thibet, and

15 more to the bridge which separates that region from the

Gorkas, making in the Total, 99 days' journey to the seat of war on that occasion.

The Emperor, K'ien-lung, was averse to commencing hostilities, on account of the distance: but having taken the people of Thibet under his protection, he judged that his honour required him to defend them against the inroads of the Gorkas. The dangerous passes over the mountains are spoken of with horror; some of them required a whole day to cross, and when once attempted, must be passed before night, there being no halting place, nor any possibility of travelling in the dark. The Chinese Generals were obliged to walk on foot over these mountains.

It is remarked, that the Gorka stone redoubts were very strong, and the Chinese were unable to make any impression on them at first; and finally had recourse to undermining and blowing them up.

At first the Gorkas adopted what the Chinese call "the old fashioned" mode of fighting, viz. giving a challenge, fixing a day, and fighting a pitched battle. How-

ever, they soon found that the Chinese employed artifice, and slaughtered them whenever they could, which made them desist from their "old fashioned" mode of warfare, and finally sue for mercy and peace. Thus their reduction was completed within a year.

In the course of the narrative, it is stated, that there is in Thibet a "Living Buddha," who is called Ta-lai-lama (Delai Lama); and tradition says, it is Joo-lae, i. e. "Buddha," who successively animates this person from age to age. When about to die, Ta-lai-lama announces that he is "going to the place of the living," or the region of life; "and his eldest or younger brother's child is made successor, and is animated by the Lama." Respecting this account, the narrator says with great simplicity, "the truth or falsehood of this tradition cannot be known;" but he adds, the Munkoos and various other Tartar tribes, to the distance of ten thousand Chinese miles, all believe it, and suppose the Ta-lai-lama to be the supreme of the Budh religion. He says, the natives are ignorant of the social relations of life, and the sexes live in promiscuous intercourse.

They have no flogging, according to my author, with the bamboo; offences are punished by a longer or shorter confinement in perfect darkness; and their capital punishment is immuring the criminal in a den filled with scorpions, which sting the victim to death.

BREVET ARMY RANK.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I observe in your Journal for September a letter from "VETERANUS," relative to Brevet Rank being extended to *Field Officers*, retired from the service of the East-India Company. My opinion on the subject of Brevet Rank being granted, coincides with his, but I do not see why Captains on half-pay should be excluded; for how many officers are there on the half-pay of that rank, owing to their being compelled by ill-health, or wounds, to retire, when on the eve of promotion! I have no

doubt that "VETERANUS," on reconsidering the subject, will view it in the same light that I do; and I cannot for a moment suppose, that, on a suggestion from our honourable and worthy Masters, Brevet Rank will be refused by his Majesty to their officers, who have fought and bled in the same field with those who bear King's Commissions exclusively.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A CAPTAIN ON HALF-PAY.

Tiverton, Sept. 8, 1821.

ON A FREE PRESS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—As the Honourable Advocate for the freedom of the press in India has been pleased to notice my address to you on that subject, I think it necessary to offer a few brief remarks in reply to his comments on my letter:—his bantering comments on my assumed character, I am sure he will not himself think deserving of notice, and they shall have none. I can venture, on the most credible authority, to affirm, that the Hon. Proprietor is wrong in his conjecture that the Missionaries considered the tracts to which I adverted as useful, and were anxious to give them a wide currency; on the contrary, I can assure the Hon. Proprietor, on the same authority, that they admitted those tracts to be not only useless as a means of conversion, but of a tendency decidedly dangerous. Moreover, I have too much respect for the characters of the individuals composing the Anabaptist Mission to disbelieve their assertion, that the tracts in question were published without their knowledge of the contents of them.

With regard to the effects which I stated as likely to be produced by those scurrilous and offensive tracts, I reasoned, not merely from an intimate acquaintance with the feelings of the natives of India, especially the Mahomedans, on religious subjects; but from the representation of one of that very class into whose hands a copy of one of those tracts had fallen, and by whom those tracts which related to the Mahomedan religion were brought to the notice of Government. But as the Hon. Proprietor has denied that tracts of that description, issuing from the press the property of Europeans, were calculated to excite the fanaticism of the bigoted Mussulman or Hindoo, he expects his readers, I conclude, to consider his argument of negation superior to any argument derived from

fact, analogy, or experience. I have some recollection, as well as the Hon. Proprietor, of having heard of a Missionary proclaiming the absurdity of the Pagan worship at Hurdwar, for which, I also heard, he got heartily kicked and pelted; nor is this the only instance of similar folly and of similar treatment within my remembrance. But it is not to be inferred from these exploits of individual folly, that the natives of India will patiently submit to the vilification of their faith, systematically promulgated under the sanction of that Government which has guaranteed to them the unmolested enjoyment of their religious rites and ceremonies; and I must again maintain, that it is the absolute duty of the Local Government of India to restrain, by an act of authority, the liberty of the press, when it is prostituted to purposes so dangerous to the public safety and tranquillity. The Hon. Proprietor has adduced the writings of Ram Mohun Roy, as a parallel to the tracts which I described, and as a proof of the indifference with which the Hindoos tolerate an attack on their religious faith; but the position is not correct, and the inference is not legitimate. The writings of Ram Mohun Roy have not the most distant resemblance to the tracts which I refer to, as the Hon. Proprietor himself would admit, if he had perused both. The Hindoos, however, are not by any means so easily roused to fanaticism as the Mussulmans; but, setting this consideration aside, I would ask whether the disquisitions of a Hindoo, on subjects of his own religion, can have the slightest tendency to excite the fanaticism of the professors of that religion against Europeans or the European administration?

But, Sir, in merely noticing these offensive publications, we have been taking a very narrow view of the ques-

tion of a free press in India. The state of society, and the nature of the Local Government, are not such as to qualify that country for the introduction of an unlimited freedom of the press. When a constitution shall be established in India, such as has been the growth of ages in England; when a public shall have been formed in that country corresponding in its nature and composition with a British public; then let the press be free from the controul of the governing power; but in the actual condition of the European Establishments in India, the freedom which is advocated is only calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the community, by subserving the purposes of private animosities and petty cavils; and to weaken the authority of Government, and promote discontent, by discussing the merits of public measures, for the conduct of which the Government is not responsible (as in England) to the community at large, and of which that community has not, and, under the existing system of the Indian administration, cannot have the means of judging, because precluded from access to the records, and the deliberations of the governing power, in political, military, judicial, fiscal, or any other concerns of State, or to the sources of its information relative to events and transactions within the limits of its controul and cognizance.

The Hon. Proprietor has totally overlooked that part of my letter in which I quoted the recorded resolutions of the Governor-General in

Council, the Marquis of Hastings and his colleagues, in support of the view of the question which I have taken. Why he has omitted to notice this material part of my address, he best can tell. That high authority, so far from advocating the freedom of the press in India, has positively prohibited animadversions on the measures and proceedings either of the Authorities at home, or of the Local Governments abroad: it has strictly prohibited discussions, having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances, and has even forbidden the republication of passages in newspapers from England, coming under any of the preceding heads. These restraints on the liberty of the press were established at the moment when the censorship, the regulations for the guidance of which, I am credibly informed, were *less restrictive* than those which have superseded them, was (for other reasons than those assigned by the Hon. Proprietor) abolished.

I am sure the Hon. Proprietor will not deem me very pertinacious or unreasonable, when I continue to maintain an opinion which is thus practically supported by the highest British authority in India, in opposition to his. I have only to add, that with this letter the correspondence will close on my part.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
AN OLD INDIAN, AND PROPRIETOR
OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

ON A FREE PRESS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Without entering into any studied or elaborate apology or preface, for the remarks I shall here offer to the public on the press in India, I shall pass on as quickly as possible to the substance of those inconveniences, if not dangers, that must result from too wide a latitude to the press in that quarter.

In politics, as well as manners, we must view India altogether in a different light from our own or any other

country in Europe. In India we have happily no idle community; our servants, high and low, are there assiduously and constantly employed in the offices of Government, and in the service of their country. It is only such of us as are rendered unfit from debility, or, who not possessing the confidence of the Local Authorities, are set aside from their public functions, that constitute the idle class, and these form altogether a very trifling, and certainly not the most respectable portion of our covenanted community in that country. Of course I here allude to our Civil servants destitute of employ from special causes, and generally our whole Military Invalid and Pension Establishments; all other branches of the King's and Company's servants being kept steadily and faithfully to their duties. We must view our organization of Government in India in all its branches as more appertaining to a system of martial rule or law than to any other form of government; inasmuch as the Local Governments of India are vested with the fullest powers in regard to the Company's servants, both civil and military, of dismissing them from their situations, removing them at pleasure from one office to another, and even, if necessary, of suspending or removing them from the service altogether. This is a power which, in so distant, complicated, and difficult a rule as that of India, is necessarily attached to the Local Authorities. It is seldom, however, that they exercise it, and when they have recourse to it, they are fully responsible to the Home Authorities for the justness and necessity of their conduct. Thus we are compelled to obey the orders transmitted to us from home, to abide by and enforce the directions and will of the Council, as scrupulously and as exactly as if we were actually under the eye of a military commander.

In India we have no party politics; no change of the Ministry at home, or of our Local Governments, can affect or alter the footing of any individual in

the Company's service. We voluntarily assume that service; and as long as we are faithful and assiduous in the several departments assigned us, we glide down the stream of time, very little interested who is the President of the Council, either at home or abroad.

By establishing amongst a community of this kind a freedom of comment on the actions of the Government, we shall likewise introduce a spirit of private cavilling. The discussion of public characters and acts will lead to private factions and animosities, and the ardour or intemperance of such contentions must inevitably tend to interrupt public harmony and public confidence. What would be the consequence of the establishment of a printing-office in a camp, for the promulgation of remarks or strictures upon the Chief Commander, or any of the inferior officers or corps of the service? No prudent Commander would hesitate a moment in getting rid of a nuisance pregnant with so much danger to his authority, and to the army in general. Our system of government in India is not so pure or perfect in all its titles, acts, peculiarities and administrations, as not to offer some plausible grounds for a scrutiny and examination into one or other of its departments. There is no system of government more equitable, mild, or salutary, than that of the East-India Company's; and we are now advancing day after day on smoother ground, for the wider application of our blessings to the natives of India, and by degrees supplanting those extremes and errors of our former code of laws, which existed to the injury of ourselves and our subjects.

But to embarrass this progressive advancement of our footing in India, by the establishment of a free press, and consequently by the sanction of publicly arraigning the conduct of those at the head of affairs, would be but to postpone the attainment of the desired end, and to impede the hinges

of the Government in their ordinary courses. A field for litigation, and for public and private calumny, once opened in India, will quickly generate the seeds of obstacles and difficulties to the acts of the Government, and possibly in the same degree of licentiousness and ignorance which disgraces the press in England; it will animate the public servants of Government one against another, to the neglect and injury of our common duties, which are always too readily sacrificed when at all affecting our favourite passions, topics, or patrons. It is only in large and mixed classes of society that the liberty of the press can be granted with safety,—in extensive mercantile bodies or corporations, where the contending interests of the whole make room for the espousal or vindication of asserted rights or immunities: but in India, where the character of the Government is monopoly, the conduct of that Government uniform and consistent, sanctioned and carefully watched by the Supreme Council of the nation, its principal community, in its civil and military branches, in strict obedience, and dependance on that Government; the opening of a source for the assertion or discussion of pretended privileges or rights through a free press, must only tend to weaken the springs of Government, to distract its public servants, and bring into contempt and disregard with the natives the dignity and strength of our Government. In such a freedom of discussion, what is to prevent any of our public servants, or others, from arraigning the conduct of the Government? from publicly questioning the validity of such and such compacts, the justice or necessity of such and such treaties, the fitness of such or such a policy? We cannot in India bear to be scrupulously catechised as to the title or legitimacy of our possessions or sovereignty in that quarter. Discussions on the exclusive monopoly of the Company, strictures upon the several Governments, upon our conduct towards Native Powers, or politics in

general, would afford ample room to the caviller for the use of his pen, and shortly disseminate throughout India a spirit of feeling and general sentiment hostile and obstructive to the best and fairest interests of the nation.

Exclusive of the covenanted servants of the Company, there are many European Residents at the several Presidencies, and at our out-stations along the coast. Many of these are highly respectable individuals, but the majority are of a description of whose increase we should be always jealous and vigilant, and whose education and habits of life, generally speaking, are of an inferior cast to those of the gentlemen in the employ and under the controul of the Public Authorities. Merchants, ship-brokers, adventurers, agents and clerks, have of late years so swelled out our European population, particularly at the Presidencies, that in any case of general petition, contribution, or complimentary address, we perceive signatures and names in a ten-fold proportion to those of whom the Home, and Local, and even the Police Authorities have any exact knowledge, and whose numbers on many occasions have greatly astonished us.

It may be observed in England, where the liberty of the press is so unlimited, that the prejudice done to the morals of the people, and the impediments thrown in the way of the Constituted Authorities are seldom occasioned by the pens of men well-educated, well-minded, or of respectable lives and habits; but chiefly from that heterogeneous class of people, who are without any steady or fixed occupations of life, of ill and licentious habits, with the mere aptness to scribble without comprehension, and solely with the design of innovation, to suit their own views and purposes of gain or disorder. It is by this class that the liberty of the press in England is so outraged and disgraced. The productions of gentlemen of better education will generally bring about their effect without vulgarity, personal aspersion, or calumny.

A Proprietor of East-India Stock dwelt some months ago * on the importance of the liberty of the press to sixty millions of inhabitants in India. He urged that they had a right to it, and that from it alone we should reap the greatest advantages, and most effectually attach the people to our interests. The very term of the *liberty of the press* to the natives of India will be inexplicable for years to the mass of our population, but many will be found to exclaim, "What! may we attack in print and in writing our Civil Magistrates and Collectors; arraign the conduct of our Judges and our military Chiefs with impunity? Why not in this case advance our claims and natural pretensions to a participation in the higher trusts and employments in the country? Is it just that the white men should have the sole patronage of our country? Why should not our brothers and friends rise and command in the army as well as the Englishmen amongst us? Are they alone born and fitted to command, and shall we be always kept in the back ground?" What, in such a latitude of writing, will prevent the native officers of the army from asserting their equal claim to promotion, pay, and command with their European officers? In the abstract we may admit the right, but in the application of such a rule, shall we not substitute ignorance, incompetency, and stupidity, for conduct and talent? Once tell the natives of India that they may arraign their masters, civil and military, and advance their demands for such and such prerogatives, and they will very soon take the hint. During the unhappy differences at Madras in 1809, the post-office committee opened all letters for the purpose of gaining intelligence. The native writers never before knew or observed our plan of remitting bills and bank-notes in letters until then.

* Our correspondent seems not to be aware that there is, at the present moment, a discussion in our Journal upon the same subject, independently of his own communication.—Ed.

They observed many letters opened merely containing bank-notes. They took the hint immediately, and continued robbing, in the post-office, both Government and the Public, for three years, to an *immense amount*; they partially resumed it in 1816, although several of them had been condemned in the Supreme Court before. From the same unhappy differences of 1809, an impression was worked upon the native officers, through spies and pedlars in the several camps, that Government esteemed them as highly as they did their European officers, and that by separating themselves from the latter, they should have the command and be rewarded. The desired effect was produced, and many of them were left in charge of companies, posts, and detachments. The impression was not thrown away on them; they fancied themselves equal to the command; they viewed with jealousy and disappointment the return of their European officers; and in 1812, in one division of the army, they plotted to murder every European officer with them; and would probably have effected their object had it not been for a native woman, who informed a European officer of it. In 1813, immediately after the arrival of Lord Moira in Calcutta, he had all the native officers of the Presidency introduced to him in the Government house, paid many compliments to them, and gave them the strongest assurances of his regard and confidence. They immediately afterward became inflated, in consequence of such attention having been paid them, in many cases refusing to salute European officers unless of their own corps. They were the leaders shortly afterwards in resisting the embarkation for Java; and when they got there, they alone were the plotters and instigators of a conspiracy to murder their officers, and seize the reins of government in Java and the islands.

In my opinion, a mixed military and even arbitrary government is the fittest form of rule for India. This, tempered with justice

and moderation, and carefully guarded by the Civil Authorities, can render to the people of India every right, and all the privileges they can aspire to at present. The people of India themselves are unequal to the charge or regular administration of affairs. They must not only have us to direct and controul their actions and conduct, but even to give energy and weight to any measure of difficulty or alarm; and then there are so few of us in that vast country, that it becomes necessary to have these armed with a superior authority and command, to uphold public order and the confidence of the people. This remark applies merely to the civil controuling Authorities. To subject our highest Authorities to the animadversions of those about them and under them in India, will be but to weaken the strength of our administration in that quarter, to reduce the dignity of our Government in the eyes of the natives, and to subject to contempt and disregard the first and leading functionaries in our service.

So much for the natives: now a word for people of our own colour, and the settlers and adventurers above alluded to. If the liberty of the press is granted to India, what is to prevent the numerous European community, extra of the King's and Company's service, from forming into associations for the purposes of petitioning or asserting such and such rights and privileges? from bringing into discussion the merits of the charter or the monopoly? from demanding, as British subjects, the right to purchase landed property, and to reside in India? These will lead to other demands and speculations, and in the event of the charter (which I hope will not be the case) not being renewed on its ensuing expiration, those pretensions would be strengthened, and extend with such rapidity, that it is impossible to foresee the end of them. Factories may grow out of factories, corporate bodies out of these, and a spirit of colonization be encouraged at the principal

settlements. The coast of India is every thing to Europeans: we depend upon it for many of the necessities and all the luxuries of life; and that Power which shall predominate on the coast of India will for ever likewise predominate in the interior.

In the unbecoming strictures and controversy between the late Governor of Madras and some of the advocates of the Governor General in Calcutta, a spirit and temper of the press, quite unknown at any former period in India, evinced itself throughout every part of the country. It was not merely simple comment or animadversion upon any particular act of the one or the other, but meetings were held with the public and open avowal of asserting the freedom of the press; and where at one Presidency (*quantum mutantur ab illis* 1809!) their proceedings were not allowed to be printed, the manuscript copy was dispatched to the other and superior Presidency, and in this manner, in defiance of the will of the Local Authorities on the coast, sentiments, in the shape of a congratulatory address to the Governor General, were promulgated throughout India in print, with comments by the *Calcutta Editor*, not very complimentary or flattering to the Hon. Mr. E.* And it is here worthy of remark how one precedent begets another; for shortly after the above incident, a sheet of double wove paper, with a deep black border, was circulated throughout India from the same (Calcutta) source, stating the general and deep regret at a piece of news said to have been received on authentic authority, viz. that the Madras Governor was confirmed for a further period of three years: this was accompanied with remarks evidently tending and calculated to bring the Coast Council into contempt and disregard. But was it only the Governor-General and Mr. E. who suffered in this unbecoming conflict of passions and of parties? In what respect did

* Vide Asiatic Journal, vol. X., p. 221.

this appeal to the supreme seat of Government, by the meeting at Madras in 1819, differ from that made by a respectful memorial in 1809 to Lord Minto from the same quarter? The principle was precisely the same, that of disrespect to the existing Governor; but it merely shews how helpless and inconsistent we are when under the influence or fever of our ruling and favourite topics. We may fairly ask, however,—would the meeting of 1819 have taken place under a more hardy and austere Governor, whom I could mention?

At all events the character of our Government, almost hallowed by the natives, was not much raised by the latter controversy. Unworthy motives were assigned to the respective Governors, by the partizans of each; and in such a season of personal libel and asper-

sion, the public interests of the state became exposed to indignity and prejudice.

The degree of latitude to the press in India that might be granted with safety, and should as a general rule (unless under very particular cases) be rendered not subject to the censorship, would be the republication of all English publications and papers, debates in parliament, and in fine extracts from all works published in England: but it will be hazardous and unwise in every respect to give a wider range for the local liberty of the press than that which at present exists. In my apprehension, a wider one will be only to weaken the reins of Government, to distract its purposes, and prejudice in every way both public and private harmony of action in that country. I am, &c.

CARNATICUS.

HINDU COLLEGE AT BENARES.

THE College of Benares, although cursorily alluded to by several travellers, has hitherto attracted but a small share of public attention, and is but little known to the generality of Europeans. It may be useful, therefore, to prefix a short notice of its origin and past condition.

The founder of the College was the late Mr. Duncan, whose paternal disposition and liberal views contemplated in its institution the encouragement of learning among the Brahmanical class, and the extension of those ties which most firmly connect the subject with his ruler. An annual allowance of twenty thousand rupees was appropriated to the purpose, and regular professors of the leading branches of knowledge amongst the Hindus were retained.

When the College was first established, the state of native opinion was very different from what it is at present, and the prejudices which their preceding governors had seldom attempted to overcome by other means than those calculated to give them deeper root, existed then among the Hindus in all their idle strength. Any interference, therefore, beyond the creation of the establishment, was deemed

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unadvisable, and it was considered unnecessary; experience, however, proved, that, deprived of the superior intelligence which called it into being, the Institution could not enjoy a healthy existence, and it fell into a languishing condition, from which it has only of late been aroused. The attention of the Government has been called to its actual condition, and measures have lately been adopted which promise the most flattering success, for raising the College to a due state of efficacy and credit.

The Benares College comprehends the following fifteen classes: the four Vedas; the Vedanta; Mimansa and Sanc'hya, or different philosophical and theological systems; Nyaya or Logic; Vaidya, medicine; Dherma, law; a class of poetry and rhetoric; two grammar classes, and two classes for the numerical sciences, from arithmetic to astronomy. These classes contain nearly a hundred students, all with a few exceptions of the Brahmanical order, but natives of every part of India, from Telingana to Nepal. Most of the students receive a small monthly stipend, but there are now many out students who have no pecuniary inducement.

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ment to attend the College; and there is a decided tendency to the increase of this latter description of scholars, since the establishment has received an augmented proportion of public attention. Students are admitted from the age of 12 to 18, but in all cases it is expected that they shall have acquired the requisite elementary knowledge, and are only admitted after undergoing an examination in Sanscrit grammar. A regular course of study is then laid down, to complete which the term of 12 years is allotted. Diligent attendance is enforced by a strict supervision, and the degree of progress ascertained by a quarterly examination of the classes, both conducted under the authority of a Committee of Superintendence, and by the able Sanscrit scholar who holds the situation of their Secretary. To reward industry and stimulate application, an annual exhibition of the proficiency of the head pupils, with a public presentation of rewards to the most distinguished, has been established.

The first annual examination of the pupils took place in December last, and on the 1st of January a numerous party of civil and military officers, the ladies of the station, and of the most distinguished natives residing at and near the city, assembled at the house of Mr. Brooke, the Governor General's Agent, and President of the Committee, to witness the disputations by the pupils of the Institution in five distinct branches of literature, and in the following order:

1st *Grammar Class*: "A question on Prosody."

1st Opponent: Jayanārāyana.

2d Opponent: Ramasabhāya.

Moderator: Vithala Sastri.

2d *Grammar Class*: "On the nature of inflections."

1st Opponent: Sivaprasāda.

2d Opponent: Syamadatta.

Moderator: Sri Kānta Misra.

Nyāya Class: "On the principles of the various systems of Philosophy."

1st Opponent: Sivadehala.

2d Opponent: Damodarabhatta.

Moderator: Chandranārāyan Bhattāchārya.

Mīmāṃsa Class: "On the practical part of religion and devotion."

1st Opponent: Sambhuchandra.

2d Opponent: Mathurānāth.

Moderator: Subhāsastri Tailinga.

Vedānta Class: "On abstract and speculative worship."

1st Opponent: Umāram.

2d Opponent: Kēdāranāth.

Moderator: Dhanapati Misra.

Law Class: "How partition of heritage amongst married and unmarried brothers should be made."

1st Opponent: Lakshmi Kānt.

2d Opponent: Rāma Chatta.

Moderator: Vīrēswar Sēsha.

When the disputations had concluded, the following appropriate address to the Pandits and Pupils was pronounced in the Sanscrit language by the Secretary, Capt. Fell, in the name of the Committee.

"Pandits and pupils:—I am desired by the gentlemen composing the Committee to express to you the high satisfaction they have derived from the very favourable report of the progress of the Students, evinced by the late examination.

"The attention shown by the Pandits to their respective classes has not escaped the serious consideration of the Committee; and it affords them the greatest pleasure, to think that the Benares institution must, with the same continued care on the part of the Pandits, and perseverance on the part of the Pupils, be most fully established as a seminary of the very first order; and further, that the proud consolation of being a material cause of the restoration of Sanskrit literature will be applicable to this Institution; indeed, it behoves you all most seriously to reflect that the revival of fading Hindu lore, as well as the fame of the College, rests entirely on the exertions and talents displayed by you as members of this Government Establishment.

"The commencement is indeed highly flattering, and the Committee is determined to hold out encouragement to continuation of the same course that has been adopted, by distributing prizes to the most distinguished scholars, and to report to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council this favourable presage of the literary fame of the College. At the same time I am desired to acquaint you, the having in view the good name of the Public Seminary, so liberally endowed, the Committee has resolved to remove from the establishment any member who may be neglectful of the particular duties allotted to him."

The most distinguished scholars of the different classes were then individually called, and the President and members of Committee distributed the prizes awarded.

The whole of the procedure was contemplated with the highest satisfaction and delight by the natives present, and the occurrence has not only inspired them with a momentary sensation of pride and gratitude for the honours and attention thus paid to their learning and sacred language, but it has extended its influence to a more permanently beneficial result. Several of the most distinguished and opulent of the native gentlemen of Benares, including the Raja, Maharaja Udit Narayana, having expressed, we understand, a wish to be permitted to assist the funds of the College, and establish annual rewards for eminent proficiency; there is every prospect,

therefore, that the College will now fulfil the object of its foundation, and its dissemination of much real and useful knowledge, as well as its keeping up a spirit of liberal and rational emulation, will confer most essential benefits upon the Hindus themselves, whilst it will save their ancient language and literature from the total darkness that threatened to overwhelm it in the land of its nativity. The advantages of this Institution are indeed not limited to the narrow field of its own direct operation,—its locality enhances its importance, and the myriads who annually leave Benares, on their return from pilgrimage, must carry away with them the knowledge of its existence, and they will then bear testimony in every part of India to the liberal spirit which founded, which fosters and perpetuates the Institution.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

or

PADRE JOSEPH VAZ.

(Continued from page 252.)

The Padre enters the Dominions of the King of Candy; performs the duties of a Missionary at Putulam; goes to the Court, and is thrown into prison; on being released he builds a Chapel, and exercises his Ministerial Functions.

THE first country of Ceylon which Padre Joseph Vaz visited, after escaping from Jaffna, was the province of Wanny; and after travelling upwards of thirty leagues through close woods and craggy roads, he at length arrived at Putulam, a maritime port of the King of Candy.

The island of Ceylon is situated from 6 to 10 degrees north of the equinoctial line, and is distant from Cape Comorin between two and three; it is seventy-four leagues in length, forty-five in breadth, and in circumference nearly two hundred, including Jaffna and Manaar and its peninsulas; it is divided into seven kingdoms. All the maritime parts, excepting Putulam, are govern-

ed by the Dutch, and the interior by the King of Candy. Such extensive fields, and such lasting crops did God discover to his servant, answerable to the measure of his wishes. Both in the dominions of the Heretics and of the Pagans there were many Christians, who had been converted in the time of the Portuguese, but who had so nearly forgotten their religion that some had become apostates, others merely retained the name of Christians, and all were ignorant of the duties enjoined by their faith.

The port of Putulam, being much frequented on account of its commerce, contained at this time a considerable number of Christians, and in it was consecrated a small church built by the Portuguese. Our missionary applied himself to the instruction of these Christians, and with incredible labour preached and exhorted them continually for upwards of a year. Going from village to village,

he brought them again into good order, instructed them in the Christian Religion, administered the Sacraments, repaired the Church, and instituted Catechists, who in his absence were to convoke the people to Church, and on Sundays and holydays to instruct them in the Catechism.

Having left this flock improved in manners, he began to look abroad for others amongst the Christians who lived dispersed through the country, and at the Court of Candy, without pastors.

Many difficulties and great perils attended him in this true Apostolical undertaking; for such foreigners as visited the Capital or Court, were not allowed to return, and Padre Joseph Vaz being known to be a priest who had come from Goa, they conceived him to be a spy sent by the Portuguese; and he was consequently in great danger of being left to die in prison. All these perils, however, the servant of God despised, depending entirely on God's Providence for the success of his labours, which being all for his glory, he trusted that he would certainly favour such sacred views. But even should his labours be arrested by a violent death, what greater glory could there be than to die for Christ, and what greater triumph than to obtain the palm of martyrdom?

In August 1692, he departed from Putulam, with his faithful John and a Christian named Antonio Jotto, a native of the same island, but of Portuguese extraction. This man lived in the neighbourhood of the Court, and had come with some articles of trade to Putulam. After travelling eight days, they arrived at the foot of a high mountain called Bevodda, where Antonio Jotto's village was. The Padre remained here for some time, waiting for the permission of the king, which must always be obtained before a stranger can enter his capital, which was distant about a day's journey from the village. In order to obtain this permission, Antonio Jotto sent for a re-

lation who was a favourite at Court. As this man was a Christian, he trusted that through his interest he should obtain the Royal favour; he had, however, become a Heretic, through the persuasion of a French Calvinist, who, having come as envoy from the French Company to enter into some commercial arrangement with the King of Candy, was prevented from quitting the Capital, either through the instigation of the Dutch, or the barbarous caution of the king. This Frenchman domiciled at Candy, formed connections with the natives, and served in the police under the patronage, and to the satisfaction of the king.

This impious Heretic was a cruel enemy to the very name of Roman Catholic; and was connected by marriage with the relation of Antonio Jotto, whom he had perverted. As soon as he knew that our missionary stayed at Bevodda, and was soliciting the Royal leave to enter the city, he informed the king that Antonio Jotto had confederated with the Portuguese, and maintained in his house a Catholic priest, who came from Goa as a spy; and to palliate his crime, that he was endeavouring to obtain his Majesty's permission to enter his Capital.

This false accusation created so strong a feeling throughout the city, that the king, in great indignation, sent bands of soldiers well armed, with rigorous orders to take into custody Antonio Jotto and the new guest he had in his house, but with great caution, so great a respect the name of the Portuguese still retains in Ceylon, that an age has not been sufficient to efface the memory of the devastations committed in Candy, according to our histories, by the Lusitanian arms. The orders were faithfully executed, and in no other manner than as a prisoner and captive was Joseph to enter this Egypt; God permitting, for the greater confusion of the common enemy and their followers, that they themselves should be the instruments of introducing him

into the capital of Candy, whence, being in the centre of the island, like the sun in the zenith, he might scatter over all parts of Ceylon the light of the Gospel, and with it banish the darkness of Heresy and Paganism.

Our prisoners were confined in a close dungeon in the suburbs of the city, with a sentry in sight of them, who did not allow them to move four steps from the place in which they were confined. They remained in this manner five days without eating any thing else than a handful of roasted nachirin, which is a sort of pulse as large as mustard, which the gaoler gave them to prevent their dying of hunger. In the mean time the king, who was of a benign disposition, proceeded to examine Padre Joseph Vaz; and inferring from his demeanour and modesty that he had not the appearance of a spy, as had been reported to him, he consented to the release of Antonio Jotto, and ordered that our missionary and his servant, his inseparable companion in all his tribulations, should remain in the same prison, and be maintained from the Royal Revenue.

In the Capital of Candy there were many Christians, descendants of the Portuguese, who, on the Dutch entering Colombo, removed to Candy. Some of these were in high favour at Court, and one of them, named Antonio de Horta, had great interest with the king, and had obtained the title and dignity of Dessave, which corresponds with that of Duke; but not one of them dared to have any communication with the confined missionary, or to solicit his release, lest they should incur the same suspicion as Antonio Jotto; and the royal edicts are so much respected in that country that even the praying to be dispensed from them would render a person culpable. During the three first months of his imprisonment the venerable Padre was occupied in endeavouring to effect by writing what he could not actually do by labour; and always until

the hour arrived when he could assist his fellow creatures with spiritual aid he imparted temporal, distributing amongst the poor the greatest part of his portion, reserving for his own sustenance just as much as was sufficient for a sober dinner, which likewise served him for supper and breakfast, being desirous of saving his servant the trouble of going often to the fireplace. In order to avoid laziness, he applied himself to the study of the Cingalese language, which is the common one in that kingdom, and compiled a vocabulary, which was of great use to the missionaries, who afterwards visited Ceylon. Nor did he allow John to remain idle, for he instructed him in Latin, so as to render him able to read and comprehend the prayers of the divine service.

The rigours of the prison diminished from day to day, until at length he was allowed to walk in the yard. Being now desirous of ascertaining by experience, whether his imprisonment arose from political motives through the false accusations of the heretic, or from a hatred towards the Catholic religion, he built in the prison yard or garden, which was a spacious one, a hut covered with straw, which was the first church he consecrated to God in Candy. In this he placed an altar, and erecting the standard of the cross, worshipped it by prostrating himself before it on the ground. He then performed the prayers, rosary, and litanies of the Virgin Mary in such a manner that every thing might be seen and known; and perceiving that the gaoler did not disturb or prevent him, he prepared to celebrate the holy mass, and with the greatest joy of heart performed the first mass at twelve o'clock on Christmas night. These services he continued for several successive days, without meeting with the slightest opposition, although many persons were present, and eye-witnesses of his actions.

Many months having elapsed in this

manner, it pleased God that a zealous Catholic, who in consequence of his great ingenuity had been admitted to the king's favour, should be instrumental in effecting his release. This man embroidered a piece of cloth in such a superior stile, that on presenting it to the King he was highly delighted with it, and being desirous to remunerate him according to his wishes, told him he might ask him for any thing he chose. The good Christian, despising all the temporal rewards which the King was ready to bestow upon him, told his Majesty that he wished for nothing so much as the liberty of conversing with the Padre who was in prison: if therefore he was allowed to make a request to his Majesty, he should consider it as a sufficient remuneration for his labour, to be once permitted to unburden his conscience to this priest. From this incident it will be seen how rigorous the imprisonment was, for this good man having an opportunity to pray the King for a signal favour, dared not to request the release of the priest, or even the privilege for all Christians to have free intercourse with him, but only for himself and that but once.

The King, surprised at this petition, and at the great respect he bore his priest, granted him leave, but only for once in the first instance. Afterwards, however, he relaxed so far that others likewise obtained permission, until at last, with the connivance of the King, the guards of the prison opened the gates to every body. Our missionary had now a great deal to do in instructing and hearing the confessions of those Christians (who for upwards of forty years had not seen a priest), and in baptizing their children and grand-children, as also in marrying them. All this was done in the abovementioned hut he had erected in the prison, in which he was con-

fined for the space of two years. At the expiration of that period he was allowed to walk about the city, but with strict orders not to pass the river which surrounds it, and the ferrymen as well as the sentries were directed to restrain him.

As soon as Padre Joseph Vaz was released from prison, with the assistance of the Christians of Candy, he built a church under the title of the "Blessed Lady of the Conversion of the Faithful," and took the Holy Mother of God as Patroness and protectrix of the new congregation of Christians, from which so much glory was to result to her sanctified son. At present it was rare for the Pagans to be converted, and the time of the venerable Padre was too limited even to reform the Christians, whose habits were very much depraved in consequence of their having lived so many years without sacraments or instruction. The whole of every day he was employed with them in the Church, preaching to them, and hearing their confessions; nor did he neglect to visit the houses of those who on account of age or sickness were not able to attend at church. On such occasions, indeed, he feared not to trespass beyond the prescribed limits of his home-age, as he himself observes in a letter to the illustrious Archbishop of Goa, viz. that although he had not yet obtained leave from the king to pass the river, yet that, with the permission of the King of kings, he had passed it, within a short space of time, on eight occasions, to administer the sacraments to the dying; the guards at the gates, and the ferrymen, although directed to the contrary, having allowed him to pass without taking notice. This was a signal mark that the hand of God conducted and brought him back, having closed the eyes of those who would have prevented it.

(To be continued.)

COASTING TRADE OF WESTERN INDIA.

So little is at present known in this country of the coasting-trade of India, that the following concise view of a portion of it is certainly deserving of attention; and we hope to be enabled, in future numbers, to furnish our readers with additional information. England is bound to regard the interests of her Indian subjects in respect to their commercial pursuits, as well as their internal prosperity. Her late endeavours for the suppression of piracy are a boon which bespeaks their gratitude; but to what extent the native traders may *henceforth* be able to compete with Europeans in the common markets in those quarters, is a matter of great question.

From a Bombay Paper of Feb. 23.

Taking Bombay as the emporium, the coasting trade may be divided into Northern and Southern.

The Northern trade deserves the first mention, being in point of the number of vessels and the capital it employs, of the greatest consequence.

The vessels employed in this trade are of a peculiar construction, viz. Batellas, armed boats rigged as Ketches, Shiebars, Pattamars, and a few Dingees. We purpose hereafter to describe those boats, but for the present confine ourselves to the trade alone.

The number of these vessels registered in the present year, is as follows:

	Largest. Tons.	Smallest. Tons.	Tons.
250 Batellas . . .	174 . . .	15 . . .	13,500
25 Ketches . . .	175 . . .	30 . . .	2,250
28 Dingees . . .	139 . . .	17 . . .	1,430
427 { Shiebars Pattamars }	103 . . .	9 . . .	12,783
730			Tons. 39,978

These vessels navigate coastwise from Cape Comorin to the Gulf of Kutch, and often run across to Muscat and the Red Sea, and sometimes a solitary one to Ceylon.

During the eight fair months, that is from

October to May, the Batellas perform five or six trips to Damaun, Surat, Cambay, Broach, Jamboosier, and as far as Kutch, bringing from these ports, where they often manage to winter, and where many of their owners reside, cotton, ghee, oil, pulse, wheat, cotton cloths, timber, firewood, hemp, putchcock, mowah, and many other articles, and return to the northern ports laden with the produce of Europe, China and Bengal.

Besides these, there is a number of smaller boats, which trade in firewood, hay, and lesser articles of consumption, &c. &c. and frequent the shallow waters on the other side of the harbour. Of the description between the Pattamar and the Parow are registered

	Largest. Tons.	Smallest. Tons.	Tons.
306 Parow	37	5	5,585
45 Galbat	32	2	735
17 Majaree	19	6	210
368			Tons. 6,580

A number of smaller ones under the denomination of Parow (cargo boats), Dol-dees and Kottias (fishing boats), Hoorees, Nandees, &c. &c. make also occasional trips to Bassien Northward, and to Choul Southward.

The capital employed in the Northern trade, even in the minor articles of commerce, is immense, certainly to the annual amount of 150 lacs of rupees, and, including the cotton, to as much more.

The Southern staples may be confined to timber, pepper, cocoanuts, and coir, from Malabar; and from Kanara, besides these, a good deal of rice and some cotton. From the Southern Konean, hemp, pulse, coffee, firewood, and many minor articles.

With the exception of heavy timber, which is always carried by Batellas, the Shiebar and Pattamar are the carriers of all the other produce.

From Bombay these vessels load salt, and convey a rather limited quantity of Europe and China Goods, and return with the articles before enumerated.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Treatise on the Epidemic Cholera of India. By James Boyle, Surgeon of H.M. Ship Minden, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Rd. King, Bart. and K. C. B., late Commander-in-Chief in the East-Indies, &c. &c. London: 1821.

THE frightful ravages committed by an epidemic Cholera Morbus in our East-Indian territories, have naturally led to a close and zealous investigation of the circumstances that appear to favour its production; to a careful inquiry into the nature and pathology of the distemper itself, and the best means of combating it, when once it has made its attack. Great labour and talent have been bestowed on each of these important questions; and if such successful endeavours have not yet been crowned with all the success we could wish, it cannot be doubted that considerable light has already been thrown on the subject, both as it regards pathology and mode of treatment.

Feelings of humanity alone cannot lead to rouse the enlightened members of the profession to an active research to the best means of removing or mitigating a calamity so baneful and destructive to the immense population of India; and we are not without hope that the combined exertions of many able men as are at present engaged in this truly important inquiry, will ultimately lead to results the most satisfactory, seconded as they are in their endeavours by every aid which the liberal individuals concerned in the affairs of India can give, and which they are ever ready to contribute in the cause of benevolence.

Were we to form our opinion concerning the nature of this frightful epidemic, from what we see of the disease denominated Cholera Morbus in this country, we should certainly fall into a most serious error, and acquire a very imperfect idea of it

as it occurs in India. Indeed, the two diseases appear to partake of so different and almost opposite a character, that we hesitate to admit the propriety of designating them by the same name; but the force of our objection will be more easily appreciated by briefly contrasting some of the most striking features of each of them.

Cholera, as the word implies, leads us at once to look for bile as constituting in some way or other a prominent part of the distemper; and this circumstance has indeed at all times been much dwelt upon by most of those who have written on the subject in this country. The illustrious Sydenham, it is true, does not make redundancy of bile to form an essential part of the disease, but in reference to the matters rejected by vomiting and by stool, merely enumerates "immoderate vomiting and a discharge of vitiated humour downwards," amongst the symptoms characterizing an attack of Cholera Morbus, without making the slightest allusion to these humours having consisted of bile. Dr. Cullen, however, in his Nosology, has employed the term Cholera in a more limited sense, defining it to be a disease in which vomiting and purging of a bilious matter appear to form an essential part; and as his system of Nosology is almost universally adopted in this country, such is the effect of habit, that we can scarcely conceive a disease to be Cholera unless these symptoms are present.

Now, it has been incontestably proved, that in the very worst cases of Cholera, as it is met with in India, there is often neither bile mixed with the matter rejected by vomiting, nor with that passed by stool; nay, further, that so far from a redundancy of bile being the cause of the irritation

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prevailing in the *primæ viæ*, it is now generally agreed, that that secretion is for the most part suspended, and that the re-appearance of it in the matter rejected, is one of the first and most favourable symptoms of a recovery.

We must not, therefore, in the present instance, suffer ourselves to be misled by too close an adherence to established nosological systems, or to the etymology of words; and as Dr. Cullen's definition is decidedly inapplicable to any form of the disease, except where the irritation proceeds from an inordinate flow of bile, we must either regard the Indian cholera and the cholera of Dr. Cullen, or such as is generally met with in this country, as constituting two distinct species of a new genus, or be content to reject altogether either the name or the definition, or both.

The symptoms that usually characterize an attack of the Indian Cholera Morbus in its aggravated form, will be best shewn by giving an outline of one of the cases adduced by the author of the little work now before us.

J. W. was suddenly seized at seven o'clock this morning with vomiting and purging, followed by spasms in the legs, thighs, and abdomen. Pulse small, frequent and feeble; surface covered with a cold clammy perspiration; extremities cold; integuments of the fingers peculiarly shrivelled; with a collapsed countenance, and deep sunk languid eyes. There was incessant craving for cold drink; and that which was rejected by vomit and stool had a thin watery appearance, with white flakes swimming on its surface: no bile. Calomel and opium were given, but almost immediately rejected. These were repeated, but with no better result: the pulse rose; there was slight headache, and severe spasms, though no violent or constant vomiting. He was bled to twenty ounces, which was succeeded by syncope, and a temporary remission of the spasms. The pulse and temperature of the body were much diminished, and recourse was

had to the warm bath, fomentations and frictions, with opiate and volatile embrocations; but the voice became weak, with difficulty of swallowing; and in spite of all the means employed, he sank rapidly into a state of stupor and insensibility, which lasted until one o'clock on the following morning, when, distressed with hiccup and total inability to swallow, he expired, eighteen hours after the first attack.

The body was subjected to examination after death, when the following appearances presented themselves:

On opening the head, slight adhesions between the hemispheres of the brain and greater falx; some serum in the lateral ventricles; other parts sound. Contents of the thorax healthy: internal surface of the stomach inflamed, exhibiting several dry red patches, particularly near the cardiac and pyloric orifices. Contents of the stomach, a dirty greyish fluid, mixed with white flakes. The calomel which was given was found in large quantity, mixed with the fluid, and adhering to the rugæ of the stomach. The small intestines were inflamed in several places, and contained a similar kind of fluid to that of the stomach. Large intestines healthy: no bile in either. Liver sound in structure; gall-bladder distended with bile, of the consistence of tar, none of which could be pressed through the ductus cysticus; as near its junction with the ductus hepaticus it was so thickened and contracted, that a very small probe could not be passed.

It is only by a minute attention to the kind and succession of symptoms, and by a careful investigation of the morbid changes found after death, that we can hope to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the pathology of perhaps any disorder, but more especially in such diseases as the one at present under discussion; in which great complication and general disturbance for the most part prevail. Indeed, with every opportunity of putting ourselves in possession of both these essentials, it not unfrequently baffles the skill of the ablest physiologist, so to apply his accumulated facts, as to come to a satisfactory or certain decision. The laws that regulate the effects of agents on the living body are so very general, and are liable to admit of so many deviations, owing to the diversified and

powerful sympathies, or consent of parts, existing between one organ and another, that, contrary to what happens in physics, it is only by multiplied experience that we are enabled to establish even those general laws themselves.

The difficulties here alluded to have been felt and freely acknowledged by most of those who have written on the Indian Cholera, at the same time that they exerted much talent, and bestowed a large proportion of their time, in endeavouring to oppose and surmount them.

None perhaps have laboured with greater success, in the extensive field presented to us by tropical diseases, than that enlightened and able writer Dr. I. Johnson, who happily unites an active zeal and industry to a peculiar talent for nice observation. His views of the disease in question are drawn from his own personal experience, as well as from the opportunities he enjoyed of witnessing it in others, whilst residing in the East-Indies. He regards it as nearly allied to dysentery, the chief difference consisting in a more violent re-action in the former than in the latter. We shall probably, therefore, best illustrate his opinion concerning the nature of these two diseases, by adhering pretty closely to his own language, as conveyed in the pathological observations to be found detailed in his excellent work on the subject of dysentery.

He affirms that, from all he has seen and experienced in his own person, two functions appeared to be invariably disordered from the very beginning, namely, those of the skin and liver. He conceives that torpor, and contraction of the extreme vessels of the surface take place, and that the blood is in consequence determined to the internal parts. In this manner, the balance of the circulation being disturbed, is still further deranged by the check that the portal circulation meets with in the liver, from a corresponding torpor of the extreme vessels of that organ;

which torpor he supposes to arise from a sympathy existing between the capillaries of the surface and those of the liver. Hence the coeliac and mesenteric circles are overcharged with blood, fever is induced, and a vicarious discharge of mucous and acrid serum is poured into the intestines from the extremities of the turgid mesenteric vessels; the internal surface of the intestines themselves being already in an irritable state.

In Cholera, the morbid changes are supposed to take place nearly in the same order of succession; the bile is suppressed, the internal surface of the intestinal canal becomes irritable, and from consequence of the acrid matters poured into it, vomiting and purging are excited; the former being regarded by Dr. Johnson as the effort by means of which nature endeavours to overcome the disease, by determining to the surface, and restoring the balance of circulation.

Mr. Boyle agrees in the main with Dr. Johnson as to the more immediate causes of the symptoms that appear in Cholera, but is at the same time disposed to attach considerable importance to the obstruction he so frequently found to exist in the cystic duct of those who fell victims to the disease.

This obstruction, he supposes, produces irritation, in order to remove which, vomiting is the effort set up by nature. We cannot, however, exactly perceive why the flow of bile into the intestines should be totally interrupted, whilst the hepatic duct and the ductus communis choledochus remain pervious. And it also appears to us to be a question, whether a part of that acrid fluid rejected by vomiting, and so generally found in the intestines after death, is not the result of a morbid action of the liver itself, as a secreting organ; and, moreover, how much of the general disturbance depends upon the mere suppression of that important excretion; in the same way as symptoms of an alarming

nature are known to be produced by the suppression of another equally important excretion, namely, that of urine.

In enumerating the remote causes of the Indian Cholera, Mr. Boyle merely mentions *contagion* amongst many others that have been regarded as such by writers. He, however, does not himself venture to affirm that this has really appeared to have communicated the disease in any one instance that came under his own immediate observation, though he declines giving any decided opinion on the subject.

The almost universal opinion is, we believe, at present, that it is not communicable by contagion; and this appears to be almost completely confirmed by the *Report* lately drawn up by order of the Government, under the superintendence of the Medical Board.*

Mr. B. lays greater stress on marsh effluvia, drunkenness, and constipation, as occasional causes of this disease, and adduces some cases in point in confirmation of his opinions. But whether marsh effluvia be admitted as sufficient to produce the disease in any one instance or not, it would certainly appear, from the regular line of march that this complaint is now and then observed to take, and other circumstances relating to locality, that some peculiar state of the atmosphere has considerable influence, if, indeed, it be not the sole cause of the epidemic.† In what this peculiarity consists it may be difficult precisely to determine; but there are strong reasons for adopting the opinion, that it depends upon noxious exhalations resulting from the action of the sun upon

situations in certain states of moisture, in which animal and vegetable substances are going to decay.* If, however, it be admitted that the circulation is so nicely balanced in those climates, and that, as Dr. Johnson maintains, this disease is the consequence of that balance being broken, it will not be difficult to conceive how any and all of the causes enumerated should occasionally prove sufficient to excite it, in subjects so predisposed.

The general *treatment*, as stated by our author, presents nothing new; and is, in fact, altogether empirical, as must ever be the case in those disorders, concerning the true pathology of which we remain in a state of such uncertainty. Consequently he appears to have been guided, in the application of each individual remedy, entirely by the circumstances of the case presented to him, without attempting to adhere to any fixed or uniform mode of treatment. Yet, with Dr. J., he makes the principal indication to consist in "restoring the balance of the circulation," to effect which he had recourse to bleeding, the warm or rather the hot bath, cordials, &c., according to the stage or the circumstances of the disease; and justly reprobates attempts made to establish any exclusive or universal remedies, whether depletory or stimulating.

To allay the irritability of the stomach, and quiet the spasms, he administered calomel and opium combined, though he appears to have had little faith in the remedy; and adds, "this is certainly losing much valuable time, for any thing which comes in

* With few exceptions, the disorder prevailed most in low swampy situations, especially near the banks of the larger rivers; and, indeed, it appears in many instances to have followed the direct course of the latter in its progress. A striking instance of the influence of locality is afforded by the great mortality that prevailed amongst the troops under the immediate command of the Marquis Hastings, whilst stationed near the banks of the Sude; and by its rapid diminution on removing to the open and airy banks of the Betwa.

* The disease is known to have appeared at nearly the same time, in parts very remote from each other.

† Great irregularity in the seasons was observed in India about the time the epidemic first made its appearance. This chiefly consisted in the rains setting in a month earlier than usual, in the autumn of 1817. The epidemic first excited alarm at Jessore, in the Delta, in the month of August of that year.

contact with the stomach in this state of irritation, must, more or less, increase its spasmodic action before the sedative powers of the medicine could have time to operate favourably." In confirmation of this, he mentions a case in which 130 grains of calomel and 250 minims of tincture of opium were given in the space of one hour, *without* allaying the irritability of stomach!!

Towards the conclusion of his work, Mr. Boyle suggests the employment of antimonial emetics. He was led to the supposition that they might prove of service, chiefly by having observed the favourable turn of the complaint on the appearance of bile, whilst the patient laboured under spontaneous vomiting, a process he also imagines to be set up by nature to restore that important secretion and the proper balance of circulation. He accordingly put it into practice, and treated successfully three cases after this manner; one of which, for the sake of illustration, we shall here transcribe:

William Simmonds complained at seven o'clock this morning of purging, griping, nausea, and inability to stand; the pulse was remarkably small and feeble; the skin was cold and moist, and the countenance was much dejected. His evacuations, by stool, were thin and watery. Severe spasms of the abdominal muscles, with a corrugated appearance of the integuments of the fingers, and every other characteristic symptom of the disease, quickly set in. Took repeated doses of tartarized antimony and ipecacuanha, till full vomiting was effected; and which, by means of drinking warm water, was kept up a considerable time. After this, he drank freely and frequently of strong punch, with a proportionate quantity of tincture of opium with compound spirit of lavender. Reaction and a settled state of the stomach soon followed, when calomel and other purgatives were regularly persevered in till copious evacuations were produced. He was able to sit up in twenty-four hours, but remained many days after the attack in a state of debility.

Before concluding this cursory view of the subject, we may be permitted to observe, that, though we feel grateful for every the smallest contribution towards the elucidation of a subject of

such serious importance as that now before us, we cannot help expressing our regret that our author has not extended his observation a little farther than he has done, and favoured us with a more minute detail of facts. Such a proceeding may probably have appeared to him superfluous; but in investigations of this sort, where there prevails so much uncertainty, and so much remains to be done, no one, we imagine, can reasonably complain of too copious a supply of materials. Neither can we very highly compliment Mr. B. on the style and composition of his work; and there is, moreover, a little inaccuracy observable even in the few stunted scraps of Latin with which he favours us. The latter, however, are probably typographical, and we trust that Dr. Johnson, to whom this work is inscribed, will not feel offended by their presence, though they cannot possibly escape the eye of so elegant a classic.

Sketches of India, written by an Officer for Fireside Travellers at Home. London: 1821.

ONE reason why the public in general are so extremely ignorant of every thing relating to India and its adjacent countries, is probably the uninviting appearance of most of the publications that have been offered them relating to those distant quarters. Not that such publications are of a character undeserving of regard; on the contrary, most of them are highly useful, and many of them are truly invaluable; but certainly, with few exceptions, they do not belong to that class of writings which bespeak a general interest. For the most part, a previous knowledge of the subjects of which they treat, whether historical, political, or statistic, is absolutely necessary, in order to render them intelligible to the general reader; and it must also be admitted that treatises, either elaborate or concise, upon the laws, the literature, or mythology of

the Hindoos, however sterling they may be in point of worth, are any thing rather than popular. Under these considerations, we certainly regard as valuable whatever is calculated to communicate instruction, through the lighter and more fascinating medium of Voyages or Travels.

The short sketch which is now before us, makes little or no pretension, and presents us at the same time with a lively and interesting picture of such portions of our Indian empire as are most deserving of attention.—The writer commences his journal with the island of Ceylon, as it appeared to him from the deck of his vessel. This, however, scarcely occupies two pages; and as the ocean presents but little variety of prospect, he immediately afterwards introduces us to Madras. Here he seizes an opportunity of digressing for a few pages, in order to furnish us with a hasty outline of the most prominent objects, whether of class, of character, religion, or costume, which are calculated to arrest the attention, either in that particular Presidency, or throughout India at large. He then commences his tour of duty to Bellary, as commander of a small military escort. His route lies through Naggery, Cudapah, and Gooty; and in the course of it he employs his pen in describing, in a light and summary manner, the general face of the country through which he passes, the character of its inhabitants, their superstitions and customs; and likewise avails himself of seasonable opportunities of introducing such reflections as are naturally suggested to his mind by the variegated scenes before him.

The following short extracts are fair samples of his descriptive style:

Drenched to the skin, without changes of linen or any bedding, we sat down to the repast provided; and it would have been difficult to have found in India, perhaps, at the moment a more cheerful party than ours.

Four or five clean looking natives in white dresses, with red or white turbans, earrings of gold, or with emerald drops, and large silver signet rings on their fin-

gers, crowded round each chair, and watched our every glance to anticipate our wishes. Curries, vegetables, and fruits, all new to us, were tasted and pronounced upon; and after a meal, of which every one seemed to partake with grateful good humour, we lay down for the night. One attendant brought a small carpet, another a mat, others again a sheet or counterpane, till all were provided with something, and thus closed our first evening in India.

The morning scene was very ludicrous. Here a barber, uncalled for, was shaving a man as he lay dozing; there another was cracking the joints of a man half dressed; here were two servants, one pouring water on, the other washing a Sahib's hands. In spite of my efforts to prevent them, two well-dressed men were washing my feet; and near me was a lad dexterously putting on the clothes of a sleepy brother officer, as if he had been an infant under his care.

There was much in all this to amuse the mind, and a great deal, I confess, to pain the heart of a free-born Englishman.

Again:

Here, as in Europe, an Englishman fond of solitary rambles, indulges, from habit, even in jungle; nor is there any great danger, for most animals in a state of wildness, if not pressed by hunger, or alarmed, and without a path for escape, will fly the approach of man.

Of course, however, the feeling is sometimes present as you pass a lair lately quitted, tread on the hole of the hooded serpent, or see the foot-print of the tiger or cheeta in your path, that in such lonely haunts danger and death are never far from you. But then, again, a sweeter confidence is thus excited in the fatherly love and care of a merciful God; and gathering a wild flower, you wander on, nor suffer the thought of a possible fate, which may visit you as easily in brilliant and guarded saloons as in pathless deserts, to disturb your harmless enjoyment.

The following paragraph is written with ease and point, and furnishes moreover a singular evidence of the privations to which we may be led to submit by the force of superstition.

In the large weaving villages of India, you may see the labour, in almost all its stages, going on in the open air: sometimes in a tope of shady old trees, filled with monkeys, who gambol and chatter above the villagers undisturbed. The monkey is held sacred all over India. There is a species of large baboon or ape kept in their pagodas, and very highly venerated, from the credited tradition that one of their Gods dwelt under that form while on earth. These animals appear as well

acquainted with their privileges as the Brahmins themselves; and descending at sunset from the tower of the temple, in the niches of which they live, they plunder fearlessly the fields and gardens; nor are they ever molested, except by a sly sceptic as to their divinity, when he is certain he cannot be discovered.

At Bellary our author remained six months, and in the course of that time he did not omit to visit the site of Bijanagur, and to moralize at leisure in this seat of departed grandeur. Bijanagur "was the last capital of the last Hindoo Empire;" yet to so great an extent is it now dilapidated, that, according to our author, it rather presents a range of "lofty and rugged piles of rock, heaped up in strange and threatening forms," than the mouldering fanes of Pagan worship, or the varied and stupendous vestiges of power and pride. Such indeed was the scene before our author's eyes, and such were his contemplations on the events of former ages, that his mind seems rather to have been depressed by a succession of gloomy associations, than roused by strong emotion, and elevated to extensive views.

During his stay at Bellary he mingled with the crowd at a Mahomedan festival; and as he has described with much vivacity the motley scene he had thus an opportunity of witnessing, we shall quote his own words.

On the last night of the Mohurram, a Mahometan festival, I walked out after dark in a white jacket, went alone into the large pettah outside the fort, and mingled with the crowds on foot, that I might fairly see the people, as it were, in their joyous undress character; for, when you ride among them, or are borne in your palanquin, you labour under many disadvantages for close observation.

A fine tumultuous scene it was. I first met an immense crowd carrying a sort of light ornamental temple, made of pasteboard, talc and gauze, and painted and gilt with much taste. At the head of this crowd were groupes of tumblers, and men with ornaments and bells on their legs, dancing like our morrice-dancers; there were also several low masks, such as men naked, their bodies painted like tigers, and led in chains by others, either crawling on all fours, or roaring and springing about

amidst the crowd; others daubed over with a shining African black colour, and armed with short staves, imitating negro combats and dances.

Then several hundred Mahometans (most in our army), with glittering sabres, black shields, and in their native dresses; turbans of green, red, purple, pale blue, rose, brown, and all colours; large wide trousers of silk, of the gaudiest patterns, and many with shawls thrown over one shoulder. Nearer the Tazier, were groupes of dancing-girls, covered with joys, and dressed in showy muslins and silks, with round golden embossed plates on the back of the head. Numbers of insolent-looking Fakirs, and a vast concourse of people of all castes and classes.

All these distinctly seen at night-time, by the light of innumerable torches, matchlocks firing off, rockets flying, the few natives who had horses galloping and prancing round the crowd, and one huge elephant, borrowed from our Commissariat to make up the procession, gave a very lively picture of an Eastern festival. As I walked in the bazar, I came upon a crowd, one minute attentively silent, the next merrily talkative. I pushed among them, and found an exhibition of the magic-lantern kind: in light, colouring, and motion it was exceedingly well managed. The representations were combats between natives and English; now groupes of horsemen, now of foot, now a single combat. The showman explained every scene, with many coarse jokes, which I could not understand, but which took vastly with the crowd. The British were *always beaten*, especially in the horse-encounters, and their figures and dress were much caricatured. Had I been known, I should perhaps have been insulted; but with my hat over my eyes, and a handkerchief held generally to my face, I was probably taken for a half-cast Christian. Fruits, sweetmeats, sherbet, arrack, and toddy, were selling every where. In many places were large shallow pits filled with fires, round which circles of Moors, brandishing their naked swords, danced a sort of war-dance in honour of the victorious Ali; singing and shouting at every pause, "Ali, Ali!" Occasionally, too, one or other of them leaped into and through the fire, with looks and gestures half-frantic. Walking on, you will see at the corner of one street tumblers, at another dancing-girls; here singers and music, there a story-teller with a party squatted round him. In short, every thing wore a festive pleasure-seeking air; and in spite of the difference of climate, religion, laws, and education, we find the materials in which the heart of man seeks the coarse gratifications suited to it in its natural state, are pretty much the same all over the world: noise, glitter,

show, vanity of dress, and indulgence of animal appetite.

From Bellary our traveller returned to Madras by way of Nundidroog and Bangalore. At this time "the spasmodic cholera raged dreadfully all over India;" and he had frequent opportunities of observing, in the course of his route, that blood offerings were the usual expedients resorted to in order to arrest its progress. At one place, however, the more efficacious remedy was adopted of publicly flogging the presumptuous idol who had dared to reject the prayers of his petitioners.

Shortly after his return to Madras he sailed to Calcutta, of which singular and wealthy place he has given us a lively sketch. With a laudable activity he sought out every remarkable object, and carefully examined into every peculiar circumstance which time would allow him to investigate. He visited, amongst other places, the Mahomedan and Hindoo seminaries for the education of youth, and was also "present at the examination of many hundred native boys, selected from different schools, entirely under the superintendence, patronage, and controul of natives;" and was witness, on the same occasion, to an occurrence which is too interesting to be passed over. We shall quote the whole paragraph in which it is mentioned.

Many of the senior Civil Servants of the establishment were present; among them the Chief Secretary to the Government. The boys were examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, and repetition; and they all received, as prize-books, such as are translated by us, printed in our presses, and used in our schools. The masters, who were all Brahmins, were rewarded with sums of money, according to the proficiency of the scholars selected from their respective schools for the occasion. A pretty little boy, habited in fine figured muslin, with a row of valuable pearls about his neck, and other rich jewels, probably the ornaments of his doating mother, took his stand and chance in the class of naked little fellows with whom he had been instructed; and was examined, side by side, with many of inferior caste. I

found that he was the son of the very Brahmin at whose house this gratifying and interesting exhibition took place. Thus, thus it is, that the shackled Sudra will be lifted up, and learn to feel himself a man!

The observation of our author, on various occasions, induced him to form an opinion that both Hindoos and Mahomedans are gradually becoming less bigoted to their respective creeds. We think with him, and could add to the reasons he has adduced for arriving at this conclusion; but we must reserve our remarks upon this head for a future opportunity. Let it suffice for the present to observe, that, as regards the Hindoos particularly, this is a result to be naturally expected from their increasing intercourse with Europeans,—from the acknowledged superiority of the latter,—and from the marked liberality of their views, as contrasted with those of former conquerors. Add to this, that one or more of the most respectable brahmins have lately professed themselves sceptics in regard to the religion of their fathers, and that the controversies into which they have entered with their fellow-countrymen must sooner or later unveil the deformities of paganism, and prepare, under the guidance of Almighty wisdom, a way for heavenly light.

On this subject we shall extract from the volume before us one anecdote relating to the Hindoos, and another to the Mahomedans and Hindoos conjointly.

I saw, as I passed out of Caliaighaut, a shed with many hundred live kids, which are sold there for sacrifice; and in my way back I was carried through a street of idol-makers, who make all those small ones which the Hindoos buy for the insides of their houses, and for public festivals. They ran by my palanquin, offering them for sale with this strange recommendation: "Baba ko waste Sahib" (*for the children, master*).

The following incident was observed by our traveller at Conjeveram, a noted seat of Hindoo superstition.

Here, where every thing wore the air of an unmolested city, entirely Hindoo, my eye in one of the suburbs caught the mosque-like dome of a pretty Mussulman tomb, in a retired garden; in it I saw a grave-looking man in a large snowy turban, kneeling in prayer, with his face towards Mecca. The day of permitted persecution in India is now happily gone by; a far different spirit is now silently and irresistibly at work. The Moollah reads his Koran, the Brahmin his Bedas, in the very same grove; and the best men of both persuasions feel a wish for something more sure to lean on than the hopes and promises of either, or than their own most perfect obedience of the imperfect laws contained in them.

From Calcutta our author proceeded up the Ganges to Agra, and bestowed as much attention as time would allow upon the numerous cities of celebrity on the banks of that noble stream. Amongst other subjects worthy of remark he particularly mentions a school at Benares "founded and patronized by a wealthy brahmin." We have noticed above the scepticism of several of the most enlightened members of that caste in regard to the doctrines of Hindooism. Here we have the positive fact of a *brahmin*, who has not only "stepped forth from the crowd of idolaters," but who has actually placed his school "under the care of a pious and able young Englishman, an orphan *élève* of the Rev. Mr. Corrie."

At Agra he hired as head servant, to accompany him as far southward as the territories of Scindia, "a rough, black-bearded Mahometan." This man informed him that "he had served in the artillery under Scindia, and preferred military service; but that as it was peace and starvation, he had already lived a few years with one Sahib." He assured him also that he would "find him willing and respectful;" but warned him at the same time "that a blow he would not take from any man living."

The route now lay through the districts belonging to Scindia, and the dominions of the Nizam. Consequently, in

returning to join his corps in the Madras Presidency, our traveller had the fairest opportunity of observing the internal condition of those ill-fated countries. The prospects before and around him presented a far different aspect from those he had hitherto surveyed. He was cheered, however, by the appearance of returning plenty on the banks of the desolate Nerbuddha.

In a particularly romantic pass, I met the entire population of a village returning to the valley of the Nerbuddha, from whence they had been driven during the late war; and carrying with them the oxen, the implements of husbandry, the few household utensils and valuables they had been able, when flying, to save from the spoiler.

We find that we have nearly reached our prescribed limits, and have only to regret our inability to devote the attention we could wish to the route across the Deckan. The territories of the Nizam are, without disguise, in the most deplorable condition. Our Government pledged itself in an hour of necessity to support the authority of that powerless but vicious Prince, and he abuses it by continually oppressing his miserable subjects, and forcing them into open rebellion. What an odious and invidious office for Britons to discharge!

After conducting us to Gooty a second time, our author takes his leave, and we wish him, in return, a cordial farewell, and request him to accept our acknowledgments for the entertainment and instruction he has afforded. In the commencement of our article we expressed a wish that sketches of this description were more numerous; and it was chiefly with the view of holding out some feeble encouragement to such writers that we continued our observations. We now conclude with expressing a further hope, that whenever they offer themselves to the public, they will appear in the character of our present friend, with all his amiable feelings, his admirable principles, his liberal and enlightened zeal.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Saturday, the 17th of February, at the Society's Apartments in Chauringhee, the Marquis of Hastings in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society: William Leycester, Esq., Dr. Walter Ogilvy, Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., Courtney Smith, and Charles Assey, Esqrs.

The first volume of *Malayan Miscellanies*, printed and published at the Sumatran Mission Press, Bencoolen, was presented by Sir Stamford Raffles, through the medium of Major General Hardwicke. It is justly observed, that a periodical work, printed in Sumatra, and serving as a repository for occasional notices and observations on the Eastern Islands, cannot fail to be interesting to the Public, while it may be the means of preserving a record of many new and interesting facts and particulars, which from accident or neglect might otherwise be lost. The volume contains several botanical and zoological researches; an account of the Battas; of the islands of Timor, Roti, Savu, Solor, &c.; a sketch of Borneo; and some particulars relative to Sulo in the archipelago of Felicia; together with meteorological tables, and the proceedings of the Native School Institution at Bencoolen.

The 19th, 20th, and 21st numbers of the splendid work publishing at Paris by Mons. Langles, entitled *Monuments anciens et modernes de l'Hindoustan en cent cinquante planches*, have been presented to the Society by Mons. Picard, in the name of the author.

A letter was read from Captain W. Price, respecting the inscriptions on the plates of copper deposited at Panchésar, a dependency of Badari Nath, and midway between the temple and Joshi Math, and said to contain the history of the temple, and the tenets of the Baudhdha faith. It was also understood by Mr. Moorcroft, who borrowed these plates, and sent them to Calcutta, that the inscriptions were in a language unknown to the Brahmins in attendance at the temple. Captain Price has examined the inscriptions, and it appears that they do not contain, as Mr. Moorcroft was informed by the Pandits, a history of the temple of Badari Nath, nor of the tenets of the Baudhdha faith; neither are they in a language or character unknown. They are simply Royal edicts declaratory of a charitable donation of lands, dated about the same period of time, and scarce-

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ly differing from each other, except in the name of the donees, a description of the lands granted, and the purpose for which they were bestowed. The language is pure Sanscrit, and the character Devanagari, varying considerably however from that now in use, and remarkable for the uncommon form of some of the consonants and the unusual method adopted of marking the vowels. Captain Price has given the following abstract of the contents of one of the inscriptions:

The plate has a circular appendage of lead rivetted to it, apparently intended to represent the impression of a seal, containing the names of Nibhura, Ishta Gana deva, and Laliteswara.

The beginning of the inscription comprises the attributes of Dhurjati (Siva) in the usual style of invocation. The first Prince mentioned is Nibhura, whose praises occupy several lines; he is stated to have had a son by his Queen Nasu devi, named Ishta Gana deva, who is equally the subject of panegyric with his father, whom he appears to have succeeded in the Government. Ishta Gana deva had for his consort Vega Devi; of her was born Laliteswara, whose valour, wisdom, and liberality are detailed at great length. Laliteswara then proceeds to enjoin the inhabitants of the surrounding countries, and the Princes, Councillors, Generals, and Officers of his Court assembled at Carticeyapur, to observe and obey his patent, which grants in perpetuity two small villages (pallica) dependencies of Carticeyapur, together with their trees, gardens, and fountains (excepting what belongs to the gods and Brahmins) to Achata Bhatta, who is to employ the revenue arising from them in the repairs of a temple dedicated to Narayana, and in the support of his worship. This property is to be successively possessed by the descendants of the grantees as long as the moon, fire, and earth endure, and is not in any respect subject to alienation. The date of the edict then follows, which unfortunately is computed only by the reign of some Prince, without the least reference to any known or established era.

"In the 21st year of the reign of Pravarddha Mana Vijaya, on the third day of the light fortnight of the month Magha, Pjaca, distributor of the King's donations, wrote this (inscription) by order of Aryata, superintendent of the affairs of war and peace, and Ganga B'hadira engraved it with a style or chisel (tancotcinam)." The whole concludes with nine

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stanzas quoted from the Dherma Sastra, or from some poem (perhaps a Purāṇa or Itamāyana), of which Captain Price has subjoined a translation.

The inscriptions having been carefully copied, the plates have been returned to Panchesar, according to the agreement entered into by Mr. Moorcroft with the Pandits. Captain Price was requested at the Meeting to prepare a verbal translation of the inscriptions.

An account of the Trigonometrical and Astronomical Operations for determining the heights and positions of the principal peaks of the Himalaya mountains, situated between the latitudes of $31^{\circ} 53' 10''$ and $30^{\circ} 18' 30''$ north, and the longitudes of $77^{\circ} 34' 04''$ and $79^{\circ} 57' 22''$ east, by Captain J. A. Hodgson, 10th regt. N.I., and Lieutenant J. D. Herbert, 8th regt. N.I., was laid before the Society at this Meeting.

This paper is arranged under the following heads:

1. A general introductory account of the origin and progress of the survey, of the nature of the country, of the instruments made use of, and of the modes of calculation.

2. Table of the latitudes of five principal Trigonometrical Stations observed with the reflecting circle and circular astronomical instrument; containing the results of 122 crossed observations of the sun and stars on both sides of the zenith, at the station near Seharunpore, in the plains of the Doab, and of 177 on the mountain station of the Chour, of 61 at the Fort of Bairaut, of 32 at Soorkurda, and of 28 at Wertoo, which three last stations are also on lofty mountains.

3. The longitude of the 1st meridian of the survey, deduced from 24 immersions and emersions of Jupiter's first satellite, observed with Dolland's achromatic refracting telescopes, of 42 inches distance, at the station near Seharunpore, or reduced to it.

4. A general account of the measurement of a base line of 217,548 feet in the Deyrah Doon, with explanations of the methods, instruments, and apparatus constructed for the purpose, and drawings of the same; and an account of the small and primary triangulation proceeding from the measured base, to connect the stations of Seharunpore, the Choor Bairaut, Soorkunda and Budragh. And a table of the lines and angles of the 39 small triangles, arranged in columns under the following heads of data:

Angles observed at the three stations.
Angles reduced to the centre.
Angles for calculation.
Logarithmic lines.
Logarithms of the sides.
Length of the sides in feet.

5. A similar table of 121 great triangles, shewing the distances of other Trigonometrical Stations, and of snowy and other mountains and principal points.

6. Table exhibiting the heights above the sea of 38 snowy peaks, the columns containing the following data:

Names of stations.
Altitudes observed therefrom.
Arc of distances to the observed peak.
Corrected elevation.
Tangent of the same.
Distance in feet.
Logarithm.
Logarithmic distance in feet.
Difference of level in feet.
Height of the observed peak above the sea.

The highest of the snowy peaks within the limits of the Survey appears to be 25,589 feet, and the lowest 16,043 feet above the sea; and there are 20 peaks more elevated than Chimborazo, the most lofty summit of the Andes.

7. Paper supplementary to the last, shewing how to deduce satisfactory mean values of the heights of the stations of observation, with notices on the terrestrial refraction, founded on reciprocally observed elevations and depressions. This, where one of the stations is on the plains at the height of 853 feet above the sea, and the others observed from it are from 6,500 to 11,500 feet above it, appears on the mean to be 1-11 19 of the arc; but when the lower station is 7,000 feet above the sea and the higher about 14,000 the refraction is on the mean 1-16 81 of the arc.

To which is added a note of the Azimuth of the principal stations.

8. Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the stations of observation, and of snowy and other remarkable mountains and principal places.

9. Appendix containing Geodisic calculations and investigations, with 12 tables for facilitating the calculations, within the limits of the survey, and explanations of their uses.

10. Complete detail of the measurement of each portion of the base line.

11. Plan of the small triangles.

12. Plan of the great triangles, comprehending also the small triangulation.

The Meeting determined that this elaborate and valuable paper should be printed in the 15th volume of the Researches, the 14th volume being now nearly completed.

Lieut.-General J. S. Wood has transmitted from China, for the purpose of being presented to the Asiatic Society, a model of a very wonderful *lunus natura*. The model is about a foot high, and represents a Chinaman with the headless trunk of an infant hanging from his chest. General Wood has also sent a description by

Mr. Livingstone,* Surgeon to the British Factory in China.

Colonel George Fagan communicated to the Meeting the thanks of Baron Denon, of Paris, for the high mark of distinction he had received in being elected an Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society. Colonel Fagan observed, that the Baron was preparing to transmit to the Society the first part, proof impression, of a most extensive work, called a Universal History of Art, from the earliest ages down to the present period, illustrated by numerous engravings.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Madras Literary Society was held on Thursday evening the 12th April, at which the Hon. Sir George Cooper presided.

The following communications were laid before the Society on this occasion, and read.

A very interesting description of a new and distinct genus of quadrupeds, the stag-sheep or Kaleatoo of the Tamoolcans, with drawings by the late Dr. Matthew Christie, and communicated by Æ. Macdonell, Esq.

These animals, it is stated, inhabit that branch of the great range of mountains which divides the valley of Dindigul from the country of Malabar. They do not appear to be gregarious, but to live in separate families in the most elevated and especially rocky situations. They are described by the hunters to be very scarce, shy animals, seldom seen, and not easily caught or killed.

A paper by C. W. Whish, Esq., Calicut, on the origin and antiquities of the Hindu Zodiac, and the age and author of the Surya Sidhanta.

The writer of this valuable communication is of opinion, that in the investigation of the subject too strict a reliance has been placed on the information of the Brahmins, and he endeavours to shew that the Indian Zodiac was borrowed either directly or mediately from the Greeks. An appendix to a former account of two inscriptions by Mr. Whish, from two stones found in the Tiruvanoor Kshetram, the seat of the Samutri Rajah, near Calicut, was also laid before the Meeting.

A curious inscription in Sanscrit, taken from an ancient stone tablet found at Solhageppoor, on the south bank of the Ner-buddah, 40 miles east of Husingabad; with a translation and observations by the late George Sotheby, Esq., communicated through the Hon. Sir George Cooper.

* Vide Mr. Livingstone's account in our Number for July last, page 57.

The inscription tends to throw some light on Hindu Chronology, and to shew the age of Rajah Bhoja, the last famous one of this name. His uncle Munjoh was reigning in 1050 (A. D. 994). This monument bears the date of 1161, one hundred and eleven years later: and it is inferred that Bhoja was reigning in 1080. (A. D. 1024), or about 300 years ago.

A letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society, transmitting the 13th volume of their transactions to the Society.

The Society had also the honour of being presented, through the Board of Revenue, with two of the valuable papers of the late F. Ellis, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, on Meerassy right, in conformity with the directions of the Hon. the Governor in Council at Madras.

Two specimens exhibiting a very curious deviation from nature in the Goat and the Buffalo, were presented by W. Oliver, Esq., in the name of Rous Peter, Esq., Collector of Madura.

The former consists of a kid with two distinct well-formed heads upon one neck and body. The latter of two Buffalo calves, about the full size at birth, adhering to each other, and intimately connected along the whole course of the breast. The head and limbs of both appear to be pretty perfect. One is a little smaller than the other, but it does not appear that the monster could have ever had any locomotive power, excepting in a very limited degree.

The remaining Members of the Annual Committee for managing the affairs of the Society were re-elected; and the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan and George Arbuthnot, Esq. were unanimously chosen Members to complete the number of the Committee.

Æ. Macdonell, P. Bruce, — Hyne, Esqs.; Captains Walker, Mountford, Ravenshaw, and Baker, have been duly admitted Members of the Society.

An abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the Society, from its establishment to the 13th March 1821, was submitted to the Meeting by the Treasurer, from which we are happy to observe that the funds of the Society have been progressively increasing, and that the augmentation in the income has been considerable during the past year.

BENGALÉE DICTIONARY.

In the Mission Press, Serampore, and will be shortly published, an English and Bengalee Dictionary, in two 4to Volumes, each containing, more or less, 500 pages, in a small type and close print. By Haaz Comul Sen and Felix Carey.

Price to Subscribers.....Sa. Rs. 50
Non Subscribers 70

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST ARAB PIRATES.

PERSIAN GULF.

It is exceedingly gratifying to us to contradict the exaggerated reports received overland from the Persian Gulf, by the publication of the following accounts of our successes against the pirates in that quarter.

To his Excellency Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c. Bombay.

Sir: I have great pleasure in reporting to your Excellency, that the division which the Government did me the honour to place under my orders for service, against the tribe of Beni Boo Ali, having arrived before his capital yesterday morning, succeeded in repulsing a very spirited attack of the enemy, and in gaining complete possession of his whole fortified position before sunset in the evening.

The principal action fell on the right brigade under Lieut. Col. Warren, of his Majesty's 65th regt., with about 400 rank and file of that regiment, and about 300 of first 7th Native Infantry, which has, I am sorry to say, sustained a very heavy loss.

The enemy left upwards of 200 men killed in the field: and reckoning those they carried off, and those who fell in the subsequent attack of the citadel, I cannot calculate his total loss at less than 500 killed and wounded.

There are also 236 prisoners who bore arms, of whom 96 are wounded, and the families amount to upwards of 1,000 individuals; so I trust I can assure your Excellency the tribe is effectually put down.

The two principal chiefs of the tribe are also prisoners, both badly wounded; one in the attack on our camp at Zoor, on the 10th ult., and the other in the action of yesterday.

The enemy evinced the most determined gallantry, but he received such a destructive fire, it was impossible he could maintain his attack long: I calculate the number he brought into action at about 1,000 men.

All the guns which he gained possession of from Capt. Thompson's detachment are recovered, and in good order.

I beg to inclose your Excellency a list of the killed and wounded, and a plan of the fort and environs of Boo Ali, showing the whole operations of the day, which were most laborious.

I also inclose a copy of the orders issued to the division, whose conduct I cannot sufficiently praise to your Excellency. I have been under great obligations to the heads of departments, and other officers, who have earned the record of my acknowledgments; and I beg to draw your Excellency's favourable notice to their high deserts.

The service, though short, has been very arduous. The natural difficulties of the country, which afforded no supplies whatever, and my little means of carriage, imposed the necessity of reduced rations, and very limited camp equipage to all ranks, under the severest exposure of heat and thirst; the troops endured all their difficulties with the most becoming patience and confidence, and I can assure your Excellency they have well supported the reputation of the Bombay army.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Excellency by my Aide-de-camp, Lieut. Place, of his Majesty's 65th regiment: an old subaltern, who has long been on my Staff, and who deserves my warmest recommendation to your Excellency's notice. — I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) LIONEL SMITH, Major-Gen.

Camp Beni Boo Ali, March 3, 1821.

(A true Copy.)

Division Orders by Major-Gen. Smith, C.B.

Camp, Beni Boo Ali, Saturday, March 3, 1821.—Major-Gen. Smith avails himself of the first leisure moment he has had to convey to all the division his acknowledgment of their important services against Beni Boo Ali.

Lieut. Col. Leighton, second in command, is requested to accept the Major-General's thanks for the cordial assistance he has afforded him on all occasions, particularly in the personal command of the left brigade.

The Major-General also desires to express his thanks and applause to Lieut. Col. Warren, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, for the gallant exertions of his brigade, in repulsing the very spirited attack of the enemy with his whole force yesterday, which was followed by the immediate occupation of the strong defences on his right, and hastened his total submission in the evening.

Capt. Stewart, commanding the 1st-7th, and Lieut. and Adjutant Thurnam, of the same battalion, particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion.

Throughout this short but very arduous service, from the nature of the country and climate, the troops have endured more than

common privations and difficulties with the most praiseworthy perseverance and cheerful confidence, and the Major-General will be able to give testimony to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that they have eminently upheld the high character of the Bombay army.

The Major-General cannot close these acknowledgments without expressing his best thanks to Major Jackson, of his Majesty's Carbineers, his Military Secretary, for the benefit of his exertions in the field yesterday, and on all occasions when he could apply his zeal and assistance.

His most sincere thanks are also offered to Major Stannus, the Assist. Adj. General; Capt. Wilson, the Assist. Qr. Master General; and Capt. Keith, the Assist. Commissary-General; and he will not fail to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-chief the indefatigable devotion with which those officers discharged the duties of their departments.

The Major-General owes it to Major Mackintosh, and the officers and detachment of artillery, to offer them his thanks for their valuable services. By that officer's able arrangement, under the most discouraging difficulties of roads and means, the division was provided with two horse brigades of 12-pounders, which secured the early success of our operations against the principal fort.

The Major-General also derived the greatest benefit from the ability and judgment with which Capt. Dickenson suggested the direction of the artillery against the fort, and he begs that officer will receive his best thanks and applause.

Lieut. Robinson, of the Hon. Company's Marines, and the Volunteer seamen from the fleet off Zoor, rendered the division great service, and underwent the most trying labour and fatigue in dragging heavy guns. Major-General Smith requests Lieut. Robinson will accept and communicate his best thanks, and he will express to Government how much he is indebted to that officer for his useful exertions.

(Signed) E. G. STANNUS, A. A. G.

(A true Copy.)

Return of killed and wounded in the division under the command of Maj. General Smith, C.B., at the capture of Beni Boo Ali, on the 2d March 1821.

Horse Artillery.—Killed: 1 rank and file. Wounded: 1 horse-keeper, 1 rank and file, and 3 horses.

65th Regt.—Killed: 4 rank and file. Wounded: 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 Drummers, and 33 rank and file.

Bombay European Regt.—Killed: 1 rank and file. Wounded: 1 Bheesties.

1st Bat. 7th Regt.—Killed: 1 Assist. Surgeon, 1 Subidar, 1 Serjeant and Ha-

vildar, and 19 rank and file. Wounded: 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subidars, 4 Serjeants and Havildars, 2 Bheesties, and 116 rank and file.

Pioneers.—Wounded: 2 rank and file.

Commissariat followers.—Killed: 1.

Wounded: 4.

Total.—Killed, 29. Wounded, 173, and 4 horses.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

His Majesty's 65th Regt.—Killed, none. Wounded: Lieut. Madden, severely; Lieut. Cuppage, slightly; and Ensign Mulkern, ditto.

1st Bat. 7th Regt.—Killed: Assist. Surg. Gordon. Wounded: Capt. Stewart, severely; Lieut. and Adj. Thurnam, slightly.

E. G. STANNUS, Assist. Adj. General.

In addition to the above official accounts, the information we have collected from other sources will be read with interest.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer, dated Camp near Soor,* Feb. 6, 1821.—“The force sailed from Bombay on the 11th ult., and arrived off this place on the 27th. We have continued here ever since waiting for the carriage, &c. which the Imaum has undertaken to furnish; but it appears that his means have been greatly overrated, and that so far from being able to take the whole of the force we brought with us, we shall scarcely be able to take the half, and that most wretchedly equipped. All officers will draw the same rations as the Europeans, and report even goes so far as to say that not a tent will be taken even by the General himself. The place we are going to take is about six short marches from hence, of no great strength: but the enemy are determined, and the poor fellows have no alternative, but to die by the sword or starve; for if they fly, they will fall into the hands of more cruel enemies than ourselves, the Bedouin Arabs. What little carriage the Imaum can muster we expect daily, and we shall march soon after its arrival. The country we are in is most miserable, but the climate delightful, as it is at this season at all the places I have been at in the Gulph.”—*Mad. Gaz.*, March 3.

* Zoor, sometimes called and written Soor, is a town in Arabia, situated in lat. 22. 37. N. and longitude 59. 32. E.

It is subject to the Imaum of Muscat, but is surrounded with hostile tribes, who are much oftener at war with their neighbours than at peace. The roadstead is open, and the anchorage, in seven fathoms, is on a hard bottom; the N. Westers make the anchorage very unsafe. Beni Boo Ali is situated about 60 miles west of this place, and is a strong position.

The Cornwallis sailed from Muscat on the 16th inst., and left there some of our transports from Zoar completing their water. Our troops were still encamped near Zoar, waiting for the Imaum's supply of camels, in order to remove to the interior; Zoar is stated to be a most miserable place, destitute of any thing in the shape of supplies. Some skirmishing had taken place, and on the night of the 10th inst. a party of the enemy, after having driven in the picquet on the left of the Camp, succeeded in getting into the rear of the lines of the European Regiment, and committed much serious injury before the Regiment could get under arms; but the moment that an array was formed against them, they fled in all directions. Our loss in this affair is however great: Captain Parr, of the European Regiment, a sergeant and 15 men being killed, and Col. Cox, and Lieuts. Watkins and Burnett, with 23 rank and file wounded.—Total killed 17.—Wounded 26.—Grand Total 43.—*Bom. Gaz. Feb. 28.*

We have been kindly favoured with the perusal of some letters from Zoar of as late a date as the 14th ultimo, where, in addition to what was said of the unfortunate affair of the 11th, one of them states that the attack was made by at least 500 Arabs, and that Captain Parr, after maintaining a severe conflict with five of them, fell covered with wounds: he was taken to his tent, and lingered an hour and a half in sad torments, his head being nearly severed from his body, and his back-bone cut in two. Col. Cox was also dreadfully wounded, but is now in a fair way of recovery. Captain McKellar, of the Lushington, was sleeping in Col. Cox's tent, but was not wounded; he drove off several of the enemy, and protected the Col., who was unable to defend himself. Lieuts. Watkins and Burnett were slightly wounded. Some of the wounded soldiers have lost their arms by a single stroke of the Arab sabre. About 11 of the enemy were killed and 12 wounded: those that were taken alive were hung up by the Imaum. The vagabonds killed all the horses they met with.

Lieut. Marshall, of the 2d, died of fever on the 13th ult.

Our picquets have been doubled since this disaster, and precautions taken to render any future attack quite impossible.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. March 22.*

During the last week accounts have been received here from our camp at Zoar, dated Feb. 15, at which time the force was still detained for want of camels, and it was expected that it would not be able to commence its march till after the 22d Feb.

It appears that the party which attacked our camp on the night of the 10th Feb. consisted of between 500 and 600 men of

the Beni Boo Ali tribe, who were headed by their Chief, and had advanced from Lascarie to the camp by two marches only. Their loss in the daring attack is said to be 11 killed and 12 wounded, and amongst the latter their Chief, severely. They were armed with spears, and long sharp double-edged swords. They are described as using the latter with both hands, and with such effect as to lop a limb clean off. From the severity of the wounds inflicted, some of our wounded men have since died; 18 horses belonging to the Officers of the European Regiment were also destroyed by the Arabs in the attack. We are happy, however, to perceive that Col. Cox was doing well at the date of the latest accounts; he was at first considered as in a most dangerous state. This gallant officer fought three of the enemy at one time, and received a cut down the face, a spear wound in the back, a sword wound in the shoulder, and another on the thigh. Poor Capt. Parr was surrounded by seven men in front of the lines. He received, whilst engaged with them, eighteen wounds on his right leg, on his head and body, altogether, thirty-five wounds. He survived the attack three hours. Lieuts. Watkins and Burnett were not dangerously wounded. We regret to learn that fevers were prevalent. Lieut. Marshall, doing duty with 1st batt. 2d regt., died on the night of the 13th Feb. Captains Irving and Maw, and Lieut. Boswell were confined with fevers; the latter was seriously ill.—*Bom. Cour., March 10.*

Extract of a Letter dated Bombay, 13th March, 1821.—“I have again to take up my pen in discharge of a melancholy duty, and which will require your aid in communicating to poor Parr's family and friends. He left me in high health and spirits early in January for the Arabian Coast, and lost his life on the 10th or 11th ultimo, in a night attack on the Camp at Zoar by the Arabs, whilst gallantly defending himself against very superior numbers. The only addition that I can give to the enclosed Extract from last Saturday's Courier is, that on the alarm being given he turned out as speedily as possible, and almost immediately fell in with three or four Officers of the Regiment, roused like himself by the disturbance which the appearance of the Arabs had created. Taking but little time for deliberation, poor Charles said, the men must be turned out, when some of the other Officers said, do not go that way, Parr, the Arabs are in that quarter. His reply was worthy of a soldier: “It does not signify, the Regiment must be formed, and some one turn out the men.” In the prosecution of that endeavour he was surrounded as described in the Courier, and after gallantly but in vain contending

against superior numbers, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for the credit of his Regiment, and the service to which he belonged.”

Enclosed extract from the *Bombay Courier*, 10th March, 1821.—“Poor Parr was surrounded by seven men in front of the lines; he received, whilst engaged with them, eighteen wounds on his right leg; altogether on his head and body 35 wounds. He survived the attack three hours.”

Extracts of Private Letters from the Persian Gulf.

“We arrived before Beni Boo Ali on the 2d instant, with our stores, 18-pounders and light guns, all ready and in capital order. On our arrival at the ground Thompson was defeated upon, two miles from the Fort (well marked by the bones and whole skeletons of our men who had previously fallen there), the Fort commenced firing; the third shot killed a corporal of the European Regiment, and knocked off the arm of one of our poor fellows: it then struck the opposite bank of a nullah, and rolled back into it. I have preserved the shot: it is one of our own six-pounders, which they borrowed from us before, and returned in this very masterly manner. We opened a couple of howitzers in return, but soon found the distance was too great; we then advanced about a mile farther and halted, I was going to say encamped, but we were not allowed to bring up a single tent. The ground in front was examined, and pickets thrown forward, some of which occupied towers, and a date grove within three-quarters of a mile of the town, as well as other date groves by which the town and fort were flanked. The pioneers were ordered down about 12 o'clock, to make a road through this grove, fell trees, and dig some trenches: it being the General's intention to occupy it during the night. The enemy were observed moving down to the right of their town in bodies, and it was thought they were also moving their guns to the same quarter. The European regiment and horse twelve-pounders were then ordered down to our grove to face the enemy, or repel a sortie. From their movements it became evident they were coming out; the whole of the line was consequently ordered down: the twelve-pounders played beautifully for near an hour whilst the line formed. The 65th reg., and 1st bat. of the 7th, with their Brig. Col. Warren, now advanced with skirmishers in front to within 150 or 200 yards of the date trees, from whence the severe fire of matchlocks obliged them to retire. The enemy immediately rushed out with their swords and spears in the most gallant, determined, and handsome stile that can well be imagined; the 65th gave them a volley and charged, but the enemy outflanked them on the left, doing dreadful execution on the 1st bat. 7th regt., who were at length driven back. The ene-

my then got possession of one of our twelve-pounders, and fell upon the rear of the 65th, which fine regiment they broke through; three companies however formed to the rear, fired and charged. The carnage was dreadful on both sides; the enemy having got to the rear, were obliged to fight their way through our men to get back to their groves. This brigade was then ordered to fall back, their ground being occupied by the other brigade and flank battalion, whilst the wounded were carried off. The 65th then again advanced on the left into the grove, skirmishing up to the Castle (which is the best name for it) considerably to our right; the European regiment moved up to the right, and the whole filed along under cover of the outer wall of the town or fort; the fire of the enemy was, however silenced, and we occupied the towers of their outer wall with a few men to watch their motions. Two women came out at this time with a white flag, to say the fort was ours. The General gave them five minutes to decide if they would surrender themselves—unarmed, the only terms. They sent again to say they could not give up their arms, but every thing else was ours. It was now perceived that they were escaping: the guns consequently again opened to breach the wall, and the 65th and 12-pounders moved up to keep them in. We had to make a double quick movement, to get round to the side they were escaping from. A large number were out: the 65th gave them a volley about 80 or 100 yards from them, which killed and wounded many, the rest running back to the fort, or getting off to the jungle. A man now shewed himself on the top, waving a white flag; but, as the gate was closed, we still continued firing. The General, however, stopped us as soon as he saw the flag; and we moved up to the gate, let out the women, and then collected the men on one side without arms. The British flags of the 65th and European regiment were now displayed on the highest walls under three cheers; and thus fell Beni Boo Ali. The General desired me to count the prisoners, which I did: they amounted to 267 men and large boys. Our loss is as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
65th regiment.....	4	36	40
Artillery.....	1	1	2
European regiment	1	1	2
1st bat. 7th regt.	19	127	146
Pioneers.....	0	2	2
Dooley Boys.....	1	4	5
	26	171	197

Two hundred and thirty of the enemy were counted on the field; the rest, found in the groves, fort, and town, must make their loss at least 500. I was close by

when they sallied out, and reckoned there were about 800 of them; but there might be more, as some sprung up from hollows and ravines, and we consequently did not see the whole on their first approach. The names of officers killed and wounded are as follows:—Assist. Surg. Gordon, 1st bat. 7th regt., killed; Capt. Stewart, 1st bat. 7th regt., and Lieut. Madden, 65th, severely wounded; Lieut. Thurnam, 1st bat. 7th regt., and Lieuts. Cuppage and Mulkern, slightly wounded.”—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

Another letter, after referring to the dispatches, says, “But many of the dead were carried off, and numbers of the wounded have been found dead in contiguous buildings. The action lay entirely with the light brigade, the 65th and 7th N.I., and was over in the space of fifteen minutes. Having taken our position in a date grove, which entirely flanked their town, the enemy immediately moved, in large bodies, into an opposite grove of the same description, separated by a plain of about 300 yards wide; when our right brigade was ordered to advance, and take possession of the skirts of the wood, and occupy some low towers there. The left brigade and detachment battalion formed a second line in our rear. Knowing their practice of attacking in the flank, Colonel Warren ordered a six-pounder to the left, and formed the 7th a little in the rear of the 65th, ready to give a front to the left, if required, detaching the light company in front. We had not moved many yards when the enemy made a dart from the wood, in two bodies, the larger flanking the 7th on the left, and the smaller attacking the left company to the right, avoiding the right as much as possible, but directing their matchlock fire on its left. The other attacks were sword in hand, and in the face of repeated discharges of grape. More determined bravery was never witnessed in an enemy of any nation or colour. They gained ground on the left, which occasioned a temporary confusion and some loss; but the right of the 65th being thrown up at a charge and volley, brought many of them down, and forced those who remained to retire, leaving the number I have mentioned (197), and, strange to say, several women were found amongst the slain in the field—such was their enthusiasm! Those, who witnessed their conduct here, will not be astonished at Capt. Thompson’s disaster. We next approached the town, and found the lines deserted, and that all had taken shelter in a square fort in the centre of the place, but on which they had no guns. Our twelve-pounders effected two practicable breaches in this place, which the left brigade was intended to scale; and the right was ordered to the other side, to prevent any making their escape: but this they were effecting

ere it came up. A volley was given on the fugitives; on which a flag of truce was held up, and we took possession without further opposition. The Imam refuses to keep possession; so we must destroy the place, which will occupy some days.”—*Bomb. Cour., March.*

A third letter states:—“The enemy opened fire from the eighteen-pounders and six-pounders which they got from Thompson’s detachment. The third shot killed a corporal of the Bombay European regiment, and knocked off the right arm of a pioneer. At about half-past one, they began to assemble in the tope on the left in great force. The twelve-pounders were opened against them: the line formed and moved down, the right brigade in advance under Lieut. col. Warren. The Arabs kept up a smart fire from matchlocks, and succeeded in driving in the skirmishers; after which they came out, and made an impetuous charge, sword in hand, on the right brigade. They were received by a volley, and charged; but their numbers outflanked the left, and they turned the first bat. of the 7th (of flank), and got in rear of the corps, which was thrown into temporary confusion; on which three companies of the 65th formed in rear, fired, and again charged.

“The enemy soon after became completely routed, and attempted to cut their way through the brigade to the tope. Several succeeded; the rest, of course, fell. Shortly after two women came out with a flag of truce, and the firing ceased: but the enemy being perceived to be moving off, it was renewed with such vigour, as to secure two chiefs and 270 prisoners, who are safe in the fort.

“No men could fight more nobly than the enemy: 500 were killed and wounded.”

“Mr. (surg.) Gordon was cut to pieces.

“Capt. Stewart is severely wounded in the head.

“Lieut. and Adj. Thurnam wounded, but not dangerously: he cut down four fellows, and behaved excellently.

“Lieuts. Cuppage, Madden, and Mulkern, of the 65th, slightly wounded.

“Died of Fever:

“Lieut. Marshall, on the 14th.

“Lieut. Boswell, 17th.

“Capt. Irving, 20th.

“The wounded in the affair of the 10th were all recovering, except one man, who had died, and only two will be disabled.”

Kishme, March 11.—The Persians are very jealous of our occupation of this place. A Vackeel from Shiraz is now here, but the purport of his mission is not yet known.

The cantonments are now pitched in a fine elevated spot of ground, about three-quarters of a mile from the town of Kishme.—*Bomb. Paper, March 28.*

The H. C. surveying ship *Discovery* is actively employed in surveying the coast between Cape Mussendoom and Romps.

A young native has been sent here from Muscat, who has been three years among the Wahabees.—*Bomb. Gaz., Feb. 21.*

ARABIAN GULF.

We have sincere gratification in adding to the official account of the successful result of our operations in the Persian Gulf, a detail of the equally successful issue of the operations of the armament detached to the Arabian Gulf, to obtain reparation and satisfaction for the gross indignities offered to the British Representative at Mocha.

Extract of a letter:—“Thinking a few lines, detailing some particulars of our operations in this quarter, might be acceptable, I shall not apologize for giving you a brief outline of them, as they have appeared to me. We had a very pleasant voyage across, from Bombay, of fourteen days, to this place, where our squadron anchored on the 3d of December. Capt. Bruce, who was charged with the political part of the business, was on board the *Caron* transport; he had been residing on shore for a few days, but had found it necessary to embark again, as the natives evinced no disposition to comply with our demands: in fact, they could not believe that a force was coming to blockade their ports. No sooner had we anchored, but the signal was displayed on board H. M. ship *Topaze*, to ‘prepare for battle,’—and ‘to take up proper positions for bombarding the North Fort.’ The frigate moved into 20 feet water; the *Antelope* and *Benares* were laying within her, in little more than their draft, at the distance of about six or seven hundred yards from the North Fort; and the *Thames* mortar-boat was placed close in shore, opposite the town, between the two forts; and every thing was ready for opening a heavy fire on the following morning, and expectation was high as to the effect it would produce.

“At eight, A.M., on the 4th of December, the business was begun by a broadside from the frigate, and followed by the same from the two cruisers. The fire was at first smartly returned by the enemy from all the cannon in their five batteries, but with little effect, and shortly after began to slacken. The effect of our guns was good, considering the distance; for in the course of an hour the north battery was silenced, and a party of Arabs, who were stationed therein (finding our fire particularly directed to that part of the defences), quitted their post, and made a precipitate retreat across the Isthmus, towards the Mecca gate of the town. The fight had now become a chase, and I observed one of them knocked down by a cannon shot,

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which overtook him in the race. The North Fort was now thought to be entirely abandoned by the enemy, and the *Antelope* made a telegraph signal to that effect. In the mean time, the *Thames* mortar-boat threw her 13-inch shells into the town, to the great dismay and consternation of the terrified inhabitants, who had never believed things would be brought to such a pass. The people were quitting the town, and the old Dolah (beset by the principal merchants and others on every side), trembling with fear and apprehension, held his aged sides, and exclaimed with tears, ‘Oh, that I should live to see this!’—‘who would ever have supposed that I should have to fight!’ At 10 A.M. the *Antelope* got under weigh, and worked up in beautiful style (under double-reefed topsails and courses) to attack the South Fort; but, in tacking under the lee of this fort, her keel touched, and, missing stays, she lay aground at the distance of 500 yards, but in an excellent position for cannonading it. The fort immediately opened their guns on the *Antelope*, but was soon silenced by the superior fire of that cruiser, whose precision and execution was particularly noticed. The frigate had still continued a heavy and well-directed cannonade on the north battery, and the shot which missed it passed over into the town: the effect was considerable and manifest; yet it was to be regretted that her draft of water prevented her getting close enough to make a practicable breach. By noon the *Benares* had also got up to the southward, and taken up a position for supporting the *Antelope*, and covering the bomb-vessel from the fire of the centre battery; when a flag of truce came off, and a general truce was displayed by the squadron. The *Topaze* now made telegraph signal: ‘Great many killed on shore: they want eight days’ truce; I have granted one hour and a half.’ We now learnt that the Dolah had sent off four 32-pound shots to the Imam of Sena, by an express, with a doleful lamentation that he should have had the hardihood to decline compliance with our wishes, and thus subject him to receive such uncourteous and indigestible balls of iron.

“At two P.M., finding our proposals not answered, the firing was recommenced on the North Fort by the frigate, and on the town by the two cruisers and the mortar-boat, and was continued during the afternoon. At a quarter past two P.M. the boats of the squadron, manned and armed with a party of marines and artillery, under the command of Lieuts. Moriarty, Wright, and Atkinson, of the *Topaze*, Lieuts. Wilson and M’Dowall, of the *Benares* and *Antelope*, and Lieut. Jacob, of the Artillery, having been assembled round the frigate by signal, pushed off with the

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view of taking possession of the North Fort. They effected a landing about half-past two o'clock, under cover of the guns of the *Topaze*; but, on getting to the fort, the door was barricaded, and the party having no means of escalading the wall, and being unable to force the gateway, the assailants were at length reluctantly compelled to retreat to their boats, under a galling fire from the matchlocks of the Arabs, and with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Although foiled in their object, no words can do justice to the merits of the party employed on this enterprize; the coolness and determined spirit of gallantry which actuated every individual was never more conspicuous than on this trying occasion. Both officers and men were observed going round and about every side of the fort, seeking in vain for a hole to creep through, or in any way to gain access to the area of the work; while many were falling by a murderous fire from the matchlocks of the enemy, who, unseen and in security, took deliberate aim at their victims through loop-holes in the walls, and by hurling shot, stones, and quick lime on their heads from above. This is one of the melancholy instances which occasionally occur on expeditions of this nature; and while we regret the loss of those brave men who fell in this affair, no blame can be attached to any party. That experienced and gallant officer, Capt. Lumley, who commands the force, had doubtless very strong reason to believe that the fort was abandoned, and, from the circumstances of no men having been seen in it, and not a gun having been fired from it since nine o'clock, it was but reasonable to conclude so; and in his zeal for the acquisition of an important object of the expedition, namely, the destruction of the North Fort, he directed it to be taken possession of as the best means of terminating hostilities, and securing the British interests by a speedy acquiescence with our reasonable and just demands.

"The shells from the bomb-ketch were thrown into the town with admirable effect during the night, and (at 1,200 yards' range) penetrated the flat roofs of the houses and through two floors, and exploded in the lower apartments, destroying whole families. The explosion of some shells in the early part of the night caused two extensive conflagrations in the town, which destroyed the prison and Governor's tables, &c. There was a singular circumstance of a shell falling into the shop of a petty merchant, who had been notorious for his derision and abuse of the English on all occasions: he was shattered to atoms among the ruined fragments of his warehouse.

"On the morning of the 5th a truce was entered into for 14 days, and we were assured

that all our demands would be granted on a reference to the King of Senna, the capital of Yemen; and two men of rank were put on board the H. C. ship *Ernaad*, as hostages for the fulfilment of this condition."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, April 10.

Our loss on this occasion was most severe, all the officers being killed or wounded. Among the former, we lament to number Lieut. B. G. Atkinson, of the Royal Marines; Mr. C. P. Gill, master's mate; and Messrs. Burnett and Seymour, midshipmen; among the latter, Lieuts. Moriarty and Wright; Mr. Martin, the boatswain; Messrs. Ward and Stephens, midshipmen; the boatswain's mate, the coxswain, a quarter-master, and ten seamen of the *Topaze*. Four seamen of the Company's cruiser were killed. Second Lieut. J. Wilson, of the Marine, and Lieut. Jacob, of the Artillery, severely wounded, with five seamen.

The truce was extended for five days longer; these being marked by evasions, to guard against our forbearance being misconstrued, the attack of the North Fort recommenced on the morning of the 26th of December, at a few minutes after six. Our fire was returned by the enemy from the North and South Forts, Bunda, Five-gun, and North-gate batteries, and kept up throughout the day. By ten, the North Fort having been rendered untenable, was abandoned, and by noon it was occupied by a detachment of Marines, Bombay Artillery, and Sepoys, landed under the command of Lieut. W. Moriarty, and by three the guns were spiked, their carriages destroyed, and three mines sprung, which completely destroyed it.

In consequence of the state of the weather, the operations against the South Fort did not commence till the 29th. The *Benares* and *Antelope* cruisers, and *Thames* bomb vessel, were warped close to the South Fort; the depth of water not admitting of the *Topaze* being also warped near enough, her fire was directed in keeping the town batteries in check.

By half-past ten in the morning of the 30th the South Fort was taken possession of, and demolished in the same manner as the North one. On the following day the enemy opened a cannonade partially; but our object having been fully accomplished, our squadron shifted beyond the reach of the fire.

Meer Futteh Ullan, who had been dispatched by the Imaum from Senna, arrived on the 26th, with full powers to adjust matters, and opportunely to witness the effects of the powerful arguments with which we were expressing our demands. On the 1st of January he sent a deputation of merchants to beg for another truce, which having been granted, he himself embarked on the following morning, and was received on board the *Ernaad*. Hav-

ing afforded the fullest pledge of his sincerity, Capt. Bruce accompanied him on shore with the view of negotiating a treaty.

On the 6th of January the submission of Hajee Futteh, the offending Dolah, was received in the most formal and public manner. A large proportion of the Officers of the *Topaze*, the Commanders of our cruisers, the Council, principal Officers, and Merchants of Mocha, being present, Hajee Futteh was unconditionally delivered over to us, to be dealt with as we thought proper. Here again the generosity and moderation of the British character were viewed with astonishment by the natives. The culprit, trembling for his life, was informed, that having obtained full reparation for the insults he had offered us, we pardoned the offence, and buried it in oblivion, as a proof of which, tokens of reconciliation were interchanged, and Hajee Futteh was deeply affected, and for some time, in vain, attempted to speak his gratitude; he promised, by his future conduct, to manifest the sense he entertained of our forbearance and kindness.

A treaty was concluded on the 15th of January.* It provides for the Residency guard being maintained for the future; for the Resident's being at full liberty to ride on horseback at his pleasure; to have free ingress and egress at all the gates of Mocha, and at that of Shaik Shadeley in particular, from which Europeans have for years been excluded, and to enjoy the same liberty and freedom as our other Residencies; ground to be allowed for a cemetery; and those protected by the British flag to be free from insults. The anchorage duty of G. C. 400 on British ships abolished, and the import and export duty fixed at 2½ per cent. There is an article also providing for the security of the British and Asiatic traders.

These are advantages sufficiently obvious and important, and cannot fail of being equally beneficial to the subjects of both Governments in promoting the trade of the Arabian Gulph. In a political point of view, in elevating the national character from that low state of degradation in which it has been held by Turkish pride and arrogance ever since the British Factory has been established at Mocha, exceeding a century and a half, to its proper ascendancy, the result of these energetic measures cannot be too highly estimated. Our conduct in so long tolerating the indignities we had received appeared inexplicable to the natives. Having, however, had grounds to suspect that, though slow, our demand for redress was in progress, preparations had been made in substituting

serviceable for useless batteries. We have to offer our countrymen our sincere congratulation on the contents of this extra Courier, which forcibly speak to the wisdom and vigour of the Government which now presides over us, and to the energies and dauntless spirit of our gallant defenders by sea and land, in vindicating and upholding the dignity, the power, and the moderation of our character.—*Bom. Cour. Extr.* March 10.

KATTYWAR.*

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope to the address of the Adj. General of the Army, dated Feb. 1, 1821, detailing the operations of a part of the detachment under his command against the Koomaun Katties.

"The position of Meeletis is in itself very strong, and the approach to it extremely so, being through a pass commanded by high hills for the distance of three miles, through which the troops† advanced, covered by Light Infantry in front and on each flank.

"The Fort, which is situated on that extreme point of a range of hills, was occupied by three hundred horse and fifty Arabs. The former went off, on our approach, with the Chief of the place, and consisted of the principal insurgents. The latter made some resistance; but the village and fort were carried with great spirit by the advanced guard, consisting of a company of the 10th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Blacker of his Majesty's 65th regt.

"The Insurgents were followed up close by these and remainder of the Infantry for six miles, over the precipices, and through the ravines and jungle of the mountain.

"It is not possible to ascertain the exact number, but the celebrated Arab Jemadar Rowasat, so well known throughout Kattywar, and particularly for his defence of Kondomer, has fallen, and I believe two-thirds of his men have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

"It would have been impossible to have evinced greater zeal than the troops did in pursuing the enemy through these fastnesses, the fatigue of which was excessive.

"I have already spoken of the gallantry with which Lieut. Blacker carried the hill-fort; I am also much indebted to Lieut. Col. Gilbert and Capt. Burrows, commanding the 1st batt. of the 5th and detail batt., for their zeal and gallantry; and particularly so to Lieuts. Wilkinson and Hart, my Assist. Adjutant and Qr. mast. general.

* For Copy of Treaty, see our Number of July last, page 77.

* Peninsula of Guzerat.
† Parts of the 1st and 5th N. I., and Detail Battalion.

"I am also greatly indebted to Major Ballantyne, not only for his zeal and gallantry, but for the assistance I have derived from his local information in regard to the state of the country."—*Bom. Cour. Mar. 10.*

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

PERSIAN GULF.

Bombay Castle, 21st March, 1821.—The Honourable the Governor in Council has perused with much interest Major-gen. Smith's dispatch, containing a report of the operations of the Force under his command against the Beni Boo Ali tribe of Arabs.

The complete subjugation of the whole of the tribe, after a short but severe conflict with the armed portion of the population, has impressed the Governor in Council with a high sense of the judgment and skill with which the operations were planned and directed, as highly honourable to the military character of the Major-general.

The difficulties opposed to the progress of the troops, by the peculiar nature of the country, and the spirited resistance of a very active enemy, have been surmounted by the Major-gen., and by the brave officers and troops under his command, with the usual spirit and gallantry of which the Bombay army has so long maintained the character.

The Governor in Council notices with peculiar pleasure the merits of Lieut-col. Leighton, second in command; and the distinguished approbation of the important services of Lieut.-col. Warren, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, who commanded the right brigade, and received and resisted the principal attack of the enemy. The services rendered by Major Jackson, of H.M.'s Carabiniers, Mil. Sec. to Gen. Smith, have been also conspicuous.

The Governor in Council has perused with great satisfaction the testimonials borne to the conduct of Major McIntosh, commanding the Artillery; of Capt. Dickinson, of the Engineers; of Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Thurnam, of the 1st-7th Regiment Native Infantry; of Major Stan-nus, the Assist. adj. gen.; Capt. Wilson, Assist. Quart. mast. gen., and of Capt. Keith the Assist. Commissary general.

Lieut. Robinson, of the Honourable Company's Marine, and the Volunteer Seamen from the fleet of Soor, have rendered important services, and the testimony borne by the Major-gen. to their great exertions has attracted the public attention of the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council has to lament the severe loss sustained in this affair, which, while it bears full testimony to the nature of the contest, and to the undaunted valour and devotedness of the Arabs, excites at the same time regret, that such qualities are so habitually perverted into

acts revolting to humanity, and repugnant to the security of commerce, and the tranquillity of civilized states.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

ARABIAN GULF.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1821.—In publishing the following extract from the dispatches of Capt. Lumley, of His Majesty's Ship Topaze, and of a general memorandum by that Officer, containing his sentiments on the merits and services of the Military and Marine Officers of this establishment, employed under his orders in the operations against Mocha, the Honourable the Governor in Council has to express the satisfaction he has derived from receiving so respectable a testimonial to their conduct.

"The good conduct evinced by the Officers, Seamen and Sepoys of the Honourable Company's vessels merits the fullest praise; the ready obedience to all my orders, even the frequent anticipation of them (produced by a sense at what the immediate exigencies of the service required), marked particularly the zeal of Lieutenants Faithful and Robson, and the position in which they always placed their vessels, denoted as strongly their ability as Officers: I have to express my satisfaction with Lieut. Jones, commanding the *Ernaad*, and Second Lieut. Elewin, of the *Thames*. Lieut. Tanner, passenger in the *Antelope*, very handsomely volunteered his services where he might be useful.

"The detachment of Bombay Artillery, under Lieut. William Jacob, acquitted themselves with the greatest credit; this Officer was severely wounded in springing the fongasses at the South Fort, and well deserves your Excellency's protection: joining the knowledge of his profession to those high feelings which warm and animate the bosom of the soldier, and mark him for distinction; I recommend him with a confidence, that with the opportunity he will always redeem the pledge which I now offer for him. Of the assistance which I have derived from the advice of Capt. Bruce, it were needless for me to say any thing: from the circumstances of the case, the Government must be aware how much must have depended on this Officer; and the temper and ability with which he has discharged so delicate a trust, will best shew the discrimination with which the appointment was made, and for which the intimate knowledge he possesses of the Arab character had peculiarly adapted him."

H.M. Ship Topaze, off Mocha, Dec. 21, 1820.
General Memorandum.

"The gallant and spirited conduct displayed by the Captains and Commanders, and all the Officers and Seamen, Artillery and Sepoys, of the Company's cruisers un-

der my orders, during the late arduous attack and destruction of the Forts of Mocha, having met my warmest approbation, I take the present opportunity of conveying my high sense of their very meritorious services on that occasion; and I am to request that the respective Captains will signify the same to them respectively, and to assure them, that I shall not fail to represent their gallant behaviour to the Honourable Company's Government accordingly. I have also to return my warmest thanks to Lieut. Jacob of the Artillery, for the great precision with which the shells were thrown by him into the town and forts of Mocha; as also to Lieut. Tanner, of the Honourable Company's Marine, who so willingly offered his services, and who proved particularly useful, and whose behaviour was highly meritorious during the late arduous attack above mentioned.

(Signed) "J. R. LUMLEY,
"Capt. and Senior Officer."

"To the respective Captains and Commanders of the H. C.'s Cruisers *Benares*, *Antelope*, *Ernaad*, and *Thames*."

NIZAM'S SERVICE.

Fort William, 22d March, 1821.—The Governor General in Council was pleased, in the Political Department, under date the 17th instant, to permit the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Establishment to accept employment in the Nizam's service.

Lieut. R. Rideout, 7th regt. N.I.
Lieut. E. Sutherland, 13th regt. N.I.
Lieut. C. W. Turner, 28th regt. N.I.
Ensign Henry Lock, 24th regt. N.I.

MILITARY FUND.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 13, 1821.
—With reference to the 16th clause of the Proposals for the Formation of a Military Fund for the Benefit of the Widows and Children of Officers of his Majesty's Service in India, the following abstract account of the Receipts and Disbursements of that Fund, is published in General Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A.G.

Abstract of a Fund for the Benefit of Widows and Children of Officers of his Majesty's Service in India.

Received amount of Subscription, &c. during the year s. r.			
ending the 31st Dec. 1820,	7036	11	11
Received gain on Company's Paper.....	52	11	4
Received amount of Subscriptions in further part of 1820, from H.M.'s Regiments on Madras Establishment, Arcots, 4096 11, or.....	3814	2	6
Received from H.M.'s 17th ft. 170 0 0			
Sicca Rupees..	11073	9	9

Disbursements.

Postage of letters	22	0	0
Grant to Mrs. Jane Wilton and children, 53d regt. 3789 12 4			
Agent's salary, including Office Rent, Clerk, Stationery, &c. 1200 0 0			
	5012	4	4
Sicca Rup. 6061 5 5			

We estimate that the Subscriptions due, but not yet come to hand, will be 3000 Rupees more than yet received; therefore we may venture to state the balance of the fund on 31st Dec. 1820 to be about..... Sicca Rup. 9000 0 0

(Signed) McClintock and Co., Agents to the Military Fund.

Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1821.

(A true Copy).

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A.G.

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

8th Lt. Drags. March 26. Cornet P.S. Hewett to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Mayer, deceased, 25th Feb. 1821.

Cornet and Adj. A. J. Stammers to have the rank of Lieut., 26th do.

11th Lt. Drags. March 26. Cornet G. S. Crole to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Jordan, deceased, 13th March 1821.

34th Foot. March 27. Lieut. Lax to act as Adjutant to the corps during the absence of Lieut. and Adjutant Straith, on furlough.

FURLOUGHS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Feb. 1. Lieut. Berwick, 13th Lt. Drags., extra Aid-de-camp to the Governor General, to Madras for six months, for the recovery of his health.

17. Lieut. Desbarres, 87th foot, to Europe for two years, for his health.

March 14. Capt. Baker, 34th foot, for two years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Surg. Allardyce, to Europe for two years, for the recovery of his health.

17. Capt. Dudgeon, of the Royal Scots, to Europe for two years, on his private affairs.

24. Lieut. Monteath, 17th Drags., to Europe for two years, on his private affairs.

CALCUTTA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Feb. 17. The Commander in Chief, adverting to the great distance at which many of the regiments of the native army are stationed from the provinces whence they are recruited, is gratified that circumstances enable his Lordship this year to extend the usual period of furlough. On the receipt of this order at stations, respectively, ten privates and two non-commissioned officers in each troop and company, with a proportion of native commissioned officers, are to be allowed leave of absence until the 1st of October next. The indulgence is to be extended to the 30th of November, for all corps stationed beyond the Jumna, and in the Province of Cuttack.

Commanding Officers will be careful that leave is granted with strict regard to priority of claims, and to limit the time granted to each individual with reference to the distance of their homes, and the nature of their business, so as to allow as full a participation as possible in this indulgence.

With the same view, his Excellency is pleased to permit the Officers commanding in Saugor, Hussingabad, Mhow, Neemuch, and in Rajpootana, to extend the proportion of men on leave of absence to fifteen privates in each troop or company, if they find it practicable, without material inconvenience to the public service.

On the other hand, they are directed to narrow the limit of the indulgence granted by this order, if local circumstances render it necessary, reporting the same to Headquarters.

Officers and men going on leave are to be reminded of the necessity of giving notice to their regiments if sickness should detain them at their homes, and of the penalties attached to overstaying their leave.

VESSELS TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

An instance having recently occurred in which the Captain of a brig belonging to the port of Calcutta clandestinely received on board his vessel at Port Jackson, several individuals who had not received the permission of the Government of New South Wales to leave that colony, such conduct being in breach of the established rules and regulations of the place, and in violation of the conditions of a bond which the Captain of the vessel had executed, the Governor-general in Council deems it proper to give this public notice, that any British subject who may hereafter be guilty of similar misconduct, will (in addition to any other penalties to which he may be legally subjected for such misconduct) be considered to have forfeited the countenance

and protection of Government, and will be liable to be sent to England under the provision of section 36th, 53d Geo. III. cap. 155.

By order of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council,
W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.
Fort William, Jan. 26, 1821.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 9. Mr. Jas. Armstrong, to be Assist. to Import Warehouse-keeper.

Feb. 2. Mr. R. Woodward, Register of the zillah Court at Rajeshahy.

Mr. J. V. Biscoe, do. at Beerbhoom.

Mr. F. Currie, do. at Goruckpore.

Mr. James Weymss, Collector of Cawn-pore.

Mr. C. Pattenson, Collector of Govt. Customs and Town Duties at Patna.

Mr. L. Kennedy, Collector of Sarun.

Mr. Henry Mundy, First Deputy to the Opium Agent at Behar.

3. Mr. Surg. Chas. Assey, to the Secretaryship of the Military Orphan Society, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Young, proceeded to Europe.

10. Mr. Thos. Herbert Maddock, to be a Principal Assist. to the Agent of the Gov. gen. at Saugor, and in the Territories on the Nerbuddah.

Mr. Edw. W. Cockerell, do.

Mr. Edw. Stirling, do.

Mr. Chas. Fraser, do.

Mr. Rich. Macan, do.

Mr. Wm. Raikes Clarke, do.

Mr. Lestock Davis, do.

Lieut. Thos. Wardlow, to be a junior Assist. to the Agent of the Gov. gen. at Saugor, and in the Territories on the Nerbuddah.

16. Mr. J. R. Davidson, Assist. to the Sec. to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. A. W. Begbie, Assist. to the Magistrate of the Northern Division of Bundelcund.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, Assist. to the Magistrate of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Assist. to the Office of the Register to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Assist. to the Magistrate of Nuddeah.

March 16. Mr. D. Campbell, Collector of Govt. Customs and Town Duties at Moorshedabad, to officiate as junior Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. J. Pattie, Sen. Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. W. O. Salmon, Sen. Member of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

Sir C. D'Oyly, Bart., Opium Agent at Behar.

Mr. W. B. Martiu, Jun. Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. G. Saunders, Collector of Govt. Customs and Town Duties at Agra.

The Honorable C. R. Lindsay, do. at Calcutta.

Mr. W. J. Harding, Collector of Allyghur.

Mr. J. M. Macnabb, Mint-master at Calcutta.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Collector of Agra.

Mr. J. Dewar, Assist. to the Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Walters, Collector of Revenue and Customs at Chittagong.

Mr. D. Dale, Commissioner in the Sunderbunds.

Mr. W. H. Valpy, Sub-sec. and Accountant to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. Andrew Reid, Assist. to the Salt Agent at Hidgellee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 3. Cornet H. L. Worrall, 1st regt. L.C., to be Adj. of the Gov. gen. Body Guard, vice Shadwell.

Capt. H. Morrieson, Assist. Qr. mast. gen., to superintend the construction of the proposed Road from Barrackpore via Rana Ghaut and Kishenagur, to the cantonments at Berhampore.

6. Lieut. D. P. Wood, 1st bat. 11th regt. N.I., to officiate as Adj. of European Invalids at Chunar, during the absence, on special duty, of Lieut. Weston.

8. Lieut. L. N. Hull, 10th regt. N.I., is appointed Adj. of the Fort Marlboro' Local Corps, from the 1st Jan. 1820, the date of his nomination to the situation by the Lieut. Gov. of that Settlement.

9. Lieut. Read, 1st bat. 12th regt. N.I., is appointed to act as Aid-de-Camp to Maj. gen. Thomas, C.B.

Lieut. Interp. and Qr. mast. P. J. Bellew, 1st bat. 18th regt. N.I., is appointed to act as Adj. of Native Invalids and Paymast. of Native Pensioners at Allahabad, in the room of Lieut. Mackinnon, directed to rejoin his Corps; Lieut. Chas. Griffiths will act as Interp. and Qr. mast. to the 1st bat. 18th, while Lieut. Bellew shall be employed as above directed.

March 12. Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, Fort Adj. of Delhi, to officiate as Maj. of Brigade at that Station till the arrival of Brig. mag. Salter.

CAVALRY.

Feb. 9. Lieut. Gen. George Hardyman is transferred to the senior list, from 21st Aug. 1820, vice Sir E. Baillie, Bart., deceased.

Lieut. col. and Maj. gen. T. Brown to be Colonel of a Brigade, from 21st Aug. 1820, vice Hardyman.

19. Cornet Aitken, recently promoted, is appointed to do duty with 2d regt. L.C. at Keitah.

March 24. Local Lieut. and Adj. D. R. Smith is transferred from the Dromedary Corps as Adj. to Gardner's Horse.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

4th Regt. March 17. Capt. J. Clark, from 2d to 1st, and Capt. Oliver from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. C. Christie, from 1st to 2d bat.

7th Regt. Feb. 14. Ensign Stapleton to do duty with 1st bat. until further orders.

17. Lieut. R. M. Pollock to act as Adj. to detached wing of 2d bat.

15th Regt. Feb. 17. Lieut. Boyd to act as Adjutant to 2d bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Brown.

16th Regt. March 19. Lieut. G. Barker is removed from 1st to 2d bat. to equalize the bats. in that rank.

17th Regt. Feb. 8. Lieut. Low to act as Adj. to 1st bat. during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. Croft.

Lieut. Marshall to act as Adj. to a detached wing of the 1st bat.

23d Regt. Feb. 14. Ens. Ellis is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

25th Regt. Feb. 12. Ens. Roberts, of 1st bat. 26th regt., is permitted to do duty with 2d bat. 25th regt. at Nusseerabad until further orders.

27th Regt.—Feb. 9. Lieut. and Adj. Heysham, 1st bat., is appointed to act as Interp. and Quar. mast. to that bat. during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Interp. and Quart. mast. Leadbeater.

Provincial Battalions, &c. Feb. 3. Lieut. col. John Petrie Keble, Invalid Estab., to command the Benares Prov. Bat.

Capt. W. Gregory, 3d regt. N.I., to the temporary command of the Bareilly Prov. Bat. during the absence of Lieut. col. Stewart.

6. Lieut. R. Forster, 14th regt. N.I., to officiate as Adj. of the Furruckabad Prov. Bat. and Station Staff at Futtyghur, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Smith.

9. Lieut. Wm. Walker, 26th regt. N.I., is appointed to do duty with the Sirnour bat.

10. Lieut. Festing, 2d bat. 16th regt. N.I., is appointed to do duty with the Chumparun Lt. Inf. Bat., and directed to join the head-quarters of the corps at Mullye.

March 24. Local Cornet Fitzroy is transferred from the Dromedary Corps, in the corresponding rank of Ensign, to the Chumparun Lt. Inf.

Cadets recently promoted, posted to do duty.

Feb. 7. Ens. I. Cooper, R.E. Battley, J. Corfield, and S. Twemlow (lately arrived), are appointed to do duty with the Europ. regt., and directed to proceed to Ghazepore.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Feb. 7. Lieut. Foster, to proceed to Ghazepore by water, in charge of a detachment of recruits for the regiment now in Fort William.

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

March 19. Capt. Charles Graham, 3d comp. 1st bat., is removed to 7th or Rocket Troop of the Horse Brigade, vice Capt. Edw. Holl, from the latter to the former.

First Lieut. D. Ewart is posted to 2d troop Horse Brigade.

First Lieut. R. G. Roberts is removed from 8th comp. 1st bat., and posted to 2d troop Horse Brigade.

First Lieut. R. C. Dickson, from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 7th comp. 1st bat.

First Lieut. J. S. Kirby, from 5th to the 2d comp. 2d bat.

23. Capt. Charles Pratt Kennedy has been permitted to return to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank.

ENGINEERS.

Feb. 3. Capt. Wm. Morton is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Hon. Company.

March 23. Lieut. John Cheape to be Capt., from 1st March 1821, in succession to Morton, resigned.

Ens. Edm. Swetenham to be Lieut. do. do.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Feb. 6. Assist. Surg. Davidson, to take medical charge of the left wing 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I. at Cawnpore.

7. Assist. Surg. Heaslop (on furlough) is removed from 2d bat. 2d, to 2d bat. 17th N.I.; and Assist. Surg. Chisholm, at present doing duty with former bat., is posted to it.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Toke, doing duty at the General Hospital, is appointed to the European regt.

Assist. Surg. W. Hamilton, appointed to the Europ. regt. in G.O. 12th Jan., is posted to the Artillery at Saugor.

Assist. Surg. J. Hutchinson, who proceeded to Ghazepore with a detachment, will, on his being relieved from that duty, proceed by water to Mirzapore, and perform the medical duties of that post.

Surg. Hough, lately returned from Europe, is posted to 1st regt. N.I., and directed to join the 1st bat. at Cawnpore.

Surg. Ramsay (on furlough) is removed from 1st to 5th regt. N.I.

12. On the arrival at Cawnpore of His Majesty's 17th Lt. Drags., Apoth. Grose will join the hospital of his Majesty's 24th foot, to which he is removed, in place of proceeding to Agra as formerly directed.

Apoth. Parke will continue attached to the 1st bat. of Artil. at Agra.

Apoth. Henry Anderson, at present attached to the hospital of artillery at Cawnpore, is posted to 3d bat. of Artil. at Dum Dum, and directed to join. Upon his arrival, Assist. Apoth. Anning will proceed to join the hospital of his Majesty's 17th foot, to which he has been posted.

14. Assist. Surg. Taylor, horse brigade, is directed to join and do duty with 2d bat. 15th regt. N.I. at Bareilly, until the arrival of Assist. Surg. J. J. Paterson.

17. Surg. G. O. Gardner is posted to 19th regt. N.I., and will join the 1st bat. at Benares.

Surg. P. Mathew is posted to 21st regt. N.I., vice Skipton, removed. Mr. Mathew will continue with the bat. to which he is at present attached.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Martin is removed from the Ramgurn bat. to the 1st bat. 20th regt.

March 12. Assist. Surg. D. MacCallman, attached to General Hospital, is directed to assume medical charge of a detachment of the Bencooleu Local Corps, embarked on board the Robarts.

17. Assist. Surg. M. McLeod, M.D., attached to the Jessore Salt Agency, is permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

19. Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod, now at the General Hospital, will proceed to Midnapore and assume medical charge of the detachment of the 1st bat. 13th N.I. left at the station, on the march of the head-quarters of the bat.

23. Assist. Surg. G. Waddell to perform the medical duties of the Jessore Salt Agency, vice Macleod.

FURLONGHS.

Feb. 3. Capt. W. Bidwell, 14th regt. N.I., to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. H. Brown, 26th regt. N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope, via Bombay, for his health, for twelve months.

Lieut. Col. M. White, 3d regt. N.I., to Europe, on his private affairs.

Lieut. A. White, 30th regt. N.I., to Europe, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Peter La Touche, 4th regt. N.I., to Europe for one year, on his private affairs.

6. Ensign Farrer, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health.

9. Lieut. Col. B. Stewart, Invalid Establishment, to Europe, on his private affairs.

Lieut. J. W. Ingram, 3d regt. N.I., to Europe, on his private affairs.

Lieut. F. M. Chambers, 6th regt. N.I., to Europe, via Bombay, on his private affairs.

12. Assist. Surg. P. Halket, to Europe, for his health.

17. Capt. Thos. Barron, 10th regt. N.I., to Europe, on his private affairs.

March 17. Capt. Coulthard, of Artillery, for six months, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for leave to resign the service.

Capt. Rodber, Horse Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate, to visit Almorah.

23. Lieut. N. Kirkman, 19th regt. N.I., to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.]	Rs. As. Prem.	March 21, 1821.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation,	[Sell.	Rs. As. Prem.
1815 to 1820	10 0				9 8
1811	8 0				7 8
March 28, 1821.					
1815 to 1820	8 10				10 0
1811	8 8				8 0

RAJAH OF TANJORE.

We noticed on Tuesday week, (27th Feb.) that His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore had appeared with a considerable retinue in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and had paid a visit of ceremony to the Governor General on the preceding day. Since that period this native Chief, who possesses a considerable share of information, together with the desire to render his knowledge more extensive, has been employed in visiting such public buildings and establishments as seemed fit objects for gratifying as well as exciting his curiosity. Thus, accompanied by the Archdeacon, &c., he has minutely examined the principal place of Christian worship that we possess, viz. St. John's Cathedral; he has visited and inquired into the operations and management of the Free School. to the funds of which he has made a handsome donation; he has been on board the fine country ship Argyle, Capt. Cathro, to observe the high state of comfort and efficiency which the internal arrangements of the merchants' service are now able to produce; he has examined the many important improvements in machinery, &c. which are to be seen in the premises of Messrs. Kyds and Co., at Kidderpore; he has investigated the operations of the Mint, in producing an abundant supply with facility of the circulating medium, &c. &c. In this manner His Highness has spent the period of his stay at the Presidency; and on the afternoon of Tuesday last (March 6) he quitted his residence at

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Sulkea, and continued his journey towards Benares. We have heard it stated that domestic circumstances, more perhaps than the anxious wish to perform a pilgrimage to the Holy City, have induced His Highness to enter on the prosecution of his present tour. Having been educated himself by the pious Missionary Swartz, who inured him to close habits of study in every branch of knowledge to which his pursuits were directed, he has now prescribed a course of severe study to his son and heir apparent, which has been undertaken, and will be prosecuted under the controul and guidance of the British Resident, in a state of comparative retirement, while His Highness and other branches of the family are absent on their present travels. It is understood that he proposes to make a considerable stay at Benares, and only to quit it in sufficient time to reach and attend the Hurdwar fair of April 1822, after which he will shape his course by another route through the more central provinces of Hindostan to Tanjore. The attainments of His Highness, for which he is indebted to Swartz, are respectably spoken of; and we find from Buchanan, that the epitaph inscribed on the tomb of his preceptor is in English verse, from his pen, and subscribed with his name.—*Beng. Hurk.*

WESLEYAN MISSION CHAPEL.

On Sunday the 28th Jan. a new Wesleyan Mission Chapel was opened for divine service in Calcutta. Four sermons were preached on the occasion, in four different languages, by four Missionaries of the Wesleyan connexion. Each of the services was introduced by reading the Liturgy of the church of England. After the three first sermons, collections were made towards defraying the expenses of the erection; and the amount of the contributions was considerable, though consisting chiefly of the spontaneous gifts of the native inhabitants. This, as well as the private subscriptions which had been previously raised, manifests a disposition decidedly favourable on the part of the natives of Ceylon, to afford assistance in the efforts which are now made for the general establishment of Christianity among them.

The Chapel is a neat and commodious place of worship, and is built in so excellent a situation, as to be well adapted for the accommodation of all classes of inhabitants. It is the intention of the resident Missionary, the Rev. John M'Kenney, to erect on a part of the same piece of ground a convenient and substantial School-house, for the purpose of affording opportunities of gratuitous instruction to children of every description in the English language. But as the building, with the plan of instruction which it is the intention of Mr. M'Kenney to adopt, will incur great ad-

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ditional expense, donations towards the undertaking will be thankfully received by him, directed to the Wesleyan Mission House, Calcutta, or to any of the Wesleyan Missionaries in the island.—*Cey. Paper, Feb. 17.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Col. Fagan, Lady, and infant son; Mr. and Mrs. Alt; Miss Haig; the Rev. Mr. Mill; Mr. Reid, Civil Service; Capt. Webb, Bengal Art.; Capt. Broadhurst, do.; Mr. John Venn, writer; Mr. Kennaway, do.; Mr. Moscrop, Surgeon Bengal estab.; Mr. Humphries, Cadet of Art.; Mr. Aiken, do. Cav.; Mr. Reeves, do. Inf.; Mr. Hamilton, returning to India; Mrs. McGregor; Mrs. Tulloh; Miss Roxburgh; Miss McGregor; Miss B. McGregor; Miss Campbell; Miss Moodie; Master Tulloh; Messrs. Alexander, Lomer, Anderson, and Monarch, Cadets; Mrs. John Grant; Miss Mad. Greave; Capt. Grant, Bengal Inf.; Mr. C. F. Thompson, Civil Service; Mr. John Penington, merchant; Mr. E. De L'Etang; Mr. De Saradin; Lieut. G. Thornton, 1st regt. Lt. Cav.; Capt. C. P. Kennedy, Art. Regt.; Messrs. Hughes, Clerk, and Brind, Art. Cadets; Messrs. Blencowe and Torkler, Inf. do.

From Madras: Capt. Fife; Capt. Smith and family; Ensign King, N.I.; Mr. J. Boldero; Mr. Dubois and family.

From the Cape: R. H. Tulloh, Esq., Civil Service; Miss Elphinstone.

From Rangoon: Capt. Lachapel, Country Service; Messrs. Jacob, Vertam, and Kywan, merchants.

From Macao: Barso de S. Joze de Porto Alegre; Messrs. M. A. de Souza, J. E. Hevior, B. La Land, R. Hudson, and M. Peris; Sir A. J. Diaz. Pegado.

From Penang: Lieut. Mathieson, Lady, and Child; Mr. and Mrs. Horne and Children; Mr. Gregory Arakel, and Mr. Martin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 11. Ship Boyne, Fergusson, from London 8th Sept.

Ship Argyle, Cathre, from the Isle of France 14th Dec., and Madras 30th Jan.

12. Brig Tweed, Jackson, from New South Wales.

16. Ship Wellington, Maxwell, from Padang and Madras.

19. Ship Commodore Hayes, Ardlie, from London 7th Sept., and Cape 24th Nov.

21. Ship Hooghly, Lamb, from London 23th Sept.

March 15. Danish Ship Hooghly, from China, Singapore, and Malacca.

Ship Prince Blucher, Johnstone, from England 1st Oct., Cape 20th Dec., and Madras 3d March.

16. Ship Portsea, Nicholas, from Chili 10th Nov.

17. French brig Bayadere, from Bordeaux.

25. Ship Exmouth, Mannington, from Bombay 15th Feb.

27. Ship Anne, Dickie, from Bombay 4th March.

Ship Samarang, M^cCarthy, from Bombay 24th Feb.

Departures.

Feb. 15. Ship Marquis of Hastings, Anderson, for Singapore and China.

20. American ship Union, Cook, for Boston.

March 15. Ship Asia, Lindsay, for London.

Ship Bombay, Maitland, for Bombay.

19. Ship Timandra, Price, for London.

24. Brig Favorite, Hamilton, for Penang, Malacca, and Batavia.

Brig John Shore, Pridham, for Madras and Batavia.

Bark Scotia, Agnew, for the Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15. At Dinapore, the lady of Andrew Ross, Esq., Assist. Surg., of a son.

18. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Henry Hawtry, 4th regt. Lt. Cav., of a son.

19. At Luckipore, the lady of R. Finney, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Cawnpore, the lady of S. Marshall, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 5. Mrs. Edmonds, of a daughter.

8. At Chowringhee, the lady of Major Tombs, 1st Cav., of a son.

— At Delhi, Mrs. J. T. Thompson of a daughter.

18. At Cawnpore, the wife of G. Reddie, Super. Surg., of a daughter.

19. At Shikapore, the lady of Capt. Duffin, 7th Light Cav., of a son.

22. Mrs. Thos. Andrews, of a son.

23. At Ryepore, in Chatterghur, the lady of Major Vans Agnew, C.B., of a daughter.

27. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. W. Turner, 1st bat. 29th regt., of a daughter.

March 2. At Devon Cottage, the lady of Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Com. Gen., of a son.

3. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. John Forbes Paton, Gar. Eng., and Executive Officer, of a son.

— At Futtyghur, the lady of Robt. Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.

— At the Presidency, the lady of Maj. Croker, of a son.

5. At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. Parby, of Artill., of a son.

6. At Saharunpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Hicks, of a son.

— At Benares, at the house of Capt.

Fiddes, the lady of Lieut. E. C. Sneyd, Sub. Assist. Com. Gen., of a daughter.

7. Mrs. G. Stafford, of a son.

12. The lady of P. Turnbull, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. N. Baillie, of a son.

14. At Mynpooree, the lady of Lieut. R. W. Wilson, Adjutant in Major J. P. Smith's Infantry Levy, of a daughter.

15. At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Nuthal, of a daughter.

16. At the Presidency, the lady of J. M. Macnabb, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

17. At Lucknow, the lady of Major F. V. Raper, of a daughter.

20. At Elysium Row, Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Ramsay, 8th N.I., of a son.

21. Mrs. Jas. Baddeley, of a daughter.

— In Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. B. Salmon, Aid-de-camp to Major-General C. Stuart, of a son.

23. At Serampore, the lady of H. J. Feillerup, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At the Hon. Joseph Davot's, Chander-nagore, the lady of E. Coulon, Esq., of a son.

26. At Dum Dum, the lady of Dr. J. Johnstone, of the Rohillah Cavalry, of a daughter.

28. Mrs. J. Hume, of a daughter.

Lately, at Ghazepore, the lady of M. S. Lemarchaud, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 5. By the Rev. Mr. Hough, at the Government House at Serampore, in conformity with a Royal Grant issued by the Danish Government at Tranquebar, C. R. Barwell, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Ann Maria Mann.

6. At Cawnpore, Lieut. J. Wright, of H. M.'s 24th foot, to Jane Butler, fourth daughter of J. Campbell, Esq., of Inverliver, Argyleshire, North Britain.

— At Cawnpore, Lieut. W. Mellis, of H. M.'s 24th foot, to Agnes, eldest daughter of W. Campbell, H. M.'s 24th regt.

7. At Kalludghee, Lieut. and Qr. Mast. W. C. Brunton, 2d regt. L. C., to Mrs. A. Inverarity, relict of the late Capt. Inverarity, of the Marine Board, Calcutta.

10. At the Cathedral, Lieut. J. Bagnold, of the 13th N.I., to Miss M. Cauty.

12. At the Cathedral, Mr. W. Sturmer, to Miss Mary Anne Cox.

14. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Muhldorff, fourth son of Col. M. Muhldorff, of his Danish Majesty's service at Tranquebar, to Miss Ann Lucretia Lytton.

27. At the Cathedral, R. M. M. Thompson, Esq., M.D., Assist. Surg., to Miss Mary Prendergast.

28. At Cawnpore, Mr. E. Harrington, of the Artill., to Miss Eliza Plomer.

March 5. At the Cathedral, Mr. John Haycock, to Mrs. Mary Neild.

7. At the Cathedral, W. Thomas, Esq. Surg. of Artill., to Miss Eliza Jackson.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Sam. Jones, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Jane White.

— Mr. W. Spence, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Elizabeth Goldsmith.

10. At Chandernagore, the Hon. Jos. Dayot, Intendant General of the French establishments in Bengal, to Madame de Caselli, relict of the late P. F. de Caselli, and youngest daughter of the late General Meuron.

12. At Patna, at the house of Mrs. Marker (late a Sup. of Lady Hastings' school) by the Rev. Mr. E. Brodie, chaplain, Mr. Wm. Gray, head Assist. of the Custom-House, to Miss Jessey, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Francis, of the Hon. Comp.'s Military service.

14. At Dinapore, Lieut. and Adjutant Brown, to Miss Charlotte Wilkinson.

15. At Ghazepore, Lieut. P. L. Dore, H. M.'s 24th regt., to Miss Maria Ward.

17. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Pat. Boyle, to Mrs. A. Smyth.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. R. Wischam, to Miss Rosina Rodrigues.

22. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. C. Wiltshire, to Mary, daughter of the late Hugh Somerville, Esq.

27. At the Cathedral, Alford Bond, Esq., to Miss Bridget Allan.

— At the Cathedral, Mr. John Lewis Blaney, to Miss Anne Masters.

— At the Cathedral, Mr. John Sutherland, to Miss Anne Holland.

DEATHS.

Feb. 6. In the house of Mr. R. Scott, Assist. Surg. at Hingolee, Lieut. Thos. Fleming, Adj. 1st bat. Berar regular Infantry.

8. At the Presidency, Conductor Wm. McMahon, Ordnance Commissariat Dept.

9. The infant daughter of Mrs. Edmonds.

11. Mr. C. A. Judah, aged 54 years and two months.

23. J. W. Mayer, Esq., Lieut. in H. M. 8th regt. of Lt. Drags.

24. At Buxar, Mr. Curran, Register to the Collector of Juanpore, sincerely regretted.

March —. Of the Cholera Morbus, after a few hours illness, Chas. Assey, Esq.

3. Mr. Francis De Silva, aged 72.

6. At Cuttack, Mr. H. Clayton, of a bilious fever, aged 19 years and five months, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

— Mr. John Lespeau, aged 18.

7. Mrs. Dias, jun., aged 20.

— In Calcutta, Mr. Veer Odell, after lingering and painful sickness of six months.

10. Near Diamond Harbour, the infant

son of Capt. C. Beach, commanding the Lady Kennaway, aged six months.

13. Mrs. Eleanor Lemondine, wife of Mr. Philip Lemondine, of the H. C. Marine, aged 30 years.

17. Mr. Matthew W. Mendes, aged 51.

— Isabella, the infant daughter of Mr. F. Boezalt, aged one year and two months.

18. At Dacca, at the house of Dr. Lamb, Mrs. Antonio Falconer, wife of A. Falconer, Esq., of Belnaberry.

— At Benares, Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of Dr. J. Watson, aged two years and four months.

19. At his house in Chowringhee, Lieut.col. Arch. Campbell, of the 26th regt. N. I., after a short but extremely severe illness, which he bore with that placidity of temper and resignation to the divine will, which characterized him through life. Gifted with excellent natural abilities, and always conspicuous by an active and intelligent discharge of the duties of his profession, this officer was at an early period of his service in India selected for situations of high trust and responsibility; and having preserved throughout a long and distinguished career of public life, the strictest integrity and the most unblemished honour, combined as these superior qualities were in this instance with a remarkable warmth of heart, and a disposition so uniformly humane, considerate, and kind, that it was felt by all with whom he had any intercourse, it may be safely asserted, that it has fallen to the lot of very few to live so generally respected and beloved, or to die so deeply and sincerely regretted.

— Mr. R. Lane, aged 17 years; cut off in the prime of youth by the confluent small pox, though he had been vaccinated at the proper age.

— Miss E. Macculloch, aged 8 years.

— Mr. David Daniel, aged 42.

22. At Sooksagur, Miss E. Gillis, aged 36.

23. Mr. Simon Roach, aged 63.

27. Master Francis Sharpe, aged 14.

Lately, at Saharunpoor, after an illness of but a few days, Major Jas. Wm. Playdell, commanding the Saharunpoor Provincial Battalion, aged 50. This notice of his death will be read with unfeigned regret by the many friends he has left throughout India, who cannot have failed to appreciate duly his unaffected goodness of heart and real worth of character; few men have possessed more tenderness of giving offence, even to the meanest, and of an injury he was incapable. His death was as easy and gentle as his life: he expired without a groan or struggle. He was buried with military honours; the men of his battalion (who justly regretted his kindness as a commanding officer) having volunteered to carry his body. The gentlemen of the station where he died, and its neigh-

bourhood, have subscribed to erect a suitable monument over his remains, as a testimony of the regard they bore him, and of the regret they feel for his loss.

MADRAS.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Jan. 30. The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct, that the Corps of Madras Native Militia, be reduced from the 23d of February.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief to take the proper steps for carrying the above measure into effect, so far as regards the native commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, received from other Corps.

Feb. 20. The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct the Depot Brigade of Horse Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, to be discontinued from the 1st of the ensuing month; and all arrangements and expenses connected with the Institution will accordingly cease from that date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 6. Capt. Ravenshaw, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Assessor and Civil Engineer for the Town Assessment.

15. Mr. J. H. D. Ogilvie, Senior Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. R. Sherson, Treasurer and Secretary to the Government Bank.

Mr. J. Cotton, Principal Collector of Tanjore.

Mr. John Sullivan, do. of Coimbatore.

Mr. C. Roberts, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. J. C. Whish, do. do. of Coimbatore.

Mr. F. Holland, do. do. of Malabar.

Mr. S. Smith, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. W. Harington, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Div. of Arcot.

Mr. R. Nelson, do. do., of Salem.

Mr. R. Rogers, Register to the Court and Assistant to the Collector at Seringapatam.

Mr. W. B. Anderson, Register to the Provincial Court for the Western Division, Mr. John Paternoster, Register to the Zillah Court at Bellary.

29. Mr. R. A. Maitland, one of the Sitting Magistrates of Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 6. Lieut.col. J. Welsh, 21st regt.

N. I., to command the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, vice Lindsay, deceased.

Lieut. Brev. Capt. D. Ogilvie, 2d regt. N. I., is appointed Postmaster to the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force.

13. Capt. C. Waddell, 21st regt. N. I., and Paymaster to the Field Force in the Dooab, to be Paymaster to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Walker, promoted.

Capt. Pat. Brown, Madras Europ. Regt., to be Paymaster to the Field Force in the Dooab, vice Waddell.

Capt. C. Swanson, 12th regt. N. I., to be Paymaster in Travancore and Tinnevely, vice Rowe, promoted.

16. Lieut. M. Lawler, 10th regt. N. I., to be Fort Adjutant at Seringapatam, vice Wigan.

Lieut. F. W. Morgan, 1st regt. N. I., to be Fort Adjutant at Trichinopoly, vice Munbee.

20. Col. D. Newall, N. I., to be Resident at the Courts of Travancore and Cochin.

27. Lieut. H. Sargent, 21st regt. N. I., to be Persian Interpreter to the Officer commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force, vice Spankie, deceased.

March 9. Capt. F. Best, of Artillery, and Act. Com. of Stores at Bellary, to be Commissary of Stores at Masulipatam, vice Best, deceased.

Capt. J. Maxwell, of Artillery, to act as Commissary of Stores at Bellary during the absence of Capt. Cullen, employed on other duty.

16. Lieut. J. Lewis, 12th regt. N. I., to be Fort Adjutant at Vellore, vice Jones, deceased.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Feb. 16. Col. and Maj.gen. C. Rumley to command the 1st brig. of Cavalry, vice Macalister.

4th Regt. Feb. 27. Lieut. R. Bridges to be Adjutant to the Corps, vice Doveton.

Rank of Cornets Adjusted.

Feb. 9. The undermentioned Cornets will rank from the 6th of April 1820.

Cornets C. Thwaites, Alex. R. Taylor, H. F. De Montmorency, Henry Taylor, N. M. Burt, M. McNeill, B. Roebuck, Edw. Archer Langley, H. A. Nutt, G. A. Brodie, G. M. Floyer, Claud. Forster, E. H. Raymond, W. E. Litchfield, J. S. Lushington, J. Jones, H. Coningham, and J. Irvine.

Cornets Promoted.

Feb. 9. The following promotions are ordered to complete the establishment.

Cornet C. Thwaites to be Lieut. from 17th June 1820.

Cornet H. F. De Montmorency to be Lieut. from 11th Aug. 1820.

Cornet H. Taylor to be Lieut. from 3d Dec. 1820.

Cadets recently promoted, posted.

Feb. 23. Cornet J. C. Wallace to do duty with 2d regt.

Cornet J. Laing, with 7th regt.

Cornet E. B. Gould, with 8th regt.

23. Cornet H. Inglis, with 1st regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Feb. 6. Sen. Maj. H. H. Pepper, 3d regt., to be Lieut.col., vice Lindsay, deceased; date of com. 31st Jan. 1821.

2d Regt. Feb. 16. Lieut. J. James to be Interp. and Qr.mast. to 2d bat., vice Ogilvie.

March 6. Ens. R. H. Gordon is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

3d Regt. Feb. 6. Sen. Capt. James Walker to be Major, and Sen. Lieut. W. Williamson, Sen., to be Capt. in succession to Pepper, promoted; date of com. 31st Jan. 1821.

16. Lieut.col. J. Mackenzie, C.B., is removed from 25th to 3d regt. and 2d bat.

March 16. Sen. Ens. J. F. G. McLean to be Lieut. vice Jones, deceased; date of com. 12th March 1821.

Lieut. C. Fladgate is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 3d, and will continue to do duty with 1st bat. 12th regt. until an opportunity offers for joining his own corps.

4th Regt. March 10. Lieut. J. D. Stokes is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

7th Regt. Feb. 20. Maj. W. Woodhouse, 1st bat., is directed to join his corps.

March 8. Lieut. C. W. Nepean, 2d bat., is permitted to join his corps at Cannanore.

10. Lieut. J. Tulk is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

8th Regt. Feb. 16. Capt. H. A. Miller is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Capt. W. Hunter, from 2d to 1st bat.

Lieut. G. H. Isacke to resume his appointment of Interp. and Qr. Mast. to 1st bat.

10th Regt. Feb. 16. Lieut. W. Stokoe to be Interp. and Qr. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Mantell.

11th Regt. Feb. 16. Lieut. A. Munbee to be Interp. and Qr. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Hewetson.

March 16. Lieut. W. Cuppage is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

14th Regt. Feb. 3. Capt. R. G. Wilson is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

27. Lieut. R. Thorpe to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Derville.

15th Regt. Feb. 16. Lieut. J. Wilson to be Adj. to 1st bat., vice Craster.

16th Regt. Feb. 27. Sen. Lieut. Jas. Perry to be Capt., vice Torriano retired; date of com., 28th Feb. 1820.

March 2. Sen. Ens. G. J. Richardson

to be Lieut. from 13th Feb. 1821, to complete the estab.

3. Lieut. R. Ternan is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. R. W. Sheriff from 1st to 2d bat.

17th Regt. Feb. 16. Lieut. J. Campbell is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. J. Kerr to be Interp. and Quart. mast. to 2d bat., vice Jackson.

Lieut. J. C. Stedman to be Adj. to 1st bat., vice Kerr.

18th Regt. Feb. 27. Sen. Lieut. R. Murcott to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. T. Musgrove to be Lieut., vice Dering, deceased; date of com. 15th Feb. 1821.

19th Regt. Feb. 16. Lieut. J. Matthews to resume his appointment of Interp. and Quart. mast. to 2d bat.

20th Regt. Feb. 3. Lieut. col. T. Pollok is removed from 25th to 20th regt. and 1st bat.

16. Lieut. H. F. Bowness to be Interp. and Quart. mast. to 1st bat., vice Inglis.

March 10. Capt. W. T. Baker is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. J. Hadwen from 2d to 1st bat.

21st Regt. Feb. 20. Lieut. D. Bruce, 1st bat. 20th regt., is appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 21st.

27. Lieut. R. Allen to be Interp. and Quart. mast. to 2d bat., vice Sargent.

Lieut. W. Scott to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Allen.

24th Regt. Feb. 16. Lieut. J. Garnault to be Adj. to 1st bat.

Lieut. T. R. Mantell to be Interp. and Quart. mast. to 1st bat.

Lieut. G. Heath to be Adj. to 2d bat.

Lieut. A. Inglis to be Interp. and Quart. mast. to 2d bat.

27. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. G. Page to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. D. Carpenter to be Lieut., vice Watson deceased; date of com. 23d Feb. 1821.

25th Regt. Feb. 9. Lieut. col. H. S. Scott, C.B., is removed from 20th to 25th regt. and 2d bat.

16. Lieut. col. J. Munro is removed from 3d to 25th regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. S. Hughes to be Adj. to 1st bat.

Lieut. C. Hewetson to be Adj. to 2d bat.

Lieut. T. Jackson to be Interp. and Quart. mast. to 2d bat.

March 10. Lieut. P. S. Hele, 1st bat. 8th regt., will do duty with the 1st bat. 25th, until further orders.

Rank of Ensigns Adjusted.

Feb. 9. The undermentioned Ensigns will rank from the 6th of April 1820:

Ensigns Edw. Servante, J. B. Howard, P. D. Glover, O. Lloyd, J. Clough, G. Burn, G. Hart, W. P. Gardiner, J. P. Parsons, O. St. John, J. E. Butcher, N. Johnson, P. Cook, C. W. Nepean, S. B. Goodrich, H. R. Kirby, H. Gould, C. Clemons, W. C. Scot (dead), Ed. Jardine, G. Leacock, W. Gray, T. A. J. J. Long-

worth, C. Wilford, J. H. Seddon, W. B. Gilby, R. F. Otter, T. Wallace, F. W. Cocker, W. Gompertz, A. Pitcairn, M. Joseph, J. Ure, H. W. Sparrow, J. Campbell, A. A. Campbell, B. B. Shee, J. V. Brown, J. C. Glover, F. B. Griffiths, E. Messiter, R. B. Preston, D. Duff, D. H. Eaton, J. Lindesay, C. Lyons, G. M. Annesley, J. M. Minto, A. Mitchell, H. A. Bishop, T. P. Hay, J. Shepherd, R. Codrington, H. J. C. Mimardiere, C. Rochfort, H. W. Yonge, H. Walter, W. M. Lally, J. W. Harding, G. F. de Lannoy, H. Short, C. S. Buxton, J. Davidson, J. Harwood, H. H. Watts, C. G. Luard, R. A. Harden, C. G. Scott, E. Haldane, R. Garraway, G. M. Arthur, R. F. Eames, E. Horne, W. Cuppage, F. Seale, D. Bruce, P. Fletcher, J. A. Russell, L. B. Disney, E. Roberts, P. S. Hele, R. Grant, G. Wright, F. A. Reid, A. Edie, J. A. Duff, G. Logan, G. Perks, A. S. Logan, H. F. Barker, J. Sheil, G. K. Boyce, J. Kerr, J. A. Howden, P. Henderson, J. V. Hughes, P. Lihou, P. Beddingfield, E. Guppy, T. S. Claridge, T. S. Warner, G. R. Boddam, C. Wahab, H. T. Hitchins, E. H. Hall, J. R. Sandford, H. Sturrock, W. Powell, F. W. Brodie, J. M. Powell, O. Bell, P. Ritchie, J. A. Campbell, E. Newton, J. F. Musgrove, T. C. Stinton, J. F. G. McLean, G. J. Richardson, T. D. Carpenter, G. Jobling, C. Lane, R. E. Boardman, J. E. Williams, J. Ross, C. A. Carroll, R. H. Gordon, T. B. Chalon, H. Pace, T. J. M. Johnstone, J. S. K. Biscoe, H. Bennet, J. J. McMurdo, E. James, G. Waymouth, H. W. Lardner, F. B. Lucas, R. Blanch, W. Reece, L. M. Lean, J. C. Ranken, N. Geoghegan, W. P. Macdonald, J. B. Dixon, J. E. Symons, J. Grubb, J. S. Sherman, J. Lawson, F. Eades, E. Massy, J. Arden, J. W. Bayley, E. Armstrong, J. S. Impey, J. U. Colebrooke, T. Perrier, G. W. Osborne, G. Marshall, F. Darby, H. Baker, R. B. Ewing, J. Milnes, W. Craigie, H. A. Hornsby, W. Nicholson, H. Currie, C. MacEvers Palmer, M. Stephenson, C. J. Powell, J. Power, G. R. Johnston, C. Bond, K. A. McLeay, F. B. White, P. Reid, J. D. Awdry, and E. B. Faunce.

Ensigns Promoted.

Feb. 9. The following promotions are ordered to complete the establishment:

Ensigns E. Servante, J. B. Howard, P. D. Glover, O. Lloyd, J. Clough, G. Burn, G. Hart, W. P. Gardiner, J. P. Parsons, O. St. John, J. E. Butcher, N. Johnson, P. Cook, C. W. Nepean, S. B. Goodrich, H. R. Kirby, H. Gould, C. Clemons, W. C. Scot (dead), E. Jardine, G. Leacock, W. Gray, T. A. J. J. Longworth, C. Wilford, J. H. Seddon, W. B. Gilby, R. F. Otter, T. Wallace, F. W. Cocker, W. Gompertz, A. Pitcairn,

M. Joseph, J. Ure, H. W. Sparrow, J. Campbell, A. A. Campbell, B. B. Shee, J. V. Brown, J. C. Glover, F. B. Griffiths, E. Messiter, R. B. Preston, D. Duff, D. H. Eaton, J. Lindesay, C. Lyons, G. M. Annesley, J. M. Minto, A. Mitchell, H. A. Bishop, and T. P. Hay, to be Lieutenants from 7th April 1820.

Ens. J. Shepherd to be Lieut. from 18th April 1820.

Ens. R. Codrington to be Lieut. from 5th May 1820.

Ens. H. J. C. Mimardiere, to be Lieut. from 10th May 1820.

Ens. C. Rochfort to be Lieut. from 14th May 1820.

Ens. H. W. Yonge to be Lieut. from 15th May 1820.

Ens. H. Walter to be Lieut. from 18th May 1820.

Ens. W. M. Lally to be Lieut. from 21st May 1820.

Ens. J. W. Harding to be Lieut. from 28th May 1820.

Ens. G. F. De Lannoy to be Lieut. from 5th June 1820.

Ens. H. Short to be Lieut. from 10th June 1820.

Ens. C. S. Buxton to be Lieut. from 18th June 1820.

Ens. J. Davidson to be Lieut. from 19th June 1820.

Ens. J. Harwood to be Lieut. from 2d July 1820.

Ens. H. H. Watts to be Lieut. from 8th July 1820.

Ens. C. G. Luard to be Lieut. from 13th July 1820.

Ens. R. A. Harden to be Lieut. from 18th July 1820.

Ens. C. G. Scott to be Lieut. from 22d July 1820.

Ens. E. Haldane to be Lieut. from 24th July 1820.

Ens. R. Garraway to be Lieut. from 6th Aug. 1820.

Ens. G. M. Arthur to be Lieut. from 8th Aug. 1820.

Ens. R. F. Eames to be Lieut. from 10th Aug. 1820.

Ens. E. Horne to be Lieut. from 12th Aug. 1820.

Ens. W. Cuppage to be Lieut. from 13th Aug. 1820.

Ens. F. Seale to be Lieut. from 21st Aug. 1820.

Ens. D. Bruce to be Lieut. from 21st Aug. 1820.

Ens. P. Fletcher to be Lieut. from 22d Aug. 1820.

Ens. J. A. Russell to be Lieut. from 6th Sept. 1820.

Ens. L. B. Disney to be Lieut. from 30th Sept. 1820.

Ens. E. Roberts to be Lieut. from 11th Oct. 1820.

Ens. P. S. Hele to be Lieut. from 22d Oct. 1820.

Ens. R. Grant to be Lieut. from 23d Oct. 1820.

Ens. G. Wright to be Lieut. from 3d Nov. 1820.

Ens. F. A. Reid to be Lieut. from 8th Nov. 1820.

Ens. A. Edie to be Lieut. from 24th Nov. 1820.

Ens. J. A. Duff to be Lieut. from 16th Dec. 1820.

Ens. G. Logan to be Lieut. from 25th Dec. 1820.

Ens. G. Perks to be Lieut. from 26th Dec. 1820.

Ens. A. S. Logan to be Lieut. from 26th Dec. 1820.

Ens. H. F. Barker to be Lieut. from 26th Dec. 1820.

Ens. J. Sheil to be Lieut. from 2d Jan. 1821.

Ens. G. K. Boyce to be Lieut. from 17th Jan. 1821.

Ens. J. Kerr to be Lieut. from 18th Jan. 1821.

Ens. J. A. Howden to be Lieut. from 31st Jan. 1821.

Cadets recently promoted, posted.

Feb. 23. Ens. J. D. Cameron, L. B. Wilford, J. B. Neeve, T. R. James, R. Hall, T. Panton, and A. H. Jeffries, with 2d bat. 11th regt.

Ens. M. Poole, with 1st bat. 18th regt.

Ens. C. Church, with 1st bat. 25th regt.

Ens. H. Lee, W. W. Kingston, G. A. Baillie, H. Warrant, B. Stapylton, and R. Deacon, with 4th extra bat.

Ens. W. G. F. Lewis, H. E. Kenny, T. G. E. G. Kenny, W. Roy, and J. Black, with 5th extra bat.

28. Ens. J. J. Jackman, with 1st extra bat.

ARTILLERY.

Feb. 27. Sen. 2d Lieut. J. Pinchard, to be 1st Lieut. from 11th June 1820.

ENGINEERS.

Feb. 13. Lieut. gen. Traupaud having returned to Europe, Major T. F. De Havilland, the Senior Officer present with the corps of Engineers, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer, with a seat at the Military Board, until further orders.

Capt. W. Ravenshaw is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer in the Presidency division, and Ensign Edw. Lake to be Assist. to the Act. Chief Engineer.

PIONEERS.

Feb. 22. Lieut. Dupre Brabazon, 13th regt., is posted to the 2d bat. Pioneers, vice Dormer.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 29. Surg. W. Haines is removed from 13th to 10th N. I., and posted to 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. H. F. G. Davenport is posted to 13th reg. N.I. and 1st bat.

Feb. 3. Surg. C. Currie is removed from 15th to 25th reg. N.I. and 2d bat.

Surg. S. Parrock, from 25th to 15th reg. N.I. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. C. A. Price, from 1st to 2d bat. 12th reg. N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Kelman is posted to 15th reg. N.I. and 1st bat.

13. Mr. Assist. Surg. Hyne, to be Naturalist and Botanist to the Honourable Company from the 5th ultimo, subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Sandford to place himself under the orders of the Resident of Nagpoor.

20. Mr. C. Mayo is admitted on the estab. as an Assist. Surg. from the 13th instant.

Mr. Superintend. Surg. C. Rogers to act as Superintend. Surg. in the Southern Division until further orders.

First Dresser J. Caldeira is promoted to be a Sub-Assist. Surg. from the 8th ult.

March 13. Sen. Assist. Surg. W. S. Anderson to be Surg. vice Hunter, deceased; date of rank 4th June 1820.

Sen. Assist. Surg. S. Parrock, to be Surg. vice Gordon, dec.; date of rank 19th June 1820.

Sen. Assist. Surg. C. Currie to be Surg. vice Cother, deceased; date of rank 26th June 1820.

16. Mr. Robert Greig, M.D., is admitted on the estab. as an Assist. Surg.

Assist. Surg. D. Mayo is appointed to do duty in the Garrison Hospital of Fort St. George.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

March 20. Capt. D. Walker, 3d reg. L.C., is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

Feb. 6. Lieut.col. Boardman, 18th reg. N.I., to return to Europe for three years.

Mr. Assist. Surg. C. Jones to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Capt. Fife, Dep. Assis. Com. Gen., to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, for four months.

Ensign T. Wallace, N.I., to sea, on sick certificate, for six months.

13. Maj. W. Clapham, 4th reg. N.I., to return to Europe for three years.

Ens. J. F. G. McLeane, 16th reg. N.I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

20. Lieut. H. B. Doveton, 4th reg. N.I., to return to Europe for three years.

Lieut. C. B. Patton, of Artillery, to sea, for his health, for six months.

23. Lieut.col. C. Hodgson, commanding Madras Militia, to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, for nine months.

Lieut. R. Alexander, 15th reg. N.I., to Bombay, on sick certificate, for three months.

27. Capt. C. Forbes, Madras European reg., to return to Europe for three years.

March 6. Capt. J. Campbell, Assist. Com. Gen., to proceed to the sea-coast, on sick certificate, for six months.

Lieut. J. Laurie, 9th reg. N.I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. C. E. Buckeridge, 5th reg. N.I., to return to Europe via Bombay, for one year.

14. Lieut. J. F. Musgrove, 18th reg. N.I., to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Driver, 16th reg. N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.

The first law term of the present year closed on Feb. 22; but the Court has been obliged to hold daily sittings for the trial of two very heavy and important causes. The first was an action in trover, brought by Mr. John De Fries, jun., and his wife, against the Trustees of the late firm of De Fries and Company, for the recovery of some jewels of considerable value, which had been given to Mrs. De Fries on her marriage, by her father-in-law, John De Fries, senior; but which, on the failure of this firm, came with the general wreck of the property into the hands of the Trustees. The trial lasted three days, and as we know a considerable degree of curiosity has been excited by it, we think it proper to notify that the Court has not yet pronounced its judgment, and that so soon as the decision is known we shall promulgate it, for the information of the numerous Creditors who are alike interested in the issue. We may here add, that the Judges have intimated their intention of postponing the delivery of their judgment until they can command time to consider, with all possible attention, the many nice points and important interests which are involved in this case. Hitherto the Court has had no respite for a moment; for, since the conclusion of the above trial, a most tedious and complex Hindoo case of adoption has occupied the Court, day by day, since Monday, the 26th ultimo. The defence was only concluded yesterday by the Advocate-General, and Mr. Stavelly is expected to reply to-day.—*Mad. Cour.* March 6.

Tuesday, the 13th instant, the Supreme Court met, when His Majesty's royal letters patent, appointing Sir Edward Stanley Chief Justice, in the room of Sir John Newbolt, were read, a royal salute being fired upon the occasion.

The Court then proceeded to the ex-

mination of the last half-year's schedules of estates administered to by the Register, which, after being examined, were read in open Court, together with the Master's certificate of the same being correct. The remaining business of the day being dispatched, their Lordships adjourned, having first ordered the schedules to be published for the benefit of all concerned.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, March 15.

Criminal Sessions.

The Criminal Session commenced on Monday forenoon, pursuant to proclamation, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Edmond Stanley, and the Hon. Sir Geo. Cooper.

Names of the gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Wm. Brown, Esq., Foreman; J. H. Donnel Ogilvie, Geo. Moore, Geo. Arbuthnot, John Goldingham, John Fraser Lane, Jas. L. Grant, Thos. Parry, Edw. Gordon, Edw. Dent, Richard Clarke, W. Hudleston, Wm. Thos. Blair, Geo. Macleod Knox, Wm. Scott, A. Cheape, T. S. Fanning, Jas. Graham, and J. L. Johnson, Esquires.

The calendar, of which the following is a copy, is unusually heavy.

Permal Pillay and Vencatasam, of Madras, labourers, charged (with divers persons as yet unknown) with the wilful murder of one Cheellamah.

John Overand and James Gill, privates in his Majesty's 89th regiment of foot, charged with a misdemeanour.

Amyas Barrett, a sergeant of artillery, charged with having, on the night of the 12th of October, wounded Corporal John Anderson, of the artillery, by shooting at him with a fowling-piece.

Lingappah Chitty and Kistnah Braminy, charged (with Catchul Iyer, who is as yet unapprehended) with the wilful murder of Runga Sammy and Ungarrappah.

Thomas Sweeney, a private in His Majesty's Royal Scots, charged with the wilful murder of Private Thomas Entwizel, of the same regiment, by shooting him with a musket loaded with ball, on the evening of the 27th of December 1820.

Pary Anna and Arnachellum, of Madras, labourers, charged with the wilful murder of Shasamah, a native girl.

Shaik Bauva, of Madras, labourer, charged with the wilful murder of one Gew Saib.

Buffadar, Muchbool, and Dovlut, of Madras, labourers, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles, of the value of 143 star pagodas, 40 fanams, and 70 cash, the property of Muchtia Jung Bahadur.

Arroomogum, Rungiah, Raasriah Jauliah, and Gooroomoorthy, of Madras, labourers, charged with uttering 24 pieces of

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false and counterfeited coins, called Company's rupees, knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Paupah and Cholay, of Madras, labourers, charged with the wilful murder of one Caution.

Nautchammah, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of the value of 56 pagodas, 8 fanams and 40 cash, the property of one Mootoo Ponnappah Moodelly.

Rajah Gopaul, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of the value of 8 pagodas, 31 fanams and 70 cash, the property of one Jausahoo.

Nynan, Veerasawmy, Ramasawmy, and Mootosawmy, of Madras, labourers, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles, of the value of 8 pagodas, 11 fanams and 20 cash, the property of one Streenevassah Moodelly.

Arroonachellom and Lutchoome, of Madras, labourers, charged with a misdemeanour, in having enticed away and attempted to sell a child of eight years of age.

Kistnen and Ongole Narasoo, of Madras, labourers, charged with burglariously and feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of one Ravanappah Iyer, and stealing thereout sundry articles, of the value of 85 pagodas, 3 fanams and 60 cash, the property of the said Ravanappah Iyer.

Emelia Morrice and Elizabeth Love, British subjects, charged with the wilful murder of Ann Deronsshire.

Sutwajee, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing 60 star pagodas, the property of one Allogappah Moodelly.

Junden, a convict from Prince of Wales' Island, charged with having re-

tured from transportation.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, received a charge from the Hon. Sir George Cooper, replete with legal information upon those cases of the calendar which required this species of elucidation. The Jury then retired to the jury-room, and, in the performance of their important duty, have found bills against the following prisoners:

Thomas Sweeney,
Shaik Bauva,
Paupah and Cholay,
Nautchammah,
Raja Gopaul,
Arroonachellom and Lutchoomee,
Sutwajee,

John Overand and James Gill,
Kistnen and Ongole Narasoo.

Yesterday afternoon, when our paper was prepared for the press, the Court had just finished the trial of Amyas Barrett, who was acquitted.

After his trial, the Court adjourned until Tuesday, on account of Easter.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, April 19.

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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

We feel it incumbent on us to attempt some description of this elegant building, which is certainly the most beautiful structure in Madras; and we believe we may venture to say, that, in point of architecture, and in every other respect, it is superior to any Protestant temple in India.

The whole of the building is of solid masonry, without timber-work of any description. The depth of the foundation is six feet and a quarter below the floor level, and it is laid on wells on a sort of quicksand. The interior of the building is of the Composite order; the exterior, of the Ionic. The dome rests upon an entablature of stone, laid in the manner of a fluted arch, and the entablature is supported by 16 stone columns, covered with fine chunam, fluted, and beautifully ornamented. The height of the whole order is 35 feet of the entablature itself, 5 feet 10 inches the height of the dome in the centre is 5 feet from the floor; the diameter in the clear is 51½ feet; and of the whole of the interior part of the church within the wall 80½ feet. The flooring is of marble, and the seats are of mahogany. The ceiling of the dome is covered with fine chunam, with which a small portion of lapis lazuli has been used, and the effect produced is a beautiful azure.

The entrance fronts directly west: it is supported by a double colonnade of the Ionic order. Adjoining to it is a vestibule, which leads into the body of the church. Over the vestibule is a fine steeple, 165 feet in height. We understand the dome is constructed chiefly with hollow cones, in the Syrian style: it affords the first specimen of this kind of structure at Madras. The steeple is seen from every part of Madras, and at a great distance by ships coming from sea. At the east end of the church is a long room, about 50 feet by 20, covered by arches in compartments, supported on eight columns of the Composite order. This apartment tends greatly to render the church cool and airy, while, at the same time, it forms a part of the edifice, which corresponds to that which composes the vestibule and the side-rooms.—*Ind. Gaz.*, March 3.

VEPERY ACADEMY.

The young gentlemen at the Vepery academy, under the care of Mr. David Kerr, successor to the late Mr. Brown, underwent an examination on Monday last, the 2d of April, in presence of the Rev. Dr. Allan and the Rev. Mr. Church, and several other gentlemen, all of whom expressed themselves gratified in the exercises of the day. The young gentlemen were examined in reading, grammar, writings, and arithmetic, and acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable

to their instructor, and satisfactory to all present, who expressed their entire approbation of the mode of instruction adopted in the academy.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, April 5.

REPORT OF THE FRIEND IN NEED SOCIETY, 1820.

The Committee of the Friend in Need Society beg leave to submit to the Subscribers the Report of their Proceedings during the past 12 months, prescribed by the Regulations of the Society.

It will be recollected, that at the period of issuing the preceding year's Report, the Funds of the Society were in a state of considerable embarrassment. The deficiency of its resources had obliged the Committee to borrow about 600 Rupees, to enable them to carry on its regular monthly payments. The issue of that Report, however, seconded by the benevolent efforts of the reverend friend to whom they had been indebted for the loan which had extricated them temporarily from their difficulties, was answered by the wonted bounty and confidence of a charitable community, as the following list of Donations, amongst others, received shortly afterwards, will evince:

	Rupees.
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliott	100
John Sullivan, Esq.	100
W. E. Wright, Esq.	250
R. J. Hunter, Esq.	100
Major Purchas	50
E. C. Greenway, Esq.	100
E. Smalley, Esq.	105
Captain Moorhouse	50
Major J. Grant	35
Mrs. Marshall	25
A Constituent by Messrs. Binny and Co.	210
Colonel Morison	50
Mrs. Hadow	35
J. B. Huddleston, Esq.	70
E. Wood, Esq.	100
G. Stratton, Esq.	100
Several Anonymous Donations	214

The aid thus liberally supplied, in addition to sundry new monthly subscriptions, speedily restored the finances of the Society to an efficient condition.—The recollection of this circumstance, exciting as it does the gratitude of the Committee towards its generous Patrons, calls forth however a painful sense of the loss sustained by the Society, and the poor objects of its care, by the departure from this country, soon afterwards, of that excellent individual, to whose unwearied exertions in promoting the welfare and assisting in the management of the business of the Society, the Committee chiefly attribute, under the blessing of Heaven, the prosperity of the Society hitherto, its usefulness and the confidence of the public in its proceedings.

Ever forward to aid the Committee by his counsel, by pecuniary assistance, and by his influence with others; encouraging it under every disappointment, and helping it in every difficulty; its Members are unable to express adequately their sense of the importance of their late President in the concerns of the Society. The feelings, which as long as he was present forbade the mention of his name in the Reports of the Society, while his pen bore willing testimony to the merits of many other Patrons of the Institution, need no longer restrain the grateful acknowledgments due to his exertions in its service; and your Committee accordingly perform a most gratifying duty, in recording thus publicly their feeble testimony of thanks for the valuable services rendered to the Friend in Need Society by the Rev. M. Thompson, late Junior Chaplain at the Presidency, with their earnest wishes for his welfare: sentiments, in which they anticipate the cordial concurrence of the Society at large.

Relieved from the pressure of pecuniary difficulty, your Committee renewed with fresh satisfaction the discharge of their duty in the investigation of the cases which had lain over, for want of funds, at the close of the preceding year.

Out of the cases which in consequence came under investigation, and of others subsequently represented to the Committee and duly inspected,

11 Cases, consisting of 20 persons, have been admitted into the pension list in the course of the year.

12 Cases have, within the same period, been rejected, and for a few, other means of support have been obtained.

The number of deaths among the Pensioners has been

16; and

26 Have for various reasons been struck off the list.

The Pension list of the Society at this time consists of

157 Cases, comprising

59 Men,

138 Women,

156 Children: making a total of 353 persons, who are now subsisted at a monthly expense of Rupees 760:12.

Out of the whole number of persons thus maintained, full three-fourths are objects of helpless age or childhood; of decrepitude and disease in almost every shape; and, till relieved by the bounty of the Friend in Need Society, they were for the most part the prey of the deepest misery and want. Of the men still on the list of pensions, the average age is 53 years, and that of the women 45 years.

On reference to preceding Reports, it will be seen that the cases which have been investigated this year are much fewer than

those of previous years; and your Committee have grounds for indulging the consolatory reflection, that their labours, rendered efficient by the charity of the Settlement, have succeeded in providing relief for most cases of *urgent necessity* in the *aged, infirm, wholly helpless* part of those classes which are the objects of the Society's benevolence. Your Committee, at least, have no such cases on their list unassisted, nor has any such been recently brought to their notice for which some remedy has not been available.

But if the labours of your Committee have been less than usual during the past year, in those departments of their office in which they were chiefly occupied, until the state of mendicity, and of wretchedness among the poor of the settlement, became, by your bounty, in a considerable degree lessened, they trust that other occupations in which they have been much engaged will be found as important, although certainly less interesting to the benevolent feelings of their friends, as they have necessarily been of a less gratifying nature to themselves.

Reflecting on the magnitude of the amount to which the expenditure of the Society had progressively risen, and the consequent liability to pecuniary embarrassment in a community like that of this settlement, which is continually changing some of its Members, your Committee deemed it necessary (although relieved by the liberality, which they have acknowledged, from the pressure of embarrassment at the time) to institute at an early period of the year an inquiry into the best means of economizing their resources, and of limiting the expenditure of the Society to the lowest practicable scale, consistently with such a regard to the necessary provision for their poor dependants, as a benevolent public doubtless expected to see made, when granting the Society so freely the pecuniary assistance it needed.

However cautious the Committee had previously been in the application of your charity, their knowledge of the merits of the poor was necessarily progressive, and their measures for improving the system of the Society could only be proportionable. All the experience gained by its oldest Members has been found requisite, to give effect to their wishes, for rendering the administration of the affairs of the Society more deserving of the support of the Community, by enabling them at once to provide a sufficient maintenance for the pensioners, and to limit the admission of cases, and the allowance granted to each, to the rigid application of the rules of the Institution.

Of the danger, also, of abuse, to which the system of the Society is exposed in various ways, your Committee are not insensible. They know that no vigilance

of examination can render the decision upon the cases that come under their inspection infallible; that the most humane institutions are commonly the most liable to be perverted; and the provision made for the truly necessitous converted into a resource for idleness, and a refuge for the unworthy: while in some instances the charitable disposition of such a Society may be availed of by others, to cast upon its bounty the dependents whom gratitude or the ties of nature require to be supported by themselves.

Influenced by those considerations, the attention of the Committee during the period under review has been unceasingly directed to the removal from the pension lists of the Society of all persons not utterly helpless or destitute; to the allowable reduction of the pensions of those who should still be deemed fit objects of their care and of your benevolence; and to such improvements in the system of the Society, as should most effectually prevent the recurrence of imposition, and furnish a corrective to the unavoidable tendency which every institution that supplies a fixed provision for the wants of the poor, however wisely as well as humanely conducted, necessarily involves, to multiply the applicants for its bounty.

The means used for the purposes in view were, 1st. The forming of a scale of subsistence applicable to most of the cases of the pensioners; 2dly. The appointment of Sub-Committees of inspection and revision, whose proceedings were guided by the following directions.

1st. The careful scrutiny, by personal visits in every division of the Settlement, of all the cases within each, in order to ascertain still more accurately if possible than had been done before, the exact condition of every pensioner, in respect of his family, occupation, health, capacity for employment, connexions, country, and means of subsistence.

2d. The application, as nearly as circumstances should permit, of the above scale of subsistence, to the instance of every pensioner, making due allowances for sickness and infirmity, with their consequent increased wants; and in respect to the previous circumstances of the parties in life, which, in sundry instances, have been far beyond their present reduced condition.

3d. To ascertain the ability of the females on the Society's list to attend the workshop of the Society, and peremptorily to require the attendance of all not disqualified by extreme age or infirmity.

The effects of this scrutiny are apparent, from the annexed statement of the expenditure of the Society during this year, which exhibits a progressively decreasing monthly expenditure from the sum of 1016 Rupees, which was the amount of the

Disbursements in November last year, to Rupees 842, which was the amount in the last month.*

The reductions effected may be classed under the heads of diminished allowance, occasioned by the application of the new scale of subsistence, by the discontinuance of allowance in some cases, which it was considered upon mature deliberation were no longer fit objects for the Society's bounty; and by the rejection of some on the ground of refusal on the part of the women to attend the Society's workshop.

Some reduction of expense has been caused by deaths amongst the pensioners, and some by employment being found for others: but the diminution under these heads has been partly met by the increased disbursements for the newly admitted cases mentioned in a preceding part of this Report.

Of the pensioners struck off for non-attendance at the Female Workshop, the greater part, finding the Committee resolute in adhering to the rule of requiring the attendance there of all females not disqualified by age or sickness, eventually conformed to it, and were in consequence re-admitted.

In addition to the increased knowledge of the real condition of the poor, supplied by the scrutiny that has been mentioned, and the new facilities for detecting unworthy applicants, which the experience derived from that measure suggested, the Committee, in a meeting on the 10th August last, adopted the following resolution, as calculated to give increased efficiency to the principle of personal inspection of cases, upon which the whole system of relief administered by the Friend in Need Society is founded:—"Resolved, that with a view to the better ascertaining the real circumstances of every future object of the Society's bounty, the persons whose cases are to be reported upon by the Visiting Members be desired to appear with their respective families before the Committee at the first subsequent meeting, in order that the Members assembled may have an opportunity of seeing them, and of making such further investigation into the different cases, in addition to the visiting Members' Reports, as shall be deemed necessary;" and the Committee are happy to state, that the advantages of this measure have been already manifested.

The Female Workshop of the Society, under the direction of the Ladies who have had the goodness to continue the charge of its concerns, has maintained its claim to

* Nor is this the limit of the reductions; for by reference to the list of pensions as now settled, the amount payable in the present month will be found to be, as before stated, Rupees 760:12.

the approbation of the Society during the past year. Its expenses have been wholly defrayed without any assistance from the general Fund of the Society, by means of the extra subscription of one Rupee per month paid by several Ladies, in pursuance of the suggestion of a "Subscriber," inserted in the last Report; by some other subscriptions and casual donations; and by the Society's share of the produce of workwomen's labours. These three heads of resources have amounted to the sum of

Rupees 661	4	9
Add balance on the 1st No-		
vember 1819.....	120	0 10
Total	781	5 7

The Disbursements have been Rupees 719 11 4

Leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 61 10 3

Additional proof has been given during this year of the utility of the Female Workshop, as supplying a test for detecting concealed resources of some of the pensioners. The task of attendance at the shop being too generally disliked, by those who have not already experienced its benefits, for such persons as possess any other available resource, to submit to the rule which requires the regular attendance there of every female capable of work. To the poor women who have regularly attended the shop, the pecuniary benefit arising from their proportion of the work performed is the smallest part conferred by this humble Institution. The occupation of industry, habits of cleanliness, and decency of behaviour, which their attendance at the shop secures, succeeding as these advantages have done in many instances the most opposite condition and habits of life, cannot fail to interest every one who feels any sympathy with the wants, or any pleasure in the amelioration of the misery of a fellow creature.

Among the incidental benefits of the Female Workshop may be classed the means of occasional employment it has afforded to free workers—persons in indigent circumstances, but not on the Society's list of pensioners, who are desirous of working for their livelihood, but who have no other means of obtaining employment than what this Institution supplies. To such persons it affords the opportunity, whenever there is sufficient work in hand, of earning some little resource towards a subsistence, under a plan of moral superintendence, combined with teaching in the different branches of needle-work, and in reading, which is calculated to induce habits very favourable for after employment when the opportunity of obtaining it is presented.

One instance of the incidental benefits of the Female Workshop may deserve

mention in this place. A soldier's wife, who had travelled from Jaulnah to Madras, intending to be with her relations here during the period of her confinement, was disappointed in her expected reception among them, and came to the Workshop, where she earned by her labour sufficient to support herself, until, and through her hour of need, and afterwards returned to her husband, thankful for the assistance of an Institution, so opportunely and suitably adapted for the relief of a stranger's distress.

The Female Workshop, calculated as it is to be useful among the poor of those classes who are eligible to it, as well as to the pensioners of the Friend in Need Society, has to contend with many difficulties, some of a local nature, which can only be overcome by patient perseverance on the part of its benevolent Patronesses; and partly of a temporary nature, which it is hoped may be remedied shortly. But the chief obstacle to its greater efficiency is the want of a constant supply of work, mostly of a coarse kind. The Friends of the Society will perform an acceptable service to the cause of charity, by sending to the Female Workshop from time to time a portion at least of their needlework; and no doubt is entertained of its being executed as cheaply, and generally with greater care, than it can be by the employment of native tailors.

Impressed with a sense of the utility of the Female Workshop as a branch of the Friend in Need Society, the formation of a Workshop for the Male Pensioners was long ago contemplated, under the reasonable expectation that an Institution for them, conducted on the same principles as the present Workshop for Women, the advantages of which are no longer speculative, could not fail to be of much use, both to the men who should be attached to it, and to the character and operations of the Society. Although the Society has always proceeded on the principle of affording permanent pensions only to the infirm as well as destitute poor, and in every practicable instance has made the assistance granted to those capable of supporting themselves by labour, temporary; yet as the means of obtaining employment for many of this class have constantly been found to be difficult, some men capable of working for their own support have insensibly become permanent dependents of the Society; nor can such a consequence be prevented, while work cannot be furnished for all persons, who by the accidents of life are thrown out of employ, and from necessity resort to begging for their subsistence. The removal of mendicancy from the Settlement, as far as its funds would admit, being the primary object of the Friend in Need Society, many persons of the description

alluded to were necessarily referred to it by the Subscribers for assistance; and if no discoverable means of support were possessed by the applicants, they became from the constitution of the Society, eligible to its bounty. Your Committee are well aware of the evils which such a system is liable to involve. That the extent of the evil has not been greater, during the period that the Friend in Need Society has been in extensive operation in this Settlement, may perhaps be matter of surprise; and the Committee trust they may, without presumption, refer to their present list of pensioners, as containing proof of the pains exerted by them; to prevent persons of the description in question from finding undue encouragement, by the proceedings of the Committee, to exchange the employments of industry for the indulgence of a pension. But it is conceded, that persons capable of work, if employment could be devised, have been, and must unavoidably continue to be found at all times on their lists; and your Committee know of no remedy for the acknowledged evil, but to establish for the male applicants for the charity of the Society a workshop on the same footing as that already in operation for the women. A measure so obviously desirable to itself, was brought very forcibly to the consideration of the Committee, by a paper addressed to them by some of the Subscribers, some months ago.—The pecuniary embarrassments of the Society, however, at that time, and the occupations of the Members of the Committee, which did not admit of their undertaking the labour of superintending such an Institution, precluded any immediate steps from being taken to carry the suggestion into effect, till the authors of the paper referred to, liberally proposed to exert themselves to raise, if needful, a separate fund for the expense of the experiment, and superintend the details of the undertaking, in the event of a sufficient number of persons being found on the lists of the Society capable of employment. This proposal led to the formation of another special Committee, for investigating, once more, all the cases of the Society's pensioners, consisting partly of some Members of the Committee of the Society, and some gentlemen who obligingly gave their assistance on the occasion.

The gentlemen referred to were R. Clarke, J. Gwatkin, R. J. Hunter, F. Thomas, and E. Uthoff, Esqrs.

The scrutiny having been carried through the whole of the lists (with very few exceptions), the subject came again under consideration, at a Meeting of the two Committees, held on the 28th ult., when the following Resolutions were passed.

"It appearing by the result of the scrutiny of Pensioners made by the special

Committee, that near forty of the Male Pensioners on the lists of the Society are fit for employment, some of a sedentary kind, and some for active labour: Resolved, that this meeting do consider the establishment of a Workshop for their employment as a measure to be recommended to the Society at large.

"It is calculated that the expense of the shop will be about 50 Rupees per month at its outset; but as the present state of the resources of the Society precludes the possibility of making the experiment without further funds, Resolved that the undertaking be recommended to the consideration of the Society, at the next general Meeting of the Subscribers, in the confidence that so desirable an object will not be suffered to fail for want of the requisite funds."

In pursuance of the above Resolutions, your Committee beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Society the measure of establishing a Workshop for their Male Pensioners, as a branch of the Friend in Need Society; and respectfully to add their humble recommendation in its favour. Few arguments can be needed to prove its expediency.

By establishing the rule of regular labour, as the indispensable accompaniment of relief to all capable of labour, the merits of every petitioner for assistance will be brought to the best test: for none will submit to compulsory labour, especially when paid for at a low rate, who can earn the wages of industry. Nor are any likely to encounter the task of workshop labour, as long as they possess any means whatever of subsisting without it. Further, the plan of employing all the dependants of the Society, who are fit for employment, removes the objection to the principle of the Society founded on its supporting, under some circumstances, the poor, though able to work, without employment; in other words, in idleness. Every Pensioner, both male and female, capable of any exertion in the way of labour, whether active or sedentary, being made to labour, the only objects purely of charity on the lists of the Friend in Need Society would then be the utterly helpless and infirm, whether from age or disease.

But the plan of the proposed Workshop for the Male Pensioners necessarily involves some additional expense at its outset at least, and this the Funds of the Society, as the Resolutions extracted above declare, are unable to supply. But if the project receive the sanction of the Members of the Society, your Committee are persuaded that the liberality of the Settlement will not be denied to a measure which comes so strongly recommended, equally to the feelings and the judgment of every benevolent person.

Should a Workshop for the Male Pensioners be established, the rules for the

management of its business, the modes of employment, and the articles of manufactures to be fabricated, will be a subject of consideration in the proceedings of the gentlemen who have the goodness to undertake the charitable office of Directors. If the experiment succeed, and the same abundant contributions continue to be made to the Society which have been made hitherto; and if the inhabitants of the Settlement, acting generally in respect of common beggars, conformably to the invitation of the Society, refer to its Committee all such cases of begging as do occur; the Subscribers to the Friend in Society may indulge the pleasing hope that the Settlement would, in a far greater degree, if not altogether, experience relief from the importunity of vagrant mendicants; while all cases really deserving of charitable relief would receive it in the most beneficial shape; not, like casual alms, as a momentary supply, to be as quickly consumed by immediate necessities, or the vicious habits of negligence and indulgence which mendicity induces and fosters; but in the way of a stated and sufficient, though necessarily very moderate, subsistence, free, in the instance of those who are unfit for work, from any exaction or compulsory observance; but coupled, as is obviously most desirable, in the case of all capable of labour, with a system of occupation, advantageous both to themselves and to the community.

To promote this desirable object, of checking mendicity in every shape, it is proposed to issue to the subscribers of the Society tickets of reference, for the purpose of being given to all beggars and petitioners for charity, drawn out in the following form:

"The case of the bearer (insert name), who has applied to me for charitable relief, is referred to the consideration of the Friend in Need Society."

(Signed.)

"To Mr. Braddock, Secretary to the Friend in Need Society, Black Town."

If any money be given to the party for immediate assistance, please to note the amount below.

Of the good effects of the observance of the plan here suggested, no reasonable doubt can be entertained. But it is necessary to remind the public, that, however well adapted the system of the Friend in Need Society may be for the relief of real objects of charity, and for the exposure of impostors, its operations are necessarily limited to the extent of the funds placed at its disposal by their benevolence. It has lately been again in great distress, notwithstanding the important reductions effected in its expenditure, as shewn at an earlier part of this Report. Its resources last month were estimated to fall within the sum required for its disbursements.

This state of things required an immediate application for assistance, and your Committee have to acknowledge with gratitude the following contributions.

The Hon. Sir E. Stanley	Rs. 70
John Sullivan, Esq.	35
H. Cotes, Esq.	40
P. Cleghorn, Esq.	35
E. Gordon, Esq.	20
J. M'Kerrell, Esq.	28
F. Orme, Esq.	35
T. Teed, Esq. (annual)	100

In addition to these, the Honorable the Governor has been pleased to bestow a donation of two hundred Rupees, and a monthly subscription of fifty: but the stated Subscriptions are still about 200 Rupees below the monthly expenditure; and your Committee must appeal to the charitable disposition of the public, both to supply that deficiency, and to enable the Managers of the Society to complete the system of its operations, by instituting the proposed workshop for the employment of their male pensioners.

Your Committee will not doubt the success of this appeal, when they retrace the history of this Society, and behold daily proofs of the benevolence of the community to whom it is addressed. Let it not be urged, that the calls of charity are too numerous and too frequent to be attended to. In the instance of this Society, the application is made on behalf of the destitute poor, who must be fed daily; and it is not pretended that the applications will cease, though it is hoped that they have known their greatest limit in point of amount. But if the wants of wretchedness are incessant, and its claims continually repeated, the resources of those to whom they look for help are also continuous; and the bounty of Providence, which supplies the source of competency to these who in various measures enjoy it, renders its possessors debtors to those who are remitted by the vicissitudes of life to their compassionate protection. And amongst the objects which claim a participation in your beneficence, you will not, it is confidently expected, overlook the wants of a Society, which, however humble in its origin and constitution, is honourable to the character of the Settlement; affords scope for the discriminative exercise of some of the best dispositions of our nature, and whose exertions to diminish the mass of misery in the place are continually calling forth the blessings of many, who without its succour are ready to perish.

Madras, Nov. 1, 1820.

INDIA SHIP BUILDING.

Cochin, March 29, 1821.—"On the 27th inst., his Majesty's ships Leander and Liverpool arrived at Cochin with the crew and stores for the Alligator frigate which was this day added to the list of the

Royal Navy, by Mr. Schuler, Contractor for ships and vessels building at Cochin for his Majesty's Service. It affords a subject for congratulation, our being able to produce in this quarter of India, one of the finest specimens of naval architecture, combining elegance and suitability of construction with the new mode invented by Sir Robert Seppings. The Alligator was built by Mr. Edye, his Majesty's Superintendent for naval works, at Cochin, where the second frigate yet unnamed, is in a forward state, and keel for a third laid.

We trust that such great national savings of the British oak will be encouraged, and that the teak of India will continue to be used in constructing the bulwarks of England's glory.

On the 5th was launched from Mr. Schuler's naval-yard a vessel for the service of the navy at Trincomalee, for watering ships of war by a syphon; the tank contains about 35 tons of water."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April 12.*

WEATHER.

The northerly winds have left us unusually early this year: for the last fortnight it has blown pretty steadily from the south-east quarter. On Thursday and the following day rain fell in heavy showers, which is a most unusual occurrence in this month. By a register of the fall of rain of twenty years, we observe that it never rained in March during that long period: last year, however, formed an exception. The southerly winds seem to have prevailed pretty generally in the Bay, since we find that the Hooghly was only ten days on her passage from this port to Calcutta.—*Mad. Cour. March 13.*

WRECK OF THE BRILLIANT, CAPT. FENN.

In the last Courier we noticed the unfortunate accident which had befallen the outward bound ship Brilliant, on her passage hence to Calcutta; subsequent accounts have been received, which state that it was found impracticable to get the ship off the Bar, and it appears that the Brilliant was ultimately completely wrecked off Narsipore. The people were all landed in safety, and were most hospitably received by Mr. Taylor.—*Mad. Cour. March 13.*

A small brig, inward bound, passed Kedgerie on the 20th March, having on board the Captain and Passengers of the late ship Brilliant.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 26. Ship Eugenia, Allport, from Bombay 15th June.

March 1. H. M. Ship Liverpool, Collier, from Manilla, Singapore, and Penang.

9. Homeward-bound Ships Nancy, Lady Carrington, and Bengal Merchant, from Calcutta.

13. Ship Edward Strettle, Balston, from Manilla, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.

24. Ship Waterloo, Wilkinson, from Calcutta.

26. Ship Forbes, Brown, from London 10th Oct.

30. H. C. cruiser Nearchus, Mansfield, from Calcutta.

31. Ship Investigator, Russell, from Trincomalee.

— Brig Tagus, Meylor, from Calcutta.

April 10. Ship Triumph, Garrick, from Calcutta 16th March.

11. Ship Lady Kennaway, Beach, from Calcutta 16th March.

Departures.

March 1. Brig Salamanca, Butler, for Rangoon.

3. Ship Prince Blucher, Johnstone, for Calcutta.

— Ship Eugenia, Allport, for Calcutta.

4. Ship Ann and Amelia, Short, for England.

13. Ship Lady Carrington, Ward, for London.

29. Ship Forbes, Brown, for Calcutta.

April 1. Ship Agamemnon, Surties, for London.

4. Ship Investigator, Russell, for Negapatam and Ceylon.

5. Brig Tagus, Meylor, for West Coast of Sumatra.

6. H. C. Cruiser Nearchus, on a cruise.

7. Ship Waterloo, Wilkinson, for London.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 8. At Madura, Mrs. Anne Burby, of a son.

18. At Quilon, the lady of Captain C. Elphinstone, of a son.

20. The lady of Lieut. Col. J. Haslewood, of a son.

21. At Secundrabad, the wife of Mr. Sub-Assist. Surg. Wm. Collin, of a son.

March 2. At Calicut, the lady of J. Babington, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

5. At Cuddalore, the lady of H. Atkinson, Esq. of a daughter.

7. Mrs. Anna Calcraft, of a son and heir.

11. At sea, on board the Forbes, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. capt. Poulton, of a daughter.

12. At Pondicherry, the lady of F. Vally, Esq., of a son.

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15. At Bangalore, the lady of Captain H. Rudyerd, of the Horse Artillery, of a son.

17. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Macqueen, 18th regt. N.I., of a son.

18. At Sadras, the lady of F. C. Regel, Esq., Chief of the Netherlands' Possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Madura, of a daughter.

25. The lady of R. Clarke, Esq., of a son.

— At the Presidency, the lady of T. Allsop, Esq., of a son.

— At Pondicherry, the lady of Anthony Troyer, Esq., of a son.

30. At Darwar, the lady of H. Oakes, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

April 1. The lady of Lieut. James Clemons, 9th regt., of a son and heir.

2. The lady of Capt. Gray, of the half-pay of H.M. 30th foot, and commanding the troops of her Highness the Rancee of Travancore, of a daughter.

8. At the Presidency, the lady of the Venerable Edward Vaughan, Archdeacon of Madras, of a son.

— The lady of D. Neale, Esq., of a son.

9. The lady of J. D. White, Esq., third Member of the Medical Board, of a daughter.

11. The lady of John Dent, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of T. Forster, Esq., Surgeon of H.M. 46th regt., of a daughter.

13. The lady of John Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. H. Newman, 1st bat. 20th regt. N.I., to Miss Margaret Jane Carroll.

20. At Arcot, Captain William Newmarch, 7th regt. L.C., to Miss Mary Lyster.

21. At Nellore, Mr. James Delaney, to Miss Catherine Gillon.

26. At St. George's, Choultry Plain, Capt. Charles Swanston, 12th N.I., and Military Paymaster in Travancore, to Miss Georgiana Sherson, third daughter of Robert Sherson, Esq.

— At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Sub-Conductor Michael Dywer, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, Colaba, to Miss Elizabeth Wantling.

April 3. At Bangalore, Capt. Arthur Bentley, of the Rifle Corps, to Miss Rosa Trewman, niece of Capt. Trewman, Quart. mast. of Brigade in Mysore.

5. At Bangalore, Lieut. Kirby, 4th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Arabella Holst, widow of the late Lieut. Holst, H.M. 53d regt.

DEATHS.

It is with regret we record the death of John Casamajor, Esq. late Senior Member of the Board of Trade at this Presidency. —*Asiatic Journ.—No. 70.*

— The health of this gentleman had been long declining, and he died at Singapore on his return from China. It is worthy of remark, how very few persons have benefited their health by a trip to the Celestial Empire with this desirable object in view. We make the remark with diffidence, and our readers, particularly those in the medical profession, we trust will excuse us if experience does not bear out the observation, that few instances of permanent benefit from a visit to China in search of health have occurred at this Presidency.—*Madras Cour. March 6.*

Jan. 2. At sea, on his passage to Singapore, whither ill health had driven him, Lieut. R. F. Davis, H.M. 53d regt., a young gentleman of very promising professional merit.

Feb. 11. At Hyderabad, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. John Coleman a writer during many years at Messrs. W. Palmer and Co.'s, aged 54.

14. At Seringapatam, Capt. C. Dering, 1st bat. 18th regt., leaving three orphan children to lament his loss.

26. At Kenedy, of a fever, aged one year and nine months, the infant son of Mr. Thomas Mellican, Sub-Assist. Surg.

— At Cuddalore, Jane, the wife of Mr. Conductor John Leonard, regd. 36.

27. At Poorevaikum, aged 8, Mr. George Smaller, Sub-Assist. Surg. Madras establishment.

March 4. Mr. John Best, late commissary of Stores at Masulipatam, his experienced and brave soldier died at Cepery, in the 56th year of his age, after a severe and painful sickness, which he bore with Christian patience and exemplary signification. Mr. Best served in the King's army under Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows, and was present at the capture of Bangalore, Nundydroop, and other forts. Shortly afterwards he entered the East India Company's Service in the ordnance department. At the capture of Seringapatam, he was a volunteer in that part of the storming party under General Baird which is called the "Folly Hope," and was severely wounded; his gallantry on this occasion procured for him the appointment of Deputy Commissary of Stores from his kind friend and patron General Harris. While still suffering from his wound he was in active service against Dhoondia, and by his unwearied zeal acquired the esteem of the Duke of Wellington, who strongly recommended him to the Government for promotion. At the storming of Turny Cull, Mr. Best's indefatigable exertions and gallant conduct were alike conspicuous, and he received the thanks of General Campbell in orders. At the capture of Java, his services gained him the approbation of General Sir S. Auchmuty, through whose recommendation

tion he was rewarded with the same staff allowances as Commissioned Officers enjoy when holding the situation of Commissary. In private life Mr. Best was equally distinguished for his sincere piety, strict integrity, and extensive charity; he was the protector of the fatherless, and the comforter of the afflicted. His remains were interred at St. Mary's burial ground, with military honours, and followed by many of his friends, in whose recollection his memory lives endeared as that of a brave and honest man.

— At Poonaallee, Lieut. M. Watts, His Majesty's 95th regt.

7. At Vepery, after a long and lingering illness Mrs. M. Clark, the wife of Conductor S. Clark.

9. Of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mrs. Magdalen Story, aged 65.

10. The infant daughter of Mr. B. Balfour.

11. At the house of John Binny, Esq., of the Spasmodic Cholera, Robert Stevenson, Esq. late of Manila.

— Mr. Mary Balfour, wife of Mr. B. Balfour, aged 25.

12. Mr. Jane Balfour, mother of Mr. B. Balfour, aged 50; thus in the short space of three days, this unfortunate young man was deprived of a mother, wife, and child, to his inexpressible grief.

16. Mr. A. Peters, relict of the late Mr. William Peters, in the 43d year of her age.

17. Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Capt. R.H. Russell, 6th L.C.

18. At Vellore, at three o'clock in the morning, Lieut. John Jones, of the 5d regt. N.I., and late Post Adjutant at Vellore. This able and gallant officer was wounded at the memorable battle of Mahidpur, and was about to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health, when he was suddenly snatched away, to the deep regret of all who knew him.

19. At Vizagapatam, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Elizabeth Ure, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Ure, of this establishment.

— At Vepery, Mary, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Muat, 4th regt. N.I., aged three years, three months, and 11 days.

At Tellicherry, after long and painful suffering, aged about 67, Thomas Daur, Esq., many years a resident of Nhs.

27. At Cuddalore, Lieut. J. Tulk, 7th regt. N.I.

April 12. Mrs. Maria Paten, mother of Mr. Bernard Paten, aged 60.

BOMBAY.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

FURLONGS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 22, 1821.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased

to declare that security is not to be required from regimental officers proceeding to Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.; and that to enable the Military Accountant to furnish the prescribed certificate of there being no demand in his office against the parties applying for such furloughs, the following rules shall in future be observed.

All certificates of last payment issued by Paymasters to Officers under the above circumstances, are invariably to specify the unadjusted demands, if any, which they may have against them, or where there may be none, the certificates are to state that no demands exist against them.

When certificates of the former description are presented to other Paymasters, from whom the parties may require to draw further pay and allowances, such outstanding claims, if the cases admit of it, are to be adjusted, otherwise to be inserted in the certificates of last pay, which may be afterwards issued by the last mentioned Paymasters, including, of course, the unadjusted demands, if any, in their own offices.

Under the above provisions, the Military Accountant, in the case of Officers proceeding to Europe, will have full intimation of all demands which may exist against them in the offices of Paymasters, and he is accordingly to direct their immediate recovery or adjustment previous to granting the prescribed certificates to the party for transmission to head-quarters; or on the occurrence of a case of a different description, the unadjusted demands are to be specified in the Military Accountant's certificate, for the information of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief and Government, with a view of such security being obtained from the party as may seem advisable.

The foregoing to be considered equally applicable to officers in his Majesty's service; the certificate of last payment granted by regimental Paymasters to specify that there are no demands against the parties on account of the Hon. Company, and to be countersigned by station Paymasters.

Staff officers, such as Aides-de-Camp, Military or Brigade Majors, who never have been entrusted with public money nor stores, but have received their stipulated pay and allowances, are also exempted from finding security equally with the Regimental Officers.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, March 3, 1821.—The following rates of pay and allowances are fixed for the Sub-Assist. Surgs. under this Presidency, viz.

Pay per day.....Rs. 2 0 0
Half batta in garrison per day.....1 0 0

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Full batta whilst marching or on the field, per day.....Rs. 2 0 0
Tent allowance in the field, per month.....30 0 0
House rent in garrison (when unprovided with public quarters) per month.....20 0 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 5. Mr. Thomas Flower to be Acting Opium Agent.

Mr. James Taylor to be Deputy Opium Agent.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 29. Lieut. Col. Leighton having returned to the Presidency, is directed to resume the duties of Adjutant General of the Army, and his seat at the Military Board.

Capt. Dickinson having also returned to Bombay, is directed to resume charge of his office of Revenue Surveyor of Bombay and Sakette.

Feb. 24. Capt. Brooks, Maj. of Brig., to take charge of the Bazar department at Sholapore, until further orders.

March 1. The following appointments by Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, to the field force under his command, are confirmed, viz.

Capt. Burrows, H. M. 65th regt., to command the detail bat., and Lieut. Lascelles, 1st bat. Grenadiers, to act as Quart. mast., from 9th Jan. last.

Lieut. Wilkinson, 2d regt. L.C., to be Acting Assist. Adj. Gen.; and Lieutenant Hart, 5th regt. N.I., to act as Assist. Quart. mast. gen.; the former from the 24th, and the latter from the 26th of December last.

Lieut. Powell, 5th regt. N.I., to be Act. Assist. Adj. Gen., vice Wilkinson, deceased; and Lieut. Sandwith, 1st regt. L.C., to the charge of the Lay Bazar, and Commissariat departments to the field force in Kattywar, from the 10th ult.

3. Lieut. Hopkins, 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I., to act as Assist. to the Exec. Engineer at Sholapore during the period required for the construction of the public buildings at that station.

Assist. Surg. Nimmo to officiate as Chaplain at Kishnee.

April 4. Lieut. Col. Baker having returned to the Presidency, is directed to resume charge of his office of Commissary General.

CAVALRY.

1st Regt. Jan. 29. Cornet Woodhouse, doing duty with 1st regt., is appointed to act as Qr. mast. until further orders.

March 1. The resignation tendered by Lieut. Sandwith of his situation of Qr. mast. and Interp. to the Regt. is accepted.
15. Lieut. P. P. Wilton to be Interp. and Qr. mast.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

3d Regt. April 2. Lieut. W. T. Hewitt, to be Adj. to 1st bat. in succession to Ogilvie, transferred to 12th regt.; date of appointment 1st April 1821.

5th Regt. April 3. Lieut. M. M. Shaw to be Adj. to 1st bat. in the room of Lieut. and Adj. Powell, employed under Col. L. Stanhope.

7th Regt. March 26. Lieut. Roberts, of 1st bat., is appointed to act as Qr. mast. to that bat.

11th Regt. March 15. Lieut. V. F. Kennett, to be Interp. and Qr. mast. to 2d bat.

Rank of Cadets Adjusted.

March 28. The rank of the undermentioned Cadets having been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to corps, and dates of Commission assigned to them as Ens. and Lieut., as follows:

James H. Chabauers, to 2d regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 12th March 1820, Lieut. 15th May 1820.

R. G. King, to 2d regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 20th April 1820, Lieut. 15th May 1820.

T. M. Crompton, to 10th regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 27th April 1820, Lieut. 19th July 1820.

G. J. Jameson, to 2d regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 27th April 1820, Lieut. 22d Sept. 1820.

H. Stephenson, to 2d regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 27th April 1820, Lieut. 22d Oct. 1820.

G. J. Mant, to 10th regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 27th April 1820, Lieut. 10th Nov. 1820.

J. E. Lang, to 10th regt. N.I., do. do.

S. H. Clements, to 11th regt. N.I., do. do.

E. W. Kennett, to 7th regt. N.I., do. do.

H. J. Parkinson, to 11th regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 30th April 1820, Lieut. 19th Nov. 1820.

C. S. Stuart, to 7th regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 30th April 1820, Lieut. 25th Oct. 1820.

W. Ward, to 8th regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 1st May 1820, Lieut. 5th Dec. 1820.

A. P. Le Messurier, to 12th regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 21st May 1820, Lieut. 18th Dec. 1820.

J. E. G. Morris, to 12th regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 21st May 1820, Lieut. 4th Jan. 1821.

J. D. Smyth, to 2d regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 2d June 1820, Lieut. 11th Feb. 1821.

J. Marjoribanks, to 2d regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 14th June 1820, Lieut. 14th Feb. 1821.

T. C. Scott, to 4th regt. N.I., to rank as Ens. 14th June 1820, Lieut. 18th Feb. 1821.

J. B. Phillips, to Europ. Regt., to rank as Ens. 14th June 1820, Lieut. 21st Feb. 1821.

Cadets admitted.

March 1. Messrs. J. S. Ramsay and T. Brown are admitted on the establishment, and promoted to Ensigns; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

March 3. Lieut. James Little to be Capt. in succession to Parr, killed in action; date of rank 14th Feb. 1821.

ENGINEER CORPS.

March 28. Ens. Wm. Tate to be Lieut., in succession to Price, killed in action; date of rank 10th Nov. 1820.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 29. The rank of the undermentioned Assist. Surgs., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, having been received, commissions are to be assigned to them severally from the date of their departure from Europe:

James Walker, to rank from 26th Jan. 1820.

Chas. Downey, do. 28th Feb. 1820.

John Graham Stuart, do. 1st March 1820.

Robt Wight, do. 27th April 1820.

Hen. Michie, do. do.

Arch. Young, M. D. do. do.

Alex. Duncan, do. do.

Wm. Fuller Mercer Cockerill, do. do.

Wm. Carstairs, do. 30th April 1820.

Thos. Rind, do. 1st June 1820.

March 14. Assist. Surg. Harrison is directed to assume charge of the Lunatic Asylum during the absence of Assist. Surg. Hathway.

28. Sen. Assist. Surg. W. Gall to be Surgeon, vice Whigham, killed in action; date of rank 10th Nov. 1820.

FURLOUGHS.

March 1. Capt. J. Inverarity, 7th regt. N.I., to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, for three years.

7. Lieuts. Wainwright and McDonnell to proceed to England on sick certificate.

12. Capt. F. Dangerfield, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I., to sea, on sick certificate, for nine months.

14. Assist. Surg. L. Hathway, to sea on sick certificate, for six months.

April 5. Lieut. H. Lyons, 1st bat. 12th regt. N.I., to England, on sick certificate, for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSPORTS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

The transports from Zoor commenced coming in on Friday last; most of them have since arrived, the remainder may be expected daily, with the exception of the Byamgore, who has conveyed Gen. Smith and his suite to Kishme, which will perhaps delay him for some time. The Arab prisoners, about 150 in number, many of them young boys, landed yesterday morning.—*Bom. Paper*, March 8.

SCIND.

Bhoj, April 4.—Capt. Sadlier and suite arrived here this morning from Scind; they have been nearly a month from Hyderabad; they are all well, and leave this tomorrow for Mandavie, from which place they are to take shipping for Bombay.—*Bom. Paper*.

FRENCH PIRATES.

We learn, that during the stay of the Cornwallis at Maculla* in October last, that the Bombay Merchant (grab snow), belonging to some natives of this port, arrived there, on her way to Bombay from Mocha and Judda, with a valuable cargo and treasure to a large amount, that after having made some necessary repairs, she proposed sailing in prosecution of her voyage to Bombay; but to this day has not made her appearance.

During the time she was at Maculla a suspicious vessel, manned with Frenchmen, had arrived there, who reported that they belonged to the Seychelles; that their Capt., an Englishman, had fallen overboard and was drowned; this vessel is stated to have sailed about the time that the Bombay Merchant did, and it is probable that she had fallen a prey to those fellows, who it is supposed had turned pirates; the name of their vessel they reported to be the Lord Nelson cutter.

This is the only probable conjecture as to the fate of this vessel; it is not likely she has foundered at sea, nor is there any shoal or island in the way on which she could have been wrecked; nor is it probable that she has again lost her passage.—*Bom. Paper*, March 28.

* A Port on the coast of Arabia, a place but little frequented, and but little known to Europeans; it is very erroneously laid down in our best charts, and we hope it will be included in the survey already commenced of this coast.

The grab Bombay Merchant, noticed in our last number as having been so long missing, came in on Monday last, after a passage of 40 days from Maculla.

We were not far out in our conjectures as to the piratical intention of the crew of the schooner, noticed as having been at Maculla; for though they have not accomplished their evident intention of making a prize of this vessel, yet they prevailed on the captain and mate to join them, and the vessel has arrived here under charge of the Serang, and a pilot he procured at some town near Maculla.

We are not informed as to the precise amount of the depredations committed on the vessel, nor whether the captain only took what he considered as his own property with him.—*Bom. Cour.* April 7.

MILITARY STATION AT SHOLAPORE.

We understand that Government, ever alive to the health and welfare of the troops, has issued orders for the hutting of H.M.'s 67th regt. The work is already in progress; every exertion is making to accelerate its completion: but the great scarcity of materials, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of procuring bricklayers, is severely felt. Sholapore is represented as peculiarly well calculated for a military station, and from its open situation, and being perfectly free of jungle, very dry, and without vegetation, there is every reason to believe it will prove particularly healthy. Considerable taste is displayed in the construction of the huts; the lines already assume a cheerful appearance, and whilst the men's habitations are rising to the north, the officers' bungalows keep pace to the south. To British soldiers, under the direction of experienced officers, nothing is difficult. The importance of these labours, and the advantages resulting therefrom, will be sufficiently felt during the ensuing rains. Wells are sinking through the solid rock, and we believe it is in contemplation to erect a hospital on a rising ground to the left.—*Bom. Paper*.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Surat.—Some cases of Cholera have occurred here lately, but none of so violent a species as before.—*Bom. Cour.* March 13.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta landed from the Susan on Monday morning, under the salute due to his rank. We are happy in stating that his Lordship and Mrs. Middleton are in perfect health.—*Bom. Paper*, Feb. 28.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta held a confirmation at St. Thomas's Church on

Saturday last; upwards of 120 persons were confirmed. After the Confirmation, his Lordship delivered an appropriate and impressive address, a printed copy of which was presented to each individual present.

We understand that the Lord Bishop has signified his intention of delivering his lectures on the Lord's Prayer every Sunday evening during his stay here, as well as on the Friday evenings of the present Lent.—*Bom. Cour.* March 17.

On Sunday, the 18th inst., the Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached for the Education Society, and delivered a most impressive and appropriate sermon, from Mathew vii. 13. The Right Rev. preacher first expounded generally the "broad way that leadeth to destruction," and thence deduced the necessity of a concern for our own salvation and that of others; then adverting particularly to the latter of these points, his Lordship enforced the charity of educating the poor, and most strikingly exhibited the different state and circumstances of Christian children in India and in England. The Bishop commended highly the present institution, its general management, and the liberal support it has received. His Lordship made some luminous and pertinent remarks on the general diffusion of knowledge, with particular allusion to this country, and most ably combated the opinion of danger arising from it; knowledge he allowed was power, but power not necessarily hostile; the power would be acquired by means not within our control, but we might render it friendly, and usefully direct it; "the question is," said the Right Rev. preacher, "whether, having set the bark on the ocean, to be beset by storms, you would endeavour to steer the vessel, or let her drive?" He concluded with a powerful appeal to the benevolent feelings of all. The collection amounted to about 1500 rupees.—*Bom. Paper*, March 28.

On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached his last sermon, taking his text from the 20th verse of the 5th chapter of the 2d Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians: "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ;" after which his Lordship administered the Lord's Supper to a numerous body of communicants.

During this last week his Lordship has consecrated the several burying grounds at Matoonga, Choupattee and Colabah.

We are informed that his Lordship will embark on the Susan for Ceylon, either this evening or to-morrow morning, carrying with him the esteem and reverence of our little society.—*Bom. Gaz.* April 4.

Authorized Statement.

We are authorized to state, that so much of the evidence of a witness before the House of Lords, reported in the *London*

Courier of the 13th October last, as relates to the Bishop of Calcutta, requires correction: that His Lordship never was present at the exhibition of a Moorish or other native dance at the Government House in Calcutta. It is recollected, indeed, that during the witness's visit to Calcutta, in the latter part of the year 1815, the Bishop's family, with some others, were invited by the Countess of Loudoun to an evening party, to hear some native airs sung by a female of great vocal celebrity; and her singing is said to have been accompanied with a sort of dance, which probably may have been the dance referred to by the witness, who was actually present, and which appears to have been as innocent and unexceptionable in point of decorum as that which he describes, or as any thing that can be imagined; the mere circumstance, indeed, of its having taken place before the Governor-gen. and Lady Loudoun was of itself sufficient to vindicate its character, if that had ever been questioned; we are assured, however, that the Bishop was not present on that or any similar occasion; and that he regrets the representation thus made (mistakenly, no doubt,) where it was not needed, and in connexion with circumstances and impressions on the public mind, with which it was not desirable that his name should be in any way associated.—*Bom. Cour.* April 7.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

On Thursday last, the Annual Public Examination of the children belonging to the two central Schools of the Education Society took place at the Boys' School-house, before His Exc. Lieut. gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and a very numerous and highly respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

The two Schools having been previously arranged in separate rooms, presented a spectacle truly interesting. The girls, neatly dressed in bonnets lately given them by the kindness of Lady Colville, exhibited to the ladies their different attainments, and shewed very well executed specimens of plain needle-work. The girls of the greatest merit were then selected, and presented by the Lady Patroness, in the name of the Society, with silver medals, or rewards of books.

The boys were at the same time examined by the Bishop, who, leaving some of the junior classes for another day, very minutely and strictly tried the abilities and attainments of the 1st and 2d classes, particularly in spelling, writing, and arithmetic. His Lordship highly complimented some of the children, who indeed proved themselves worthy of his commendation. The boys of the highest merit were then presented by the Bishop, in the name of

the Society, with medals or books according to their several proficiencies. The whole of the two schools were then brought together, and passed before Sir Chas. Colville and the other ladies and gentlemen present.

We are confident the public exhibition of these children must have been gratifying in the highest degree to all the subscribers of this excellent Institution who were present. It is a most affecting and delightful sight, to behold so many boys and girls supported by the charity and benevolence of the highly respectable community of this Presidency, and brought up, by their means, in religious habits and useful knowledge.—*Bom. Cour.* March 17.

MONUMENT TO PERPETUATE THE DEFENCE OF KORYGAUM.

The foundation stone of the Monument destined to perpetuate the defence of Korygaum was laid by Col. Huskisson, on behalf of Maj. Gen. Smith, on Monday the 26th March. This interesting ceremony took place at half-past five o'clock in the evening, in presence of the chief, civil, and military authorities in the Deckan. The party assembled in an adjoining suite of tents, and marched in procession to the spot, where they were received under a general salute by a detachment of artillery, two companies of grenadiers from the 1st or Korygaum regt., and the band of His Majesty's 47th regt.

A brass plate with the following inscription:

This Foundation Stone was laid
Anno Domini 1821.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings,
Governor General of India.
And the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone,
Governor of Bombay.

was then deposited in the foundation stone with a few British coins, and a scroll of parchment, containing the names of the persons present at the ceremony. The Colonel then ascertained with true masonic precision, the correctness of the level, when three volleys of musquetry, and a royal salute from the Artillery, announced the termination of the proceeding. The party subsequently retired to an entertainment provided by Capt. Nutt, of the engineers (the officer under whose superintendence the monument is erecting), where mirth and conviviality detained them till a late hour. There were many excellent songs sung, and the band of His Majesty's 47th regt. was obligingly spared for the occasion.

After "The King" had been drank, Capt. Nutt rose, and addressed the company as follows:

"Gentlemen: We are this day assembled together to commemorate an event which will no doubt be classed by future historians as one of the most brilliant military achieve-

ments recorded in the annals of this or any other country. The estimation in which the glorious defence of the village of Korygaum, on the 1st Jan. 1818, was held by the present enlightened Governor of Bombay, and how fully his sentiments were participated in by the illustrious Nobleman who now presides over our councils in the East, cannot be better exemplified than in the recommendation, and sanctioned by those high authorities respectively of that monument, the foundation stone of which has this day been laid by the gallant Colonel on my left (Colonel Huskisson).

"It must ever, I presume, Gentlemen, be a proud reflection to the brave men who shared in the glories of the day we are now speaking of, to know that their services on that trying occasion have not been only eulogized in public print, but that they are now about to receive the most lasting and distinguished reward a Government has it in its power to bestow. It must ever, I say, Gentlemen, be a source of honest pride to every individual engaged in that arduous conflict, to know that he has not merely established for himself alone a just right to a niche in the temple of Fame, but that he has at the same time largely contributed to the glory and stability of the Government he served, as well as to the honour and reputation of that army to which he belonged.

"Familiar as must be the interesting events of the period we are now celebrating to all whom I have the pleasure to address, and deservedly as these events have called forth the applause and admiration of the public at large, I forbear expatiating upon them: though I cannot dismiss the subject altogether without briefly remarking, that we have each of us had full opportunity for inspecting every part of the village, as well as of contemplating the fatigues and privations to which the British detachment was exposed; and the more one reflects on all the circumstances of the case, the more I apprehend must our admiration be excited at the firmness, courage and devotion of that gallant band, which during a space of 36 hours, and labouring under the severest pressure of hunger and thirst, could not only resist, but finally defeat the repeated and desperate attacks of so numerous a foe. Such conduct, indeed, is above all praise, and I think I may thence be allowed to infer, that when the present and succeeding generations shall have passed away, the defence of Korygaum will still constitute a theme of triumph and exultation amongst the sons of Britain, and be held up in her national schools and institutions, as equally worthy of emulation and example with the most valorous deeds recorded in the histories of either Greece or Rome."

Capt. Nutt then gave, "To the me-

mory of the brave men who fell in the memorable defence of Korygaum." This toast was drank standing, in silence, after which the band played the *Drum March in Saul*.

Capt. Nutt again rose, and addressed the company.

"Gentlemen: Having endeavoured to do honour to the memory of those heroes who fell in defence of the village of Korygaum on the 1st Jan. 1818, I now propose the health of Major Staunton, who commanded, together with that of his gallant associates in arms, and who, on the memorable occasion alluded to, so nobly upheld the character and honour of the British army at large, and of the Bombay army in particular."

The toast was drank with three times three.—Tune: *Britons Strike Home*.

The next toast was, "The Most Noble the Marquis Hastings, and may the illustrious Nobleman long continue at the head of our government in India;" three times three.—Tune: *Earl Moira's Welcome*.

Capt. Nutt prefaced the next toast with the following remarks:

"Gentlemen: In the toast I am now about to propose, I feel persuaded all present will join me with cordial approbation. In whatever, indeed, has relation to the late military events in the Deckan, the name of Mr. Elphinstone is intimately associated. It would ill become me, however, to stand forth as panegyrist of so distinguished a personage, his merits and his services are alike known in the western as in the eastern hemisphere, and could receive no additional lustre from any encomiums of mine."

"The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, and success to his government," three times three.—Tune: *Scots wha hae, &c.*

After this toast had been drank with the enthusiasm it must ever excite, Capt. Nutt rose, and said:

"Gentlemen: From one scene of gallantry to another, the transition, I think, may be considered not only easy but natural; and it is with peculiar pleasure, therefore, I turn from the banks of the Bhacmah, to the shores of Arabia. We, Gentlemen, generally speaking, have felt a more than ordinary interest in the success of the military operations in that quarter, inasmuch as the direction of the force was confided to the gallant General who has so long commanded this division of the army. How well he has acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him the recent official dispatches abundantly proclaim, and must convince the natives of that part of the world, that though a temporary ascendancy may be gained by treachery, yet the day of retribution will speedily arrive; and that no resistance, however desperate, can avail against the cool intrepidity of British

troops when led on by an enterprising and skilful commander."

"Gen. Smith."—Tune, *65th Quick Step*.

"The Commissioner in the Deckan."

—Tune, *March*. Mr. Chaplin returned thanks in a neat and concise speech.

"Col Huskisson."—Tune, *Quick Step*.

"East-India Company."—Tune, *Money in both Pockets*.

"Sir Thomas Munro."—Tune, *March*.

"Marquis Hastings and the Bengal army."—Tune, *Prince Regent's March*.

"Sir Thomas Hislop and the Madras army."—Tune, *Quick Step*.

"Sir C. Colville and the Bombay army."—Tune, *British Grenadiers*, band marching round the table.

"Duke of York and Army."—Tune, *March*.

"Duke of Clarence and the Navy."—Tune, *Rule Britannia*.

"Duke of Wellington and the heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo."—Tune, *Waterloo March*.

"Colonel Elrington and the Poonah Brigade."

The Colonel, in his usual strain of eloquence, returned thanks for the honour done him.

Capt. Lodwick then rose and observed, "Gentlemen: There is one toast I have to offer, and which I am sure you will all be disposed to drink with applause. Of the officers on the Madras establishment who were present at the defence of Korygaum, only two are now living: Captain Swanston and Dr. Wyllie. The former is known to most of us here, and on intimate terms of friendship with many. I therefore beg to propose the health of these gentlemen, and out of compliment to Capt. Swanston, who has recently entered the matrimonial estate, that it be drank to the tune of the Honey Moon."

Major Hull also proposed "The Ladies" as a toast, which of course was received with the loudest acclamation. Those who have the pleasure of the gallant Major's acquaintance will readily believe that he availed himself of the opportunity then afforded of paying the fair sex that tribute of applause, which is so justly their due, and so congenial to his own feelings. "I allude," however, he added, "more particularly to those of the Deckan, and who were at the village of Kirkhee amid the din of arms and roar of cannon during that memorable action;" and after complimenting them on their exemplary fortitude and resignation, he proceeded to descant on the heroic defence of Korygaum, and concluded by praising the attachment of our native army under the greatest privation.

Other appropriate speeches and toasts succeeded, and the party broke up at two in the morning, highly gratified with the entertainment.—*Bom. Cour.*, April 7.

SWINDLING TRANSACTION.

The following curious swindling transaction lately occurred at Ahmudabad.

Early in the month of May 1820, two Armenians came to that city and employed two brokers to raise cash upon some diamonds. The brokers introduced the Armenians to Wuktshah, the most opulent merchant of the city, and immediately a negotiation commenced. After some bargaining, Wuktshah agreed to take up the diamonds valued at 12,000 rupees, for 8,500 rupees, and to give a boondee on Palee for that amount. The diamonds were in a small tin box, similar to, but much flatter than a common wafer box. On the arrangement being concluded, wax was brought, and the Armenians, wrapping up the box in cloth, sealed it with much ceremony. It was agreed that the box was not to be opened for six months, when the Armenians would return from their journey, and repay the money taken up with interest. A short time since, a person came from Baroda, and, as a piece of information, told the brokers that a jeweller of Baroda had been imposed upon some time ago, by two Persians, who had given him some diamonds in pledge. The brokers, on this, immediately went to Wuktshah, who instantly became alarmed, and determined upon opening the box in their presence; when on doing so, he found carefully wrapped up in cotton—seven pice!

It is concluded that the Armenians, whilst the operation of sealing was going on, contrived, though ten persons were present, by means of their long sleeves, to change the box, substituting for it the one of pice, the appearance of which was exactly similar to that containing the diamonds.

The Armenians entered into a regular bond, in which the value of the diamonds was carefully noted, and a provision made that, in the event of their not returning within six months, the diamonds were to be sold through the brokers, by whose acts the Armenians agreed to abide. In short, there was nothing in the apparent conduct of the two men to excite the least suspicion. The money was taken up at Palee one and twenty days after the boondee was drawn.—*Bombay Cour. Mar. 17.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 11. Ship Glenelg, Gower, from China 2d Jan.

14. Ship Ann, Dickie, from Calcutta 5th Jan.—*Passengers*: Col. and Mrs. Shaw; Capt. and Mrs. Fenis; Ens. Smith; Mrs. Dickie; Miss Shaw; Master Shaw; and Master Fenis.

20. Ship Asia, Denham, from China 31st Dec.

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23. Ship Cumbrian, Seton, from China 6th Jan.

24. Ship Brailsford, Spring, from London 29th Aug.

25. Ship Cornwallis, Graham, from Muscat.

Ship Susan, Collingwood, from Calcutta 16th Jan.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Middleton; Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Rev. J. Hawtayne.

Ship Pascoa, Taylor, from the Mauritius 29th Dec.—*Passengers*: Mrs. and Miss Berry.

28. Ship Good Success, Poynton, from Calcutta.—*Passengers*: J. Richie, Esq.; Lieut. Mackinlay, Bengal army.

March 6. Ship Guildford, Johnson, from Batavia.

Ship Earl St. Vincent, Simpson, from Batavia.

9. Caroline transport, Stukely, from Soor, with Major Mackintosh; Capt. Stevenson and Watson; Lieuts. Johnson, and Martins, with horse artillery, &c.

The Francis Warden, transport, Longlands, from Soor, with horses.—*Passenger*: Lieut. Davis.

14. Ship Samdanny, Lindsay, from Calcutta 30th Jan.

Ship David Clark, Miller, from Calcutta 23d Jan.

17. French Ship L'Eugenia, from Bourdeaux 11th Aug.

19. H. M. ship Topaze, Lumley, from Mocha.—*Passenger*: Capt. W. Bruce, H. C. marine.

22. Ship Dunvegan Castle, Campbell, from Bengal 1st Feb.

25. Ship Bannerman, Hunter, from Soor, with detachment of H. M. 65th reg., and four prisoners.

Ship James Scott, Boon, from Soor, with 260 European troops, under Major Digby, of H. M. 65th regt., and Europ. regts.; and 78 followers.

Ship England, Reay, from Soor, with Bombay Europ. reg., followers, and engineers.

H. C. chartered ship Moira, Hornblow, from Madras 24th Jan.—*Passengers*: Col. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; Captain Douchar; Lieut. Gordon; Lieut. Friday; Lieut. Franklyn; C. J. Cook, Esq.; W. Brown, Esq.; W. M. Twentymen, Esq.; Mrs. Sergeant; Mrs. Cox; Mrs. Chalfield; Mrs. Cook; Mrs. Stringer; Mrs. Reeve; Miss M. A. White; Miss A. C. A. Wilson; Mrs. S. Wilson; Miss C. Wilson; Miss Moira Griffith; Miss Mary Trotter; Miss Chatfield; Miss Laing; Miss R. Meqular; Miss E. Meqular; Miss Eliza Reeve; Miss Mary Reeve; Masters Edward Wright, E. M. Ogilvie, John Fallowfield, Arthur Jones, Wm. Trotter, John Haig, J. W. Cox, John Griffith, H. A. Stringby, J. C. Wilson, C. J. Cook, G. W. F. Cook; L. A. Cook; E. R. Cook, W. H. Twentymen, W. Asiatic Journ.—No. 70.

Wall, W. Fitzpatrick, H. Fitzpatrick, F. Sandford, and S. Sandford.

26. Ship Milford, Horwood, from Soor, with Lieut. col. Leighton; Major Tweedy; Lieut. Le Messurier; Lieut. Blachley; Lieut. Victor; Lieut. Wynter; Lieut. Down, 7th reg. N. I.; Lieut. Crompton; Lieut. Stevenson Mant; Lieut. Hobson, B. E. reg.

Ship Liverpool, Green, from Soor, with Capt. Canning, Lieut. Bell, Ens. Seward, 187 troops and followers, and 147 prisoners of war (Arabs).

27. Ship Clorioso, Paterson, from Soor.

Ship Ann, Riddoch, from Soor, with Maj. Stannus, Capt. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Master Thompson, Capt. Graham, 1st bat. 2d regt.; Lieut. G. B. Brucks, H. C. M., Assist. Agent Transports, Lieut. Elderton, 1st bat. 2d reg., Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Darke, and Dr. Steward.

Ship Sophia, Edwin, from Soor, with troops.

Ship Lady Barlow, from Soor, with troops.

Ships Cornwall and Lady Lushington, from Soor.

Ship Duke of Bedford, Oakes, from Soor, with officers and troops of 7th N. I.

Ship Philippa, Hodges, from Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Vinosk, and Mr. Argowe.

28. Ship Upton Castle, from Soor, with Maj. J. B. Watson, Lieut. Massey, Lieut. Parr, Lieut. Lloyd, Doctor Mack, and H. C. stores and troops.

Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchenson, from Soor.

Ship Shaw Byramgore, Dolge, from Muscat.—*Passengers*: Lieut. col. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. Herbert, and Capt. Doomandel.

Departures.

Feb. 12. Ship Edmonstone, Brewer, to Batavia.

14. Ship Exmouth, Mornington, to Calcutta.

16. Ship Mahomed Shaw, Roy, to Batavia.

24. Ship Samarang, M'Carthy, to Calcutta.

March 4. Ship Ann, Dickie, to Calcutta.

6. Ship Mozaffer, Hurst, to Bengal.

13. Ship Pascoa, Taylor, to Calcutta.

Ship Hyperion, Norfor, to London.

April 4. H. M. Ship Topaze, Capt. Lumley, to Cochin.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 12. At Surat, the lady of J. Romer, Esq., of a son.

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16. At Anjar, the lady of Capt. Thos. Morgan, commanding at Anjar, of a daughter.

March 8. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Ludlow, of a son.

10. The lady of Lieut. Col. Shuldham, of a daughter.

16. At Hengulo, the lady of Capt. C. J. Doveton, Bengal N.I., of a son.

19. The lady of Maj. Monier Williams, of a son.

31. The lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Jas. Wilkins Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Ann Davis.

26. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Sub-Conductor Michael Dywer, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, Colaba, to Miss Elizabeth Wantling.

— At Poonah, Lieut. J. H. Rorison, of the Madras Pioneers, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. Hughes, Rector of Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

March 3. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Conductor E. Williams, of the Grand Arsenal, to Mrs. Catherine Weste.

5. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Chas. William Pashlay, to Miss Jane Anne Dutton.

DEATHS.

Feb. 6. In the house of Mr. R. Scott, Assist. Surg. at Hingolee, Lieut. T. Fleming, Adj. 1st bat. Berar Regular Infantry, of the confluent small pox, after a severe illness of 17 days.

15. Mr. H. Munday, Esq., late Master's Mate H.C. Marine, aged 32.

17. Master J. H. Hart, son of Mr. J. Hart, Chief of the Steam Engine Department, aged 5 years.

23. J. W. Mayer, Esq., Lieut. in H.M. 8th regt. Light Dragoons, aged 45.

26. Maria Anne Georgiana, wife of Lieut. G. W. Blachley, 1st bat. 7th regt. Bombay N.I., and daughter of J. G. Parkhurst, Esq., of Catesby Abbey, in Northamptonshire.

28. At Cochin, the lady of Capt. B. Collier, aged 55.

March 10. The infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Shuldham.

11. J. Sandwith, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 25, the youngest son of J. Sandwith, Esq., of Helmsley, Yorkshire, surgeon.

13. Harry Stephen, infant son of Capt. S. Long, A.S.A.C., aged 11 months and 17 days.

14. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. H. Sandwith, 2d bat. 4th regt. N.I.

21. Ferdinand de Mierre, Esq., of the Madras C.S.

25. At Bendorah, Mr. Braz de Monte, aged 25.

April 2. At the age of 20, Lieut. T. Milner Crompton, doing duty with the 1st bat. 17th regt. N.I.

Lately, in the Persian Gulf, the lady of Lieut. Gay, Commander of the H.C. cruiser Psyche.

— Drowned accidentally, Capt. Ralph Stamp, late Commander of the ship Brothers, on the passage from Bombay to the Cape.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in H.M.'s Civil Service in this Island.

March 3. J. Deane, Esq. to be Vice Treasurer and Paymaster Gen., in the room of T. Eden, Esq., who has obtained leave of absence to proceed to England.

W. Granville, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the District of Colombo.

G. Lusignan, Esq. to be Secretary to H.M.'s Council.

The duties of Accountant-Gen. will be executed by H. A. Marshall, Esq. (Comptroller Gen. of Customs, and Commissioner of Stamps) until further orders.

31. P. Anstruther, Esq. to be Assist. to the Vice Treasurer and Paymaster Gen.; date 1st April 1821.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 2. At Galle, the lady of Lieut. Followes, Staff Officer in the Galle district, of a daughter.

13. At Colombo, the lady of Surg. Owen, H.M. 73d regt., of a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 7. At Colombo, Alex. Cadell, Esq. a senior servant on H.M. Ceylon Civil Establishment, who had held for many years the situations of Civil and Military Paymaster Gen. of this Colony, and Deputy Paymaster Gen. to the King's Forces.

The long and uninterrupted residence of 20 years in Ceylon, during which time he filled some of the most important offices under this Government, had so impaired his constitution, that Mr. Cadell was forced, at the commencement of this month, to resign his office, with the view of returning to his native country on leave of absence: little aware that the symptoms which induced him to form this resolution proceeded from causes that were so speedily to bring about his dissolution. His disease, the liver complaint, began to assume an alarming appearance on the 3d inst., and very soon afterwards it was ascertained that there was but little hope of his recovery. From the 3d Mr. Cadell

lingered till the morning of the 7th inst., when he expired.

The remains of this upright and meritorious servant of the Crown were conveyed to the grave with the military honours due to his rank, as Deputy Paymaster Gen. to the King's Forces, attended by His Excel. the Lieut. Governor, the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Council, the Civil Servants of Government, the most respectable merchants in Colombo, and a very large concourse of the burgher and native population of this place.

8. At Kornegalle, Capt. Alex. McBean, of H.M. 2d Ceylon regt.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

RAJPOOTANAH.

Some operations have been going on in this quarter, of which we have but recently heard, from our correspondents being probably too much engaged in the scene to furnish us with the details: but as we have seen no report of them in the public papers, it will still be news to most of our readers, for whose information we have drawn up a brief abstract of the letters that have been but recently sent to us; and their delay is stated in one of them to have been occasioned by the circumstance of no dawks being established in the particular quarter from whence they come, until very lately.

It appears that, early in November last, the chief Civil Officer in Ajmeer received intelligence of many of the Thanahs of towns in the hill country near him being murdered by the Meenahs or mountaineers of that region. It was stated also, that they proposed plundering and burning a large town, called Mosoodah, in the plains, a little to the north-east of Jak'h. The officer of government, who had received this intelligence, proceeded at once to Nusseerabad, to solicit military aid from the commandant there. A squadron of the 5th cavalry was immediately ordered to the threatened town, and arrived there on the 12th, just in time to rescue it from its fate. A second squadron of cavalry, and a detachment of the 17th Native Infantry, took up a position in the adjoining hills. The remainder of the 17th regiment joined these a day after, and a detachment of the 2d battalion of the 25th Native Infantry joined the cavalry at Mosoodah, where Colonel Maxwell of the artillery arrived on the 14th, with two brass six-pounders, three tumbrils, and a proportionate detail of officers and men.

It appears that these refractory hill-men, the Meenahs, had been driven out of their fortresses in 1819, and the whole of their country scoured, when they entered into amicable terms with the British authorities, and put themselves under their pro-

tection. It was thought, therefore, that their defection did not entitle them to indulgence; so that a plan of attack was laid on the fort of Jak'h, where they had assembled in the greatest numbers, and from which great resistance was expected. The approaches up through difficult passes were so judiciously and effectually made, however, that all the columns arrived at one point nearly in the same moment of time, and, excepting a little desultory fire, no resistance was made, there being only three of the enemy killed and two sepoys wounded. The people of the neighbourhood deserted their village, and left their reaped crops on the ground, which were soon consumed or destroyed by the camp followers.

Those who had escaped from Jak'h had entrenched themselves in a position with the Oudeypore Rajah's territories, through which the troops could not advance without his permission. The nature of the country was such as to be very favourable to their defence. As no wheeled carriages could pass, the guns were obliged to be laden on elephants, and in many places burthens could only be carried by men. Several of the followers were wounded and killed from secret holes in these passes; and a Thanah of one of the towns had been found murdered, with his body much mangled, his clothes taken off, his head bent down to the earth, and his hands put together as if suing for mercy. The position was evidently one into which the body had been put after death, and it was interpreted to signify that the Meenahs, or hill-men, would so deal with all the town's people whom they could fall in with.

There is here an interval of about a month between our letters; but we learn from the next, which are dated towards the end of December, that Colonel Maxwell's detachment of artillery, under the command of Lieut. C. Smith, had been conducting some operations against the Fort of Huttown, on the 1st of that month. On the 15th, the detachment descended into the plains, to the eastward of that fort, where they were joined by Lieut. Dixon with a small battering train, and the head quarters of the Rajpootanah division of artillery. The detachment then proceeded towards Baira, Bairawara, and Mundla, three towns belonging to the Meenahs. They arrived before the first of these on the 20th, and found the town standing on a hill, from whence the enemy opened a fire with their matchlocks, as the advanced guard were approaching the town; the houses of which are built of stone, and the walls of great strength. The guns were soon brought up, and two batteries opened on the town, while two columns were forming for the assault: but as soon as their approach was perceived the enemy fled, and were pursued by the troops for a few

miles, 50 or 60 of them being killed, and a great number wounded, with the loss of one Sepoy only on the side of the British.

On the next day the detachment moved to Bairawara, a few miles further within the hills, the road of it being so bad that it required six elephants to carry two howitzers and a six-pounder, and 18 camels to carry the small quantity of ammunition taken for the purpose. They found the place deserted on their arrival, and, leaving Major Fast's battalion there to keep possession, returned to Baira; at which place the chief of Mundla came in the evening to the camp, to throw himself and followers on the mercy of the Oudipoor Court.

The next letters in the order of date which have reached us are towards the end of January, when the battering train were returning from the hills towards cantonments, and Colonel Maxwell's detachment were to move towards Buggree. On this march they entered on the 14th, going in a northerly direction, and encamping at Ket Kerana, a village about 10 miles distant from Mundla. Buggree is about six miles to the northward of this, seated on a low hill, and commanded by surrounding heights. The next day, at sunrise, they reached this; a detachment of the 17th Native Infantry, under Major Fast, having gone in advance of the main body, to commence the attack. Only 50 or 60 persons were found there, the rest having deserted; and these, of course, made but a very faint resistance.

Colonel Maxwell received, in the course of the same day, information of the Khan of Huttoon being at Ramgurb, a village about a day's march to the north of Buggree; to which place a detachment, consisting of two troops of cavalry, and parties of the 6th, 17th and 25th Native Infantry, two companies of each, was sent against it, under Capt. Glover, who reached the place before day-break, and prepared for the attack. The three columns of Infantry were led on by Capt. Christie, of the 6th; Lieut. Bayley, of the 17th; and Lieut. Palmer, of the 25th. They all reached their posts together as the day broke, and rushed on at once to the attack. The place soon fell: the Khan himself was killed, as well as one of his sons, and about 150 of his people. About 300 prisoners and 600 cattle were taken, although, on the side of the assaulting party, a hurkaru only was wounded.

Ramgurb is placed on a rocky eminence, and so surrounded by similar ground that cavalry could not act near it; but it was taken completely by surprise. The detachment of Capt. Glover had returned towards Buggree, where the whole of the detachments before enumerated had united; but a portion of them were going on the 21st of January, the latest date at which

our letters extend, against another town of these hill-men, called Maunpoorah, and distant a few miles only from their position at that village and camp of Na,ee.—*Cal. Jour.*, Feb. 19.

LAHORE.

It is confidently whispered in the higher circles at Amritsir, that Appah Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpoor, is about to make public profession of his conversion to the simple theism of the Sikh religion. For this purpose, it is necessary that he should, in the presence of the Sanhedrim of Akaliah's, eat an ounce of the flesh which covers the os pubis of a red cow, and two seeds of a genuine unsophisticated Bazar Soor (Sus Ethiopicus). After this initiation, he is deemed a pure, unadulterated Singh, and eligible to all the privileges of the native Sikh. This requires confirmation.—*Cal. Jour.*, March 1.

MALWA.

Oojain.—Letters from Delhi announce the approaching nuptials of the Begum Surroo to the Nuwaub Nasseer-ud-Dowlah. His Majesty has signified his intention of making the issue of this marriage, if a son, an Ameer of five thousand horse, the instant he is born. It is said, the marriage is deferred until the next conjunction of the planets Mars and Venus. This report requires confirmation.

Maun Singh Rao Pattangur, the Kamardar of Oojain, has been so delighted by the ingenious and bathotistical disquisitions of Dr. Tytler, relative to the etymology of Vicramaditta and Salivahana, that, at the suggestion of the most learned Pandits, he has signified his wishes of conferring upon the learned Doctor the title of Mayapati. The holy books of the Hindus notice a subterranean passage between Allahabad and the palace of Vicramaditta at Oojain; it is to be hoped that the Doctor will, for the interests of science, endeavour to go to his apotheosis by this road, when he may assure himself of a most hearty welcome from the learned men at Oojain, on emerging from this perilous journey.

The accomplishment of this journey is reckoned, in the Athur Veda, as equivalent to fifty Assamedhas, or sacrifices of a horse, and the presentation of a Bruhmunda, or mundane egg, and three golden Camadhenus, or celestial cows, to some temple of acknowledged sanctity. The ingenious Doctor will, therefore, as Jonathan says, be "reckoned considerably of a saint."

Inoor.—The belief in witchcraft was very general in Malwa; few women attained 70 years of age without having been charged with this crime. The usual trial was to tie the old ladies in a sack, and loosing them into a tank; if they

swam, they were certainly witches, and suffered death; and if they sank, they were drowned! Many hundreds have, in some seasons, been doomed to this cruel death. Zalim Singh of Zotah, in general strength of intellect, is, at least, a generation before the cast of character of those by whom he is surrounded: yet this man is said to have sentenced three or four hundred of these helpless old women to death, because the death of his favourite wife was attributed to witchcraft. Through the praiseworthy exertions of one of the political authorities in Malwa, this cruel system has ceased. The fallacy of the ordinary trial was shown by putting it in practice. The address to their reason has succeeded, and the benevolent author of this change is so popular among the old ladies, that provided they were young again, it is impossible to say where their gratitude would stop!—*Cal. Jour.* Mar. 1.

SIAM.

The Conde de Rio Pardo came in during this last week from Siam; she has brought us but little news, and has rather damped our expectations of establishing a beneficial traffic with that place, as the exactions and privations are many. We learn, however, that the Portuguese have established a factory there, and that several ships had been chartered by the Dutch Government, to load salt from Siam to Batavia. Among the ships so chartered, were the English ships Jessy, Landale, Jane, Maughan, and the William Nelson (F. T.) Pearson; the Dutch Commissioner who accompanied these ships, departed on the first ship, not very well satisfied with the difficulties he had experienced.—*Bom. Pap.*, March 28.

SINGAPORE.

From the following article, taken from the Penang Gazette of the 17th Feb., it would appear, that the report respecting the stagnation of trade at Singapore is altogether untrue; on the contrary, it is certain that the place was rapidly improving, and that the population was increasing daily.

"The following letter, which we deem it our duty to publish, was received by the last arrival from Singapore. The paragraph to which it alludes appeared in the Gazette of Jan. 1, and we can only add, that our information was derived from a source as respectable as it was undoubted: but we feel the highest gratification in being enabled to contradict the gloomy report, even by an anonymous communication. We can assure 'A Resident at Singapore,' that at Penang, in general, a lively interest is felt in the progress and success of this rising and important settlement; we venture,

therefore, to solicit the continuance of the favors of our obliging correspondent, as leisure and inclination may enable him to furnish us with communications on the state and progress of this valuable acquisition to our Eastern possessions."

To the Editor of the Government Gazette of Prince of Wales' Island.

SIR: Having read with surprise and concern a paragraph in your paper of the 1st inst., intimating that there was a total stagnation of trade at Singapore, and that the place had rather a gloomy and deserted appearance, I am induced, from a sense of the serious injury such idle and unfounded reports are calculated to occasion to an infant and rising settlement, to request you will lose no time in acquainting the public, that you are enabled, from unquestionable authority, to state that, so far from there being any diminution of trade at Singapore, the value of imports and exports, during the seven months immediately preceding the period alluded to in your paper, has been calculated to fall little short of two millions of dollars: a most extraordinary proof of the extraordinary rise and lasting prosperity of this interesting colony, as well as of the total fallacy of your informant's information, who must, I presume, have been in a very gloomy and bilious humour when he visited Singapore.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

A RESIDENT AT SINGAPORE.
Singapore, Jan. 23, 1821.

[*Mad. Gaz.*, March 3.]

The only arrival of the last week of sufficient consequence to be noticed here, was that of His Majesty's ship Liverpool, Capt. Collier, from the eastern ports. She left Singapore on the 8th ult., and we are gratified to learn that the new settlement continued to flourish and to increase daily in commercial importance.—*Mad. Cour.* March 6.

SUMATRA.

By the arrival of the *Sussex* from Trinour, the 17th April, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting notices from that part of the world.

Sir Stamford Raffles has taken possession of Pulo Nias:—a settlement is formed at Jelo Dullum, at the south-east point; and the British flag is flying at seven small ports.

We rejoice to hear this, as Pulo Nias was the nursery of the slave-trade on that coast, which disgraceful traffic will now of course be put a stop to.

We are sorry to learn that the brig *Greyhound* was burnt off Rat Island, near Bencoolen, in February last. This occurred from some accidental circumstance relative to the cooking utensils.

It is said that the Padres, the original inhabitants of the island of Sumatra, and now settled in the interior, about Naital and Padang, have rendered themselves very troublesome to the Dutch and British. At the time of the departure of the Sussex they were under arms, and not at all alarmed at the threats held out to them.

No less than twelve American ships were on the west coast, collecting coffee and pepper for the Mediterranean market. —*Mad. Gaz. May 12.*

JAVA.

NEW EXPEDITION TO PALEMBANG.

Another expedition to Palembang is said, in letters from Batavia of the 14th of April, to be in a state of very forward preparation, so as to enable it, in all probability, to sail by the end of the month. It is hinted that the Sultan still retains in his service the European engineers, whose tactics created so formidable an obstacle to the Dutch squadron on a former occasion, and that he was likely to give them now an equally rude reception. —*London Paper.*

On the 9th of May the new expedition against Palembang sailed under General De Nok, who is on board the Vander Werf frigate. The frigate is accompanied by several armed colonial vessels and 15 hired transports. Two of the latter were carried by the current on to the strand near the Thousand Islands, and it is feared will be lost; the men all escaped, and were distributed among the other vessels. The Governor reviewed the troops before they sailed, and expressed his satisfaction at the good condition of the expedition and the spirits of the men. The Palembang Princes and great men, who have been at Tjampor ever since 1818, accompany the expedition at their own urgent request. The Sultan has obtained the promise, that in case of the conquest of Palembang he shall be replaced on the throne of his ancestors on certain conditions, to prevent the repetition of the causes of dissatisfaction which he gave to the Netherland Government in 1817 and 1818.

His Majesty's frigate Dageraad arrived at Batavia the 4th of May. —*Dutch Paper.*

Letters from Batavia of the 19th May, state the ships Selima, Crator, and Jacoba, Pearce, on the expedition from thence against Palembang, were totally lost near the Thousand Islands; and that the Nieuwe Zeelust, Swart, Henrietta, Elizabeth, Christians, and the Gezurters, Oesterbun, also belonging to the expedition, had been got off, and supposed with damage. —*Lloyd's List.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

By accounts from Batavia of 19th May, we learn that the cholera morbus has

broken out in the Island of Java, viz. at Batavia, Samarang, and Japara. Several functionaries have left Samarang for fear of the contagion; but the Governor has expressed his displeasure at this conduct, and dismissed some of them. On the 30th April, five persons died of this complaint; the number of deaths increased daily, so that on the 9th of May the number of deaths was 158; among the deaths were 58 Europeans. At Samarang, the number of deaths, from the 22d of April to the 3d of May, were 1255, including 101 Europeans. On the 19th of May, the violence of the contagion diminished in the above places; but it continued to rage in Joanna, Kandal, Damak and Kaliwoego. It was likewise, though in a far less degree, at Tamara, Tagal and Pakalongan, Sourakarta and Rembang. The Magistrates distributed quantities of medicines among the Islanders, by which many were saved. The high country was not infested up to the middle of May, and the contagion was chiefly confined to places where the free passage of the air was impeded by woods or mountains. The weather was dry and hot. The mean height of the thermometer at Batavia was 92 deg.; and Samarang, 98 deg. to 100 deg. The greater part of the sick consisted of persons who had hard labour to perform in the heat of the sun, or had led an intemperate life. —*Dutch Paper.*

CELEBES.

Batavia Journals, of the 28th of April, give an account of a terrible earthquake which took place on the 29th Dec. last, in the south coast of Celebes.

It did immense damage, especially at Baelokotmba, where the sea rose several times to a prodigious height, and then falling with incredible rapidity, alternately deluged and left the shore, destroying all the plantations from Bontain to Baelokombu. Many hundred persons have lost their lives. The fort of Baelokombu was much damaged, that of Bontain less so.

On the 4th of Jan. this year there was another shock of an earthquake, but we do not learn that it did any damage. —*Dutch Paper.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPREME COURT.

Sydney, Sept. 15, 1820.

The Governor v. Riggs. — This was an action against the Master of the General Gates, American, upon the usual bond entered into by masters of ships coming to this port, not to suffer any person, convict or free, to be carried away without permission from the Governor, and not to quit the harbour without a proper clear-

ance. The General Gates left the port, a brig, on the 29th July 1819, and was sent back by the Master of the Dromedary store-ship on the 12th May last, converted into a ship. It appeared by the evidence that the defendant had himself seduced and conveyed on board his vessel five, and suffered to be carried away five more convicts, and one free man, from the colony, many of them being the best mechanics in the employ of Government. They were all set to work the ship as soon as the vessel cleared the heads; and being bound for New Zealand, when she arrived at the Bay of Islands, they were all enrolled in the ship's articles, and employed in sealing like the rest of the crew. On the 12th of April last the General Gates fell in with the Dromedary, when Capt. Skinner, being in the service of the British Government, went on board the American, to reclaim the prisoners of the Crown. The defendant, upon seeing the Dromedary's boat coming towards him, sent the convicts on shore, under pretence of cutting wood; and when Capt. Skinner proceeded to muster the crew, the defendant at first denied having more than three convicts, but afterwards owned to six; the Dromedary's people, however, found nine on shore. The next day Capt. Skinner sent the prisoners back to this port by the General Gates, in charge of an officer and crew of the Dromedary, together with the defendant in arrest, and only two of his own ship's company; but his mate and two more were afterwards sent hither by the Prince Regent, of this port. There was a great deal of aggravating matter on both sides, which the Court declined to enter into, in this dry action upon breaches of the defendant's bond, which were so clearly proved. The defendant's solicitor complained of unlawful seizure, arrest, and imprisonment here; and the solicitor for the Crown recriminated with charges of cruelty and starvation of the convicts on the Sealing Islands, and attempts to poison them on board of the ship. But Mr. Justice Field said, that these matters could not be inquired into in this action, and might become the subject of another; at present the Court had nothing to do with how the defendant was brought here; the plaintiff in this action found him here, and might sue him for this debt like any other debtor. His present imprisonment had no connexion with his original capture, whether lawful or unlawful; he was now in gaol under process of this Court, for not finding bail; and so far from having a right to complain of hardship and grievance, it appeared by the evidence brought before the Court, that this American, being suffered to refresh his ship here, while partaking of a valuable fishery, which we might, if we pleased, monopolize to ourselves, instead of repay-

ing the hospitality of the port with gratitude, acted more like a pirate than the subject of a friendly civilized nation, and went about into low public-houses, seducing some of our best convict mechanics. The Learned Judge had no doubt that this was a breach of the laws of nations between friendly Powers, and might, perhaps, revive the embers of discord in countries now happily at peace, and involve the defendant himself in consequences of which he was little aware. The defendant pleaded that he had now left seamen on Sealing Islands, who, if not relieved, must starve: for those serious consequences he must himself be responsible: although when he left this port, breaking through its regulations, he might not have expected to have been brought back by any other constraint than that of perils of the seas, yet he must be taken always to have contemplated those fatalities, and that necessity might bring him once more within a jurisdiction which would detain him for the penalties of his bond. And then, and not now, he should have thought what would become of the fishing parties he had left on the islands. Upon proper representations, the Governor of the colony would take measures for the relief of those parties. All the Court had to do was, to decide whether this bond was not forfeited; they had nothing to do with the amount of the penalties, which were £500. for each person carried away. Mitigation lay in the breast of the Governor. The Judge could only say that the existence of the colony depended upon His Excellency's power to prevent the escape of convicts; and that though hundreds of ships had sailed from this port, and he was afraid, thousands of convicts had been carried away, this was the first opportunity the Court had had of punishing so vital an offence.

The Court found a verdict for twelve penalties of £500. each; eleven for carrying away so many persons, and the twelfth for quitting the harbour without a proper clearance.

COMMERCIAL.

Wool.

The following articles are of importance, as they shew that the expectations formed some time ago, regarding the Sydney wool, have been perfectly just, and lead us to class that commodity among the most valuable staples of the Southern Colony:

"We have been highly gratified by the sight of a sale account of 58 bales of wool, the produce of this settlement, which were sold by public auction at Garraway's in April last. The whole quantity averaged in price upwards of 3s. 7d. per lb., and the finest bales sold at 5s. The wool was unsorted, and in the fleece. We trust

this information will stimulate the owners of flocks to the utmost care and exertion for their improvement. Already our best wool sells at a higher price than the finest fleeces of Spain, and equal to those of Saxony; and the gentlemen to whose enterprise and perseverance we chiefly owe this valuable export, assures us that it is still capable of greater improvement. We have now every encouragement to excite this new country in the honourable race of emulation with the nations of Europe; for our paternal Government has, with the most enlightened liberality, not only exempted the wool of these colonies from all import duty in British bottoms, but has remitted the auction duty upon public sales of New South Wales wool."—*Syd. Gaz. Sept. 23.*

"By accounts received from England by the *Surry*, we are informed that the wool of New South Wales is certain of an excellent market, if only well-attended to in the cleaning and packing. A letter received by this opportunity presents us with an account of the quality of some that was sent home by the *Surry*, with the price that it sold for per lb.; which, from the conception that it would be interesting to those of our readers having in view the future prosperity of the colony, we publish in its own words.

Rather heavy and badly bred, from 1s. 8d. to.....	s. d.	1 10
Light and badly bred	1 9	
Light and well bred, from 1s. 9d. to	1 11	
Very heavy and wasteful	2 0	
Very heavy, 1-3d well and 2-3ds badly bred	2 0	
Very dirty, but well bred.....	2 1	
Short, wasteful, and moaty.....	2 4	
Light, clean, and well bred.....	2 4	
Pretty fine, but short and wasteful	2 5	
Lightish and well bred	2 7	
Rather heavy, but well bred and fine	2 11	
Heavy, but well bred	3 2	
Light, clean, and well bred	3 3	
Heavy, and some bad bred.....	3 4	
Rather heavy, but well bred	3 5	
Very light, and well bred 3s. 7d. to	3 9	

Well bred and well washed wool will always find sale; the washing ought to be so strictly attended to as to completely clear the fleeces from all filth. The letter from which we obtain the information, recommends the transmission of the wool in the fleece, carefully selecting each kind and packing it separately; and concludes with this gratifying intelligence: "Our consumption of wool is so extensive, that any quantity that can be sent will, at all times, be put into immediate consumption."—*Ibid. Sept. 30, 1820.*

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

By the accounts received by the *Haweis* from Otaheite, and the other Society Is-

lands, we are happy to learn that the Missionaries, with their families, were in the enjoyment of perfect health. Some commotions, of a trifling nature, had arisen among the disaffected natives, in whom the seeds of the former rebellion had not been wholly extinguished, but which, before the *Haweis* left, were entirely subdued, owing to the activity of and prompt and efficacious measures resorted to by the King (Pomare), and tranquillity now reigns throughout the islands; which may in a great measure be attributed to the influence of the gentlemen of the mission. Religious knowledge spreads with rapidity, which is greatly assisted by the means of a press, apparently well conducted. Pomare continues to bestow all his influence and authority in the furtherance of the benevolent designs of the gospel; and barbarism and darkness are daily yielding to the benign and exhilarating influence of the Christian doctrines. We have been obligingly favoured with a printed report of the proceedings of the mission up to December last, from which we extract the following:

"On the 6th of October 1818, we had the pleasure to witness and assist at the formation of an Auxiliary Missionary Society at Hauneine, in aid of the Missionary Society in London. The people in general, and especially the chiefs, appeared to enter fully into its design, and esteemed it an honour to their island to have a Missionary Society connected with it. They were vigilant in preparing subscriptions, and had most of them collected before the time appointed for the general meeting.

"At Fare, the district where we reside (Messrs. Barff, Davies, and Ellis), the preaching has been regularly attended ever since our arrival: for several months past we have also had the pleasure of seeing our congregation considerably increased. Two of our number have itinerated every Sunday to Maeva, Pareia, and Mahapu, three of the most populous districts in the island. A congregation of three or four hundred usually collect at each of these places. Brethren Davies and Barff have recently made a tour of the island, and have opened places for worship in three different districts.

"During the past year our number of scholars at this place has been considerably augmented; besides which we have a school at Maiva, and another at Mahapu, under the care of native teachers, and superintended by those who visit them. We have also a Sunday School at each of the abovementioned places, as well as at our residence, which we think calculated to produce much good among the children. The improvement in spelling, reading, and knowledge of the catechisms, &c. have been encouraging; considerable attention has also been paid to writing and arith-

metic. The number of scholars at present is, at Fare, about 560, and 100 in the Sunday school; at Maeva 300, and 80 children; at Mahapu 250, and 50 children.

"We have also been enabled to put another portion of the Scripture into the hands of the people, an edition of 2000 copies of Matthew, which we finished printing in Oct. last; they were sought with avidity, and received with gratitude by all. The editions of elementary books have likewise been of essential service in the schools and remote districts. The gospel of Mark is translated, and the Psalms are in hand. Several other tracts are also ready for the press. Brother Nott having translated the gospel of John and the Acts of the Apostles, in order to avail himself of the assistance of Pomaree in revising it, removed to Tahiti in July last, where he is still residing.

"We have observed, with peculiar pleasure, the improvement in the outward condition of the people and their progress in civilization. Several of them have finished very neat plastered dwelling-houses, with doors and windows, and are boarding their bed-rooms. Many other houses on the same plan are building. They have also erected a very strong and capacious place of worship, 120 feet by 84; it is plastered within and without, and they are sawing boards for the floor. Considerable progress has also been made in cultivation; many acres around us are inclosed and stocked with food of various kinds. Useful tools, pishaws, &c. together with paper and writing utensils, are in great demand among them. The females especially are much improved in their habits and appearance; when they procure a few yards of foreign cloth, it is not, as formerly, carelessly bound round their loins, but made up in a gown, which gives them a much more decent appearance. Our sisters have by every means in their power contributed to their improvement; and continually, at their respective houses, instructed them in needle work, so many as they can get to attend, several of whom have made very considerable proficiency."—*Syd. Gaz.*

It appears by the 27th Report of the London Missionary Society, that the great change produced at Otaheite by the introduction of Christianity is gradually becoming known in the other islands of the vast Southern Ocean. Advices just received from America state, that the chiefs and people of three of the Sandwich Islands, learning the important and beneficial effects of this change, had totally renounced idolatry, and had committed to the flames every vestige of it. Tamoree, king of the island of Atooi, had expressed a strong desire that persons should come and teach his people to read and write, as

Asiatic Journ.—No. 70.

had been done in the Georgian and Society Islands.

MANILLA.

We rejoice to learn that many of those concerned in the late atrocious massacre at Manilla have suffered the punishment due to their cowardly barbarity. Upwards of three hundred delinquents are said to be in gaol. Tranquillity and confidence were again restored, and trade had revived to a considerable and unexpected extent; indeed some letters indulge in most favourable commercial anticipations.—*Mad. Cour. March 6.*

The commercial accounts from Manilla, brought by the *Edward Strettell*, are said to be very favourable; but the alarm, arising from the late massacre, had not subsided. The government, it is stated, had caused cannon to be placed in every square, and in places where artillery might act with effect; and that other necessary precautions had been taken to prevent a repetition of the horrid scenes lately witnessed.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. March 22.*

MAURITIUS.

Port Louis, Nov. 25, 1820.—"Yesterday, the 24th, at one P.M. the Ovali princes, Ratafe and Einrien Simirete, accompanied by Mr. Hastie, the envoy of his Excellency Gov. Farquhar, disembarked from the *grab Eliza*, on which they had been brought hither from Tamatave.

"These two princes, brothers-in-law of Radame, king of the Ovals, to whom Ratafe is prime minister, have arrived as ambassadors to his Excellency, and have been received with the honours due to their rank.

"They have in their suite seventeen guards or domestics; and bring the confirmation of the treaty made for the abolition of the slave trade with Radame, who, as a pledge of his sincerity, has sent with his ambassadors ten children of the first families in his kingdom, to be forwarded to England for their education.

"The first result of the treaty has been that all the individuals brought to the coast to be sold as slaves have been sent back from Imirne, and having been now rescued from slavery by Radame, are to be employed in the occupations of husbandry and manufactures of the country.

"What more gratifying glory could Great Britain expect from the employment of a small portion of her resources during the peace, than that arising from the entire civilization of a people so numerous and so ingenious as the inhabitants of Madagascar, which is every day making remarkable progress!

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"Mr. Jones, who had followed Mr. Hastie, has remained at Imirne; and is occupied in researches and studies necessary for completing and translating into English the French and Malgache dictionary of M. de Froberville."—*Cal. Jour.* Feb. 20.

ARABIA.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated June 25.—"Advices from Upper Egypt mention, that the Wahabite tribes seem willing to profit by the war which the Porte has to maintain against the Greeks, and perhaps against some other European powers, for the purpose of shaking off the yoke and taking up arms; and even affirm that a part of the troops which have recently been fighting the Mamelukes in the vicinity of Dongola has been sent into

Arabia, to form a camp of observation, and to preserve Medina and Mecca from any surprise. I do not vouch for the authenticity of this news: it is not, however, at variance with probability, and the enterprise of those warlike tribes."—*Moniteur.*

A new German Journal established at Frankfort states, under the date of Constantinople, July 25, that an insurrection has broke out in Arabia, the intelligence of which has excited the most lively sensation in the capital of the Ottoman Empire. A man, it reports, who is unceasingly repeating passages from the Alcoran, and who affirms that he is descended in direct line from Mahomet, has gained over to his cause numerous partisans, which increase daily as he traverses the country. The same Journal says that another insurrection has broken out in Egypt.—*Paris Paper.*

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 26.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.—[We are obliged, in consequence of the lateness of the month, to defer, until our next Number, the detailed account of what occurred at this General Court. What follows is a mere index to the proceedings.]

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The Chairman (T. Reid, Esq.) laid before the Court a list of superannuations granted since the Proprietors last assembled.

Mr. Rigby, Mr. Hume, and Mr. R. Jackson suggested the propriety of having papers of so much importance printed for the use of the Proprietors.

The Chairman said, the By-Laws did not direct that those papers should be printed; and, at all events, whenever any Proprietor wanted information with respect to such documents, it was afforded with the utmost facility.

The Chairman then moved, "That this Court do approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 29th ult., for continuing to Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, for a further term of three years, the salary of £200 per annum, which was granted to him, in the year 1818, for the period of three years from that time; and a further sum of £150 per annum, to enable him to provide a suitable room for lecturing on the Hindoostanee language."

Mr. Hume expressed his cordial approbation of the motion. He took an extended view of the services which Dr. Gilchrist had rendered to the Company, and

enforced his own opinion of that gentleman's great talents by copious extracts from a variety of documents, in which Dr. Gilchrist's plan for teaching the Hindoostanee language was spoken of in terms of the highest praise. The hon. Proprietor suggested, that, as the best mode for properly remunerating Dr. Gilchrist, every Cadet should be obliged to attend his lectures for a certain period, and should pay one guinea for his instruction.

Mr. R. Jackson concurred in the view which his hon. Friend had taken of the subject. In a very able and eloquent speech, he pointed out the merits of Dr. Gilchrist and called on the Court of Directors to re-consider that part of their resolution, which seemed to imply that the salary about to be conferred on Dr. Gilchrist was recommended as a matter of experiment. Such an insinuation must wound the feelings of a gentleman, the practical benefit of whose plan could not be doubted. It was no longer a matter of experiment—it was one of absolute certainty.

The Chairman, advertent to certain observations which had fallen from the preceding speakers, expressed a fear that the Court of Proprietors did not correctly estimate the character of the Company's institutions at Haylebury and Addiscombe, the benefits derived from which, as connected with the study of oriental literature, be briefly pointed out.

Mr. Rigby expressed his satisfaction at learning that the Hindoostanee, and other oriental tongues, were not neglected at the Company's seminaries in this country.

Mr. Lowndes supported the motion.

The Deputy Chairman admitted it to be

most desirable that every cadet should receive instruction in the Hindoostanee language; but he could not help thinking, that much danger would ensue from compelling raw young men to reside for two or three months in the metropolis, while attending Dr. Gilchrist's lectures. All the Company could do was to leave it to the good sense of the young men themselves; and, in that point of view, he considered the gratuitous mode of imparting education, which was at present pursued, as highly advantageous and beneficial.

An Hon. Proprietor declared, that, in consequence of the proficiency in the Hindoostanee language which certain collectors in the Western provinces of India had attained from Dr. Gilchrist, they had been enabled to save 50 or £100,000 to the Company.

Mr. Edmonstone spoke in high terms of the merits of Dr. Gilchrist.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman then moved, "That the Court do approve of a resolution agreed to by the Court of Directors on the 5th inst., granting to Mr. J. H. Pelley, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000, as a remuneration for losses sustained by him in the performance of a contract into which he had entered, for supplying the Company with hemp and ropes."

Mr. Rigby called the attention of the Court to the case of Mr. W. Hornblower, Messrs. Thompson and Co., and Messrs. Crashaw and Co., which he described as being similar to that which the Chairman had first introduced to the Court. Messrs. Thompson and Co. and Messrs. Crashaw and Co. had contracted to furnish the

Company with a certain quantity of iron, and they employed Mr. Hornblower to enable them to fulfil their agreement. The iron was not, however, sent in at the time specified in the contract, in consequence of a sudden frost. But, notwithstanding the weather was the cause of the delay, and although no inconvenience was suffered by the Company, the Court of Directors had imposed penalties to the amount of £800 on Messrs. Thompson and Co. and Messrs. Crashaw and Co., who, of course, called on Mr. Hornblower to make good their loss. He could not conceive why, in the case now before the Court, the individual should be remunerated, while, in that which he had mentioned, the Directors refused to remit the penalties.

The Chairman stated that the two cases were entirely dissimilar; in that before the Court the individual had fulfilled his contract, while in that to which the Hon. Proprietor referred the contract had been broken. It was absolutely necessary to impose penalties of this nature, for the purpose of making individuals attend properly to their agreements.

After a desultory conversation, in the course of which Mr. Hume and Mr. R. Jackson reprobated the custom of the Company entering into contracts with their own servants, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rigby gave notice that he would, at the next General Court, introduce the case of Mr. Hornblower, with a view to the remission of the penalties. The Hon. Proprietor then moved, that the memorial and petition of Mr. Hornblower, and certain other papers connected with the subject, should be laid before the Court, which motion, on a show of hands, was negative.—Case adjourned, *sine die.*

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. HARRINGTON, ESQ.

John Herbert Harrington, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed, by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to a provisional seat in the Supreme Council at Fort William.

MAJOR W. MORRISON.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major Wm. Morrison, of the Artillery, on the Madras Establishment, to be a companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.—*London Gaz.*, Sept. 8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Orders have been transmitted to New South Wales, where the 48th regt. is sta-

1,000 strong, to the establishment of the rest of the Infantry. It was owing to a special application from the late Governor, in 1818, that it was increased to that strength. It is now preferred to place the 48th on the same footing with the other infantry battalions, and to forward an additional regiment to the station. The 3d (or Buffs) have received orders of readiness for New South Wales, and are on their way to Chatham, whence, according as convict ships go out, they will be sent in detachments on board those vessels.—*London Paper*, Sept. 20.

NEW EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

His Majesty, who ever holds in consideration, and takes every opportunity of promoting the interests of science and of

since, that an expedition should be formed to explore certain parts of Africa, which border upon Egypt. The idea was suggested in consequence of the successful researches of M. Belzoni in the latter country; but the object of the present expedition is of a different character from the pursuits of that gentleman, inasmuch as it is the discovery, not of the ponderous monuments of Egyptian labour, but of the remains of Greek and Roman edifices, which it is conjectured are scattered in different parts of Libya, a country which those celebrated nations visited, and in which they established colonies at several different periods, but which it is supposed no Europeans have since explored.

The gentleman who has been chosen by Government, with the approbation of his Majesty, to superintend this expedition, is Mr. Beechey, many years Secretary to Mr. Salt, the English Consul to Egypt, and the constant companion of M. Belzoni, in his late indefatigable researches. The Lords of the Admiralty have also afforded every assistance in their power to advance the object of this expedition by fitting out a small vessel with a complement of men, and entrusting the command to one of the Lieutenants who were engaged under Capt. Parry in the last Northern Expedition, and the same Officer from whose drawings were executed the engravings that embellish the account of that voyage of which the public are in possession. The vessel is intended to sail round the coast, and to wait upon the expedition; which will only proceed so far in the interior as will be consistent with its safety, or allow an easy return to the coast. The expedition will start from Tripoli to the Bey, of which a communication has been dispatched from this Government to request assistance, which will no doubt be afforded, as it has formerly been by that power upon similar occasions.

The expedition will, in all probability, be engaged three or four years.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPT. THOMSON, OF THE NANCY.

On board the ship Nancy, 5th Sept. 1821.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned passengers from India and the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship Nancy, under your command, impressed with a lively sense of the uniform kindness and attention we have experienced during the voyage, are desirous of communicating to you our acknowledgments of the same. We request you will accept our sincere thanks for that liberal and gentlemanlike conduct, which, whilst it ensured the comfort of each individual, contributed to promote that cordiality and unanimity, which has invariably prevailed amongst us. We take leave of you, dear Sir, with every wish for your future happiness and pros-

perity, and we look forward with satisfaction to the idea, that in returning to our respective duties in India, we may be fortunate enough to perform the voyage in a ship commanded by you. We are, dear Sir, your's very truly,

C. BOARDMAN, Lieut. Col. Madras army.
J. DUNDAS, Capt. Bengal army.
J. TENNENT, Capt. Madras army.
R. VANDELEUR, 18th Dragoons.
E. ROGERS, Lieut. Madras army.
H. WALTER, Lieut. Madras army.
To Capt. John Thomson,
&c. &c. &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 3. Gravesend, ship Hannah, Heathorn, from Bombay, Cape, and St. Helena. — *Passengers*: Lieut. Col. Mansell, 53d regt.; Capt. Jones, Bombay estab.; Lieuts. Barber, Woodruff, and Wroughton, Bengal estab.; Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Waters, Madras civil service; Mrs. Serjeant, from Madras; Mrs. Sproull and child, from Bombay; Mrs. Beattie, from do.; Mrs. Campbell and child from do.; Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Mair; Mrs. Hay and four children; Master Grice; two Masters Best; — Mr. Stokes, civil service, from Madras, and Mrs. Stokes, were left at the Cape of Good Hope.

— Gravesend, ship Richmond, Kay, from Bengal, 3d Feb., Madras 24th do., Colombo 10th April, Cape 19th June, and St. Helena 14th July. — *Passengers* from Bengal: Thos. Barlow, Esq. merchant; Mrs. Barlow and two Masters Barlow; Miss H. Holyoak. — From Ceylon: Major S. Hext, C.B., 83d regt., left at the Cape; Lieut. Crondace, 2d Ceylon regt.; Lieut. Plumbe, 45th regt.; Lieut. O'Neill, 83d regt.; Lieut. Yule, R. E. — From St. Helena: Mrs. G. Watson; Miss M. Broeid; Mr. and Mrs. Banister; Master Banister.

6. Gravesend, ship George the Fourth, Farquharson, from Bengal and St. Helena.

— Gravesend, ship Bengal Merchant, Brown, from Bengal, Madras, &c. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Watson, and Mrs. Crawford; Capt. Crawford, Bombay marine; Capt. Hawes, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Barclay, late commander of the Bulmer; Lieut. Cheap, H.M. 30th regt.; Lieut. Musgrave, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Armstrong, Bombay marine; Mr. Anstie, Madras civil service, and Miss Newnham.

— Gravesend, ship Nancy, Thomson, from Bengal, Madras, &c.
9. Deal, ship Dunira, Hamilton, from China, 10th March, St. Helena, 25th July. — *Passengers*: Sir Hudson Lowe, late Governor of St. Helena; Lady Lowe; Miss Lowe; 2 Masters Lowe; Miss Johnson; Sir Thos. Reid, Adj. gen.; Lieut. Col. Power, Royal Art.; Lieut. Col. Lister, and a detachment of Royal Art.; Lieut. Hutchins; Wm. Bonanquet, Esq.

12. Gravesend, ship Timandra, Price, from Bengal.

13. Gravesend, ship Marquis Huntley, Macleod, from China, 26th March. — *Passengers*: Major Emmet, and Lieut. Wortham, of Engineers.

15. Gravesend, ship Lady Kennaway, Beach, from Bengal. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Beach and two children; Col. B. Stewart, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Fleming, ditto; Lieut. Ingram, ditto; P. Halkett, Esq., ditto; Alex. Wardrobe, Esq. merchant; Mr. P. Williams; Mr. W. Farrer; Capt. Coyle, Madras N.I.; Mr. W. Walker, Assist. surg. Madras estab. (died at sea).

— Gravesend, ship Lady Melville, Stewart, from China. — *Passengers*: Marquis de Montchenn, French commissioner; Capt. de Gors, aid-de-camp to ditto; Mr. S. Waring, sen. merchant, Bengal; Mr. Nelson, Madras C. S.; Lieut. Matthias, Royal Art.; Mrs. Matthias, and 3 children; Lieut. Horton, staff corps; Capt. Lewis, R.N.; Mr. Keith McDonald, late third officer of the Canning; 42 troops, 15 women, and 30 children.

24. Deal, ship Brailsford, Spring, from Bombay 12th April, and Cape 18th July.

25. Deal, ship Lotus, Doveton, from Bengal 26th Feb.

— Off Dover, ship Agamemnon, Surtees, from Madras.

— Off Portsmouth, ship Triumph, Garrick, from Bengal 24th Feb.

26. Deal, ships Providence, Adair; Brompton, Moore; and Asia, Lindsay, from Bengal.

— Deal, ship Guilford, Johnson, from Bombay.

Departures.

Sept. 11. Deal, ship Britomart, Beach, for Van Diemen's Land.

14. Deal, ship Ganges, Chivers, for Madras and Bengal.

17. Deal, ship George Home, Telfer, for Bombay.

19. Gravesend, ship Regret, Welbank, for Batavia.

24. Portsmouth, H.M. ship Glasgow, for Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 18. At Penzance, the lady of John Stevens, Esq., of a daughter.

24. The lady of Norman Macleod, Esq., of the Hon. Company's service, Bengal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 27. At Dunnichen, Forfarshire, the Earl of Kintore, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq., senior Judge of Circuit and Appeal, at Bareilly, in the Hon. the East-India Company's service.

Sept. 6. At St. Pancras Church, Alex. M'Dickon, Esq., to Jane Isabella Mair.

daughter of the late John Mair, Esq., of Carmarthen-street, formerly of Calcutta.

11. At St. John's, Hackney, Mr. Thos. Kingsbury, of Leadenhall-street, to Martha, daughter of the late Joseph Luck, Esq., of Clapton.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Money, Esq., of Hanover-street, Hanover-square, to Jane, only daughter of Thos. Lane, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn.

15. At Tottenham, Middlesex, by the Rev. Henry Wright, Capt. James Hodgson, of the 17th Madras Inf., to Miss Pratt, daughter of the late Joseph Pratt, Esq., of Tottenham.

26. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Thos. Ansell, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Munro, Esq., of Berberie.

DEATHS.

June 25. At Farnham, Surrey, aged just three months, Malvina Anna Maria, the infant daughter of Capt. H. Dowden, 19th regt. M. N. I.

Aug. In Somers' Town, Major Geo. Burghall, formerly of the corps of engineers on the Madras estab.

17. At his father's house, at Woolston, near Kingsbridge, Devon., in his 21st year, Dacres Furlong Wise, Esq., a writer on the Bombay estab.

Sept. 12. At Ramsgate, suddenly, the wife of Chas. Mackinnon, Esq., late of Penang.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1821.

Cotton.—There was more disposition last week to buy Cotton, notwithstanding the extensive Declaration by the East-India Company; India Cottons are enquired after for home consumption, particularly Surats.

Sugar.—There was little alteration in the market last week; the good and strong Muscovades went off readily, and fully supported the previous prices; the inferior soft browns hung heavily on hand. — The supply of good Sugars at market is considerable, notwithstanding the large stock in the West-India warehouses; the holders of these qualities are in consequence firm, and will not sell at any depression; the other descriptions continue heavy. — The refined market is rather lower. — In consequence of the great reduction in the prices of Foreign Sugar, there is a reviving demand, particularly for the yellow Havannah descriptions.

Coffee.—The quantity brought forward last week was too extensive for the demand, and as the great proportion consisted of ordinary, good, and fine ordinary Jamaica, these descriptions declined 2s. 6d. per cwt.; the other descriptions were heavy, and might be stated a shade lower than on Tuesday. — There were four public sales brought forward this forenoon; we have to state a further decline in the prices (with the exception of St. Domingo) of 2s. 6d. since Friday, the reduction in the prices since this day week 5s. 6d. per cwt. — The holders have taken a panic, and are eager to effect sales; St. Domingo Coffee is, however, an exception.

Indigo.—The East-India Company have declared a further quantity; the market is still firm, and a premium of 6d. per lb. on the last India sale, is currently realized.

Rice.—The return of fine weather and the decline of the Corn market has entirely suspended the demand; no purchases are lately reported: the late prices could not be realised.

Spices.—There is little variation in Spices:

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Four Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be about.	To be in Down.
1	Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron							Bengal & China	1821.	1821.
1	Sir David Scott	1300	Joseph Hare	W. Majoribanks							Madr. & China	11 Oct.	1 Dec.
1	Thomas Coast	1324	S. Majoribanks	W. Majoribanks							Bombay & China	9 Nov.	31 Dec.
1	Dunira	1300	George Palmer	Mont. Hamilton							Bengal & China	9 Nov.	1822.
1	Duke of York	1327	S. Majoribanks	A. H. Campbell							St. Hel. Bom.	94 Nov.	14 Jan.
1	Berwickshire	1300	S. Majoribanks	John Shepherd							Bay, & China	9 Dec.	31 Jan.
1	Duchess of Athol	1300	Wm. E. Ferris	Edw. M. Daniell							Bencoolen & China	7 Jan.	28 Feb.
1	Orwell	1323	Matth. Isacke	Thomas Sanders							China	7 Mar.	27 April
1	Thames	1300	John Campbell	James Walker									
1	Thames	1300	Hen. Blanchard	Wm. Haiside									
1	Buckinghamshire	1300	Company's Ship	Frederick Adams									
1	Castle Hawley	1300	J. H. Clouston	H. A. Drummond									
1	Marquis of Huntly	1300	John W. Stewart	Donald M. Leod									
1	Lady Mettelle	1300	Sir Robt. W. Graham	John Stewart									
1	Leona	1300	Company's Ship	B. Stewart									
1	Gunning	1300	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson									

Price Current of East-India Produce for September 1821. 415

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	
Cochineal.....	11	0	0	—	15	0	0		Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Coffee, Java.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	8		Turmeric, Bengal.....	0	9	0	to	0	11	0
Cheribon.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	7		China.....	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
Bourbon.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	7		Zedary.....	10	0	0	—	12	0	0
Cotton, Surat.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	8		Galls, in Sorts.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	3
Madras.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	7		Blue.....	15	0	0	—	16	0	0
Bengal.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	7		Indigo, Blue.....	0	8	3	—	0	8	7
Bourbon.....	0	1	1	—	0	1	6		Blue and Violet.....	0	7	9	—	0	8	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.									Purple and Violet ..	0	7	9	—	0	8	3
Aloes, Epatica.....	3	5	0	—	7	0	0		Good Ditto.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
Anniseeds, Star.....	2	10	0	—	2	10	0		Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
Borax, Rehned.....	2	0	0	—	2	3	0		Good Ditto.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
Unrefined, or Tincal	1	12	0	—	1	18	0		Middling Ditto.....	0	7	0	—	0	7	6
Camphire unrefined.....	7	10	0	—	8	15	0		Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	6
Cardemoms, Malabar.....	0	2	2	—	0	4	0		Fine & Good Copper	0	6	6	—	0	7	0
Ceylon.....	0	1	6	—	0	1	9		Ordinary.....	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
Cassia Buds.....	7	10	0	—	9	10	0		Fine Madras.....	0	6	0	—	0	6	7
Lignea.....	0	0	8	—	0	1	6		Manilla.....	0	12	0	—	0	12	0
Castor Oil.....	1	0	0	—	1	6	0		Rice.....	14	0	0	—	23	0	0
China Root.....	0	15	0	—	1	0	0		Sattlower.....	0	6	0	—	0	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	0	15	0	—	1	0	0		Sago.....	1	11	0	—	0	15	1
Columbo Root.....	18	0	0	—	36	0	0		Saltetre, Refined.....	0	15	6	—	1	4	0
Dragon's Blood.....	3	0	0	—	5	0	0		Silk, Bengal Skein.....	0	14	7	—	0	15	1
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	3	10	0	—	5	10	0		Novi.....	0	15	6	—	1	4	0
Arabic.....	3	0	0	—	15	0	0		Ditto White.....	0	13	11	—	1	0	11
Assafetida.....	2	10	0	—	2	0	0		China.....	0	19	1	—	1	1	1
Benjamin.....	26	0	0	—	30	0	0		Organzine.....	0	12	0	—	2	0	0
Animi.....	10	0	0	—	15	0	0		Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	12	0	—	0	12	0
Galbanum.....	3	0	0	—	15	0	0		Cloves.....	0	5	3	—	0	5	6
Gambogium.....	1	10	0	—	6	0	0		Boarbone.....	0	3	9	—	0	3	10
Myrri.....	0	0	9	—	0	5	6		Mace.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	4
Olibanum.....	0	3	2	—	0	5	6		Nutmegs.....	0	2	7	—	0	3	9
Lac Lake.....	0	0	9	—	0	5	6		Ginger.....	0	10	6	—	0	11	0
Dye.....	0	3	2	—	0	5	6		Pepper, Company's.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	7
Shell, Black.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		White.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	7
Shivered.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		Sugar, Yellow.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	1
Slick.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		White.....	1	0	0	—	1	2	0
Musk, China.....	0	8	0	—	0	16	0		Brown.....	0	14	0	—	0	17	0
Nux Vomica.....	0	10	0	—	0	16	0		Tea, Bohea.....	0	14	0	—	0	16	0
Oil Cassia.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		Congou.....	0	2	7	—	0	3	6
Cinnamon.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		Souchong.....	0	2	7	—	0	3	6
Cloves.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		Caper.....	0	2	7	—	0	3	6
Mace.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		Twankay.....	0	3	1	—	0	3	2
Nutmegs.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		Pekoe.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	2
Opium.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9		Hyson Skin.....	0	3	10	—	0	4	0
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6	—	0	5	0		Hyson.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	1
Sal Ammoniac.....	3	5	0	—	7	0	0		Gunpowder.....	0	4	2	—	0	5	4
Seneca.....	0	0	6	—	0	2	0		Tonnoisshell.....	1	3	0	—	2	0	0
Turmeric, Java.....	0	0	6	—	0	2	0		Wood, Saunders Red.....	6	0	0	—	6	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 October—Prompt 11 January, 1822.
 Licensed.—Indigo.
 For Sale 12 October—Prompt 11 January.
 Company's.—Cotton Wool—Packing Cotton.
 Licensed.—Cotton Wool and Cotton Yarn.
 For Sale 22 October—Prompt 18 January.
 Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
 Private-Trade.—China, Bengal, and Nankeen Raw Silk.
 For Sale 1 November—Prompt 1 February.
 Private-Trade.—Bandannoes—Blue Cloth—Sannoes—Nankeens—Madras Handkerchiefs—Capes—China Silk Piece Goods.
 For Sale 12 November—Prompt 8 February.
 Company's.—Saltetre—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Oil of Mace.
 Licensed.—Mace—Nutmegs—Cassia Lignea—Sago—Cassia Oil.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Lady Melville*, *Marquis of Huntly*, and *Dunira*, from China; *King George the Fourth*, *Bengal Merchant*, and *Timandra*, from Bengal; and the *Richmond*, from Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon.
 Company's.—Tea—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Nankeens—Cotton—Shawl and Bengallee Wool—Sugar—Saltetre—Pepper—Cinnamon.
 Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—Silks—China Raw Silk and Sewing Silk—Soy—Gamboge—Dragon's Blood—Seed Coral—Tonnoisshell—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Rattans—Madrera and Sherry Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Lady Kennaway	600	Beach	Bengal.
Mellish	450	Chrystie	Ditto.
La Belle Alliance	650	Rolle	Ditto.
Windsor Castle	600	Lee	Ditto.
Apollo	700	Tennent	Madras and Bengal.
Nestor	400	Thacker	Bombay.
Medina	300	Haly	Ditto.
Hadlow	450	Craigie	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September 1821.

1821.	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	5 p. Cent. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Omanum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	4 p. Cent. India Bonds.	Ed per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1821.
Aug. 27	—	76 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	109 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	—	76	—	60p	4.6p	76 7/8	19 18 0	Aug. 27
28	235	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	60.61p	5.3p	75 7/8	19 18 0	28
29	—	76 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	59.60p	5.2p	76 7/8	—	29
30	235	76 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	80 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2p	76 7/8	—	30
31	235 236	77 7/8	76 1/2	96 9/16	109 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	—	232 1/2	—	—	—	59.60p	4.2p	70 1/2	—	31
Sept. 1	236	76 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	233 1/2	—	—	—	61p	5.3p	70 1/2	—	Sept. 1
4	236 237	76 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	233 1/2	—	—	—	61.02p	5.2p	70 1/2	19 18 0	4
5	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2p	76 7/8	—	5
6	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	75 1/2	63p	2.4p	76 7/8	—	6
7	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	64.05p	2.4p	76 7/8	—	7
8	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2p	76 7/8	—	8
10	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	233 1/2	—	—	—	—	4.2p	76 7/8	19 18 0	10
11	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	233 1/2	—	—	75 1/2	62p	3.2p	75 1/2	—	11
12	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	63.04p	1.3p	75 1/2	—	12
13	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	63.64p	1.3p	75 1/2	—	13
14	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	75 1/2	63.64p	2.3p	75 1/2	—	14
15	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	63p	3.2p	75 1/2	—	15
17	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	64p	2.3p	75 1/2	19 18 0	17
18	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	64p	1.4p	76 1/2	—	18
19	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	64.63p	6.1p	76 1/2	—	19
20	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	63.04p	3.1p	76 1/2	—	20
22	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	76	63.64p	2p	76 1/2	—	22
24	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	63p	2p	76 1/2	19 18 0	24
25	—	—	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1p	76 1/2	—	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
NOVEMBER, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF

PADRE JOSEPH VAZ.

(Continued from page 350.)

The Padre experiences opposition from the Pagan Priests instigated by the Heretics; and through his prayers, God performs a great miracle.

THE devil not being able to bear the impression which the venerable Padre Joseph Vaz made on the souls of his flock, excited against him, by means of some French Heretics and Pagan Priests, which latter are called Sangatares, a new persecution, much worse than the last; but the benevolent disposition of the King extinguished the fire which they had kindled with so much virulence.

The Sangatares were instigated by the Heretics, and both acted together as united adherents of hell, in urging the King to cause the church to be pulled down, and the Padre banished to a place where he could not hold any communication with the Catholics. Twice did they urge this prayer, supported by powerful persons in favour at Court. On the first occasion, affecting anxiety for the preservation of the

kingdom, they endeavoured to persuade the King that our missionary was a spy sent from Goa, and that one day or other he would be the head of an insurrection; that he had built a church, in which he convoked all the Christians; that were to be found in the kingdom, and this clearly with no other intention than to prepare their minds for innovation; a crime for which he deserved to be exterminated. They likewise urged the expediency of demolishing the church, the more effectually to avert the threatened danger. The King, however, who, besides being of a pacific and benevolent disposition, was a very prudent man, was well-informed as to the behaviour of our missionary. He replied therefore to these informers, that it would be an action unworthy the character of a King to exterminate a poor pilgrim who had come to seek an asylum in his Court; that he had observed from his actions that he had neither the disposition of a spy, nor a wish to

foment revolts, and that he understood that it was only for the sake of religion that he was performing this pilgrimage.

Not resting satisfied with this resolution of the King, they next objected on the ground of religion, and on this score made out new accusations and petitions against the venerable Padre. The Heretics alleged that his Majesty ought not to tolerate in his dominions a strange religion, professed by his old enemies the Portuguese, much less should he admit into his kingdom a priest who taught strange chimeras. The Sangatares contended that the church of the missionary was much better frequented than the temple of Budd'ha, whose religion his Majesty professed; that many Pagans had been converted to the religion which he preached, and that if a stop was not put in the beginning to such conversions, the whole kingdom would shortly become Roman Catholic, to the great injury of the prophet Budd'ha, whose religion his Majesty ought to encourage and protect, for the preservation of his crown, which he held by permission of the Gods, who are the only disposers of crowns, to take them away from the ungrateful, and bestow them upon the deserving; that many of the Christians, who before the arrival of their priest had served in the temples of Budd'ha, had now deserted it; that even the servants of his Majesty's Court followed the religion of the Padre, and that when required to carry flowers for the sacrifices of the Gods, they excused themselves, alleging that they were Christians.

As the King, however, was not disaffected to our holy religion, and being also aware of the evil disposition of the Heretics and Sangatares, he stopped their mouths in such a manner that they were not able to speak any more. He told the Heretics that the religion of the Portuguese appeared to him to be more rational than that of the Dutch and other Heretics; that he was an enemy of the Portuguese na-

tion for political reasons, and not on account of their religion; that he was a soldier and not a preacher. To the Sangatares he observed, that as it was their duty to be zealous in the augmentation of their own religion, they ought to take an example from this Portuguese Padre, who with a manifest zeal propagated his religion, and for the sake of it was actually performing a pilgrimage through foreign countries; and that if any of the sectaries of Budd'ha went to the church to change their religion, the Sangatares might proceed against them according to law. With respect to the Christians employed in his palace, who refused to carry flowers for the sacrifice of Budd'ha, the King adopted a course very favourable to Christianity, saying, "I will order these Christian servants to carry the flowers for my service; they shall deliver them to those who are not Christians, and from their hands you may receive them, and then sacrifice them to Budd'ha."

Notwithstanding the declared intention of the King to favour Padre Joseph Vaz and other Christians, their adversaries being persons in power, formed a resolution of executing themselves what they could not effect by means of the King; accordingly they threatened the priest with severe punishment if he continued to admit the Christians into the church, or visited them in their houses; they likewise threw every possible obstacle in the way, in order to prevent the Christians from going to church, taking away from them the rosaries which they had hanging about their necks, cudgelling many of them, and molesting them, in short, to the utmost of their power. In the venerable Padre they found such resolute constancy, that he would rather lose his life than refuse to receive with love all who came to the church, or omit to visit those who could not approach it. The Christians maintained the conflict with great firmness, until the enemy at length became tired of persecuting. The

exemplary patience of Padre Joseph Vaz, and his Christian flock, was thus rewarded. God likewise assisted his servant by honouring him with extraordinary favours, by means of which he was enabled to exercise his functions at other places at some distance from the capital. Christianity therefore enjoyed for a short space a cessation of persecution.

About this time there was a general drought in Candy, it not having rained a single drop for a long time. The Sangatares ineffectually invoked their Budd'ha in this season of affliction; but it was in vain, for he was not able to remedy it. The heavens became harder from day to day, and the excessive heat destroyed the standing corn, and indicated a grievous famine throughout the kingdom. In the midst of this general consternation the King was greatly afflicted, and much more so when the Sangatares had convinced him that by means of their Budd'ha they could not assist him on this urgent occasion. Being inspired by God, he urged the Christians who served in his palace to request their priest, since he preached that his God was the only true one, and had come to instruct others in the Christian religion, to implore relief for such multitudes of human beings who were perishing for want of water. Padre Joseph Vaz answered that he would obey the King's orders, and pray fervently to his Lord God; he observed also, that he should place confidence in his God for an answer to his petition, considering that it was convenient for his glory that the earth should abound in water, since all the elements obeyed him as the Lord of Heaven and Earth, and of every thing that is in it. He immediately ordered a small altar to be erected in the public square of the city; on this he placed the Holy Altar, and in the sight of a numerous concourse of people, kneeled down and began to pray. At the very time that the prayer was ascending to heaven, the

heavens began to be covered with rainy clouds, and immediately there fell down such an abundance of water, that it was evidently the blessing of God verifying what St. Austin has said of the efficacy of prayer, namely, that "when the prayer of the just and upright ascends, God's mercy descends."

There was another, and still greater prodigy, by which God vouchsafed to prove how acceptable to his divine will were the prayers of his servant; for although it rained in all parts of the kingdom, and wetted all those who attended at the service, yet on the small spot where Padre Joseph Vaz was kneeling before the altar, not a single drop of water fell. From this miracle there resulted great glory to God, for the Heretics and Pagan Priests became abashed; the Catholics, on the other hand, rejoiced, and our Holy Religion and its ministers were respected. Some infidels were now penetrated by the light and truth of the faith; and although until this time the conversions in Candy had been very rare, from henceforward they were far otherwise, for this great miracle proved the beginning of many conversions, particularly among the renegade Christians, the greatest part of whom, being convinced of their error, returned to the path which leads to eternal life, very few remaining as stones of scandal in the world. The King now granted to the venerable Padre a greater liberty to mission, and perform divine service at Candy, and also to exercise without hindrance all the duties of his function: he was not allowed, however, to quit the island, nor to remain long in places very remote from the capital, nor to absent himself even at a short distance for any considerable length of time, because he stood subject to the orders of a Cingalese Dessave, whose duty it was to furnish him with the King's rations: without his leave, therefore, he could not even cross the river of the town, and if he remained a long time

absent, the Dessave sent officers to bring him back to his church.

The Padre missions in several of the Dutch Settlements, and converts many Heretics.—Admirable instances of his compassion during a general pest of the Small-Pox, by which he brought upwards of a thousand Pagans of the city of Candy into the bosom of the Church.

With the above-mentioned permission, granted to Padre Joseph Vaz by the King of Candy, to mission every where without hindrance, he immediately visited the principal districts under the dominion of the Heretics; and in the course of his travels comforted the Christians of Jaffnapatam and Putulam, whom he had always kept in view as the first fruits of his apostolical labours. He entered the city of Colombo, the capital of the Dutch Settlements, in the garb of a mendicant, and not only preached to the Catholics (for he found there many good Christians, both natives and Europeans), but with their assistance he converted to the bosom of the church several Dutch Heretics. He reconciled many who were at variance, which was the first endeavour in his mission; baptised several children of Christian parents; solemnized several marriages, and comforted all with the sacraments of the confession and communion. Although he always performed these offices at night, in the houses of several of the principal Christians, where without noise most of them assembled, and returned home before daybreak, nevertheless the Dutch Governor obtained an imperfect knowledge of what was passing, and instructed a Dutchman, who, with the title of Dessave, commanded the militia, to inquire into the business, and apprehend the Missionary. Had the Dessave commenced his inquiry a few days earlier, he certainly would have seized the person of Padre Joseph Vaz; but it pleased God that just at this time the latter was on his return to Nigombo, whence, after

exhorting the Catholics to reform their habits, he proceeded on his mission by way of Gurebehile, Malvane, Sitivaca, Safragam, Mantotte, Jaffnapatam, Panoreen, Trincomale, Puliardivo, and Batticaloa, from which last-mentioned place he went over to Putulam; so that he actually made the tour of the whole island, passing through all the above-named places, and others also of less consideration. In all of them he proclaimed Christ and the kingdom of heaven; and after an absence of many months, returned to his church at Candy.

About this time two priests of the congregation of the Oratory arrived in Ceylon from Goa: they had been sent by the Prelate, at the request of Padre Joseph Vaz, in order to assist him in those extensive fields, which, notwithstanding the persecutions of the Heretics and Pagans, were well disposed to receive the seed of the Gospel. These priests were the Padre Joseph de Menezes and Padre Joseph Carvellio, who were followed shortly afterwards by the Padre Pedro Terrao. All of them were men of exemplary virtue and great activity in the duties of their calling. Their memory is still revered. They persevered in the exercise of their divine office to the last day of their lives, converting many of the heathens, and working various miracles, by means of which it pleased God to illustrate and confirm their sermons.

These Priests brought with them a patent of the illustrious D. F. Pacheco, Bishop of Cochin, and Diocesan of Ceylon, by which he appointed Padre Joseph Vaz his Vicar-General, with full powers. This office our missionary accepted, as also that of Superior of the missionaries of the congregation: not from any ambition to govern or command, but on account of the utility which might result therefrom to the mission. By virtue of his new dignity of Vicar-General, he gave charge of the mission of Jaffna, Mantotte, the Wanny, and Panoreen, to Padre

Pedro Ferrao. At Putulam he placed Padre Joseph de Menezes, with the obligation of acting as missionary at Colombo, Nigombo, and Sitavaca; and his nephew Joseph Carvellio, who has likewise been mentioned, he chose for his companion, and appointed him to the care of the church at Candy, in order that he might himself with greater care go through the whole island; a duty which he had hitherto been unable to perform, for if he remained for any length of time out of the capital, the King's ministers sent to recall him.

About the middle of 1697 the small-pox made its appearance in the island, and wherever the people were most numerous, committed the greatest ravages. This disorder is much dreaded in India, not only from its dangerous character, but also on account of its being contagious. At Ceylon this dreadful disorder is very formidable amongst the Pagans, who, with a variety of superstitious notions, too tedious to be mentioned, ascribe it to the influence of the devil. They say that all persons labouring under this disorder are possessed by the devil, and consequently avoid them as they would the devil himself; the father runs away from his children, and the wife from the husband, leaving them to perish without food: consequently the sick die rather from hunger than from the virulence of the disorder. The dead become so numerous that they do not even bury them, but carry them away to distant places. Moreover the individuals in power, in order that the streets may be freed from the contagion, force the poor wretches afflicted with this disorder out of their houses, and drive them into the woods, to be buried in the entrails of bears, tigers, and other ferocious animals.

The contagion at length reached the city of Candy, and raged there with such violence that the King left his Court, and many of the principal inhabitants retreated to their estates. Most of the houses had sick people in

them, many of whom were driven into the jungle. There were streets through which no one could pass, on account of the stench of the dead bodies. The dogs and jackals feasted publicly on human carcases.

Padre Joseph Vaz was sickened by these horrible sights; but being persuaded that God had placed him in that country in order to remedy such an universal calamity, he adopted an heroic resolution unexampled in past ages.

He made himself a general attendant on the sick throughout the city, taking upon him to assist not only the Christians, amongst whom there was more compassion, but also the Pagans, numbers of whom were dying from absolute want. As the exercise of this duty demanded great expenditures, God opened to him granaries, in which he found sufficient provisions for all. These were the charitable contributions of the good Christians of Colombo; the portion allowed him by the King; the proceeds of his own masses and of those of Padre Joseph Carvellio, which he was now willing to accept, being pressed thereto by necessity; and the legacies bequeathed by the Christians of Candy for charitable purposes.

At the commencement of the pest, Padre Joseph Vaz went to the assistance of the sick who were driven into the jungles, where, in the best manner that time and place would permit, he built huts for them of the branches of trees, by which means they were sheltered from the weather, and secured against the attacks of wild animals. He visited them twice a day; he carried on his own shoulders pots filled with boiled rice, water, and certain medicines used in that country; he moreover distributed clothing to those who were naked, and victuals to all: he made their beds, pressed out the matter from the pustules, killed the worms which were generated about them, and cleansed the wounds by washing them with water, which is the

usual remedy applied in that country. In the same manner he went through the streets of the city, morning and evening, always carrying on his shoulders pots filled with rice and other victuals for the sick; and without making any distinction between Christians and Pagans, he visited them all, and assisted them according to their several exigencies. Padre Joseph Carvellio was assiduous in seconding all these remarkable efforts of charity, and was also the fervent imitator of his uncle in all his apostolical labours. Other good Christians likewise were moved to take part in these works of benevolence.

The two priests united particularly to do all they could, in a spiritual point of view, for the benefit of the Christians; they administered the sacraments, and assisted them to the last. The Pagans, also, after they had administered corporal refreshment to them, they examined in regard to their faith. These Christian expostulations were not thrown away, for the Pagans could not help observing with their own eyes the resplendent virtues of their benefactors: the charitable hands, therefore, which cleansed the putrid wounds, preached and persuaded them far better than the most sublime eloquence; it consequently resulted that many Pagans offered to our Padres their children, and other relatives, who were afflicted with the small-pox, to be baptised; and many of the sick themselves came in search of them, in hopes of finding, not only a certain remedy for the body, but also for the soul.

The contagion increased so very rapidly, and the sick had become so numerous, that these two attendants found great difficulty in affording assistance to all; but charity, which is very industrious, found means for every thing. As numbers had left the city in order to avoid the pest, several houses in the neighbourhood of the church became empty: of these they chose four houses for

hospitals, and lodged in them such as were most forsaken; others also came of their own accord to seek this general asylum. Padre Joseph Vaz not only visited, assisted, and comforted those that were lodged in the hospital, but also numbers in their own houses: thus we may justly apply to him that part of the 19th Psalm which says, "Exultavit ut gigas ad currendam viam: à summo cælo egressio ejus, et occursum ejus usque ad summum ejus: nec est qui se abscondat à calore ejus:" for that burning flame of charity which descended from heaven illuminated his heart, and caused him to traverse the city with gigantic paces; so that, like the sun which moves round the universe, none of the sick were overlooked by him, and there were none to whom he did not communicate the warmth of his visits. We may add further, that these two Josephs, or rather these apostolical suns, were even beforehand with the day; they went out of the church carrying on their shoulders victuals, and spent the whole of every day in visiting the hospitals and houses of the sick; administering the sacraments to those who were at the point of death, catechising the Pagans, and burying the dead. There were days on which ten or twelve of their Christian flock died: these they accompanied to the grave, and by means of these dead Niophytes, made greater shew for the edification of the Pagans. Sometimes no persons could be found to carry the dead to the grave: on such occasions the two Padres took the dead corpses on their own shoulders, and buried them in the graves which they had dug with their own hands; even the Pagans they buried, when they could without detriment to the Christians. Thus they performed at once the offices of attendants on sick houses, of confessors, catechists, carriers of the dead, grave-diggers, and every other which their industrious charity could undertake, and the general exigency required: they even cooked the victuals for them-

selves and for the sick, for their servant John had proceeded to Goa a short time before with letters from the Mission, and they had no other assistant.

The pestilence lasted almost a year; during the whole of which time Padre Joseph Vaz had no rest, for his days were employed in active life, and his nights in contemplation. This continual labour was enough to reduce the strength of the most robust constitution; such however was not the case with our missionaries; on the contrary, their spirits were raised continually by the copious fruits which they collected from their labour. Numerous conversions were made by means of these exemplary acts of charity, not only amongst the Christians, who died penitent, giving marks of their salvation, but also amongst the Pagans, who received baptism, the number of whom exceeded a thousand. Many of these died with the baptismal grace, and amongst them a Cingalese of the first nobility in the kingdom, who, finding himself infected by the contagion, and at the point of death, requested the holy baptism, and passed with it from this mortal life to enjoy an eternal one.

The charity of this servant of God being dispensed universally, he was desirous of attending particularly to the conversion of two individuals, the one an apostate and the other a Pagan, both his avowed enemies. The apostate was a man who had been christened at Colombo, before the conquest of that place by the Dutch: he was of an advanced age, a favourite of the King, had long held the office of Adigar, and acknowledged no one except the King for his superior. As his age increased, in the same proportion did the malice and hatred which he manifested towards the religion which he had forsaken, and Padre Joseph Vaz who preached it. He went so far as to tell the King that the charity of our Padre, with respect to the persons afflicted with the small-pox, was mere

ambition; that the Christian priests made their profit of the dead, in the same manner as doctors in the hospitals, a circumstance of which he had been an eye-witness at Colombo in the time of the Portuguese; and that many things which appeared to be virtues, often proceeded from vicious motives.

The Pagan was united by marriage to a Christian woman, whose father and mother also called themselves Christians, but were more iniquitous in their actions than Pagans. The sister of this woman the venerable Padre had reprimanded harshly, for having assisted the Pagans at a superstitious play, ordered by the King for the purpose of pacifying the demon of the small-pox. He had sent a Christian to bring her away from the place, and threatened to break the instrument with which she played. The brother-in-law being informed of this, and considering the case a point of honour, went immediately to the palace of the King, and made a great clamour against the Padre. The King, however, did not hearken either to the Pagan or the apostate; he even shewed himself angry that they should dare to complain of a man so well known to be good.

Padre Joseph Vaz sought for the apostate on several occasions, and tried every means of speaking with him; but God had reprobated him, and his obstinacy was final; consequently our Padre could never obtain admittance into his house; for his relations and servants, hearing what was the Padre's object in wishing to speak with him, always shut the doors whenever the Padre approached them; the apostate therefore died as he had lived.

The Pagan was supported by his father-in-law as long as his daughter was alive; but she falling sick of the small-pox, and dying, her husband was immediately turned out of doors, and having no other shelter, entered a large house, having no one to assist him with a drop of water. Padre Joseph Vaz hearing of his destitute condition, went immediately to him

as if he had been his best friend, and attended him with greater care than others. The eyes of the Pagan were opened to his delusion, and he begged his benefactor to pardon him for the offence which he had committed against him, and received the holy baptism, and thus obtained from God a remission of all his sins, and lived thenceforward as a good Christian.

This admirable conduct of the venerable Padre Joseph Vaz obtained for him the esteem of the King of Candy, who, speaking of him afterwards, observed that he wished he had four such priests in his kingdom; and said further, that if, during the consternation of that pestilence, Padre Joseph Vaz had not been in the city, it would shortly have become totally deserted; and that he was indebted to the Christian priests for the lives of many of his subjects. In order to testify his gratitude, the King was desirous of presenting a great sum of money to our priest; but the officers of his palace hinted to him that he might perhaps be unwilling to accept it, as he was not in the habit of receiving pecuniary rewards. The King was much surprised at this account of his disinterestedness.

The powers of hell sustained considerable loss in this pestilence, in consequence of our Padre having deprived them of so many souls; the adherents of the devil therefore endeavoured to injure him in the opinion of the King. Besides the apos-

tate, of whom, mention has already been made, there were many who afterwards told the King that the pestilence seemed to be a judgment inflicted on the Christians, as a greater number of that class had died than of the Pagans; for it was a manifest fact that numerous corpses of the Christians were continually carried to be buried, and scarcely any of the Pagans. In point of fact, however, the case was this, that the Pagans threw their sick into the jungles, where they were devoured by the wild beasts, and those that died in their own houses either rotted there, or became a prey to the dogs; it was only persons of power and property who buried their dead with the customary solemnities: consequently, although deaths were innumerable, few of the Pagans were observed to be buried, whilst the Christians always interred their dead with the assistance of the priest, and many others of their relatives and friends. The King however saw very clearly the actual state of the case, and being always ready to defend the priests, confounded the murmurers by asking them whether the Christians who had died of the pestilence had been christened *before* or *after* they were seized with the disorder; and being answered, that it was long *after*; the King immediately replied, "You ought not to say then that many of the Christians died, but that many of the Pagans died Christians."

(To be continued.)

EXCURSION IN JAVA.

AN ACCOUNT OF A TOUR ON THE SULPHUREOUS MOUNTAIN, GOONONG MAR-API, IN THE DISTRICT OF BANJODWANGY.

(Translated from the *Batavia Courant*, for the *Calcutta Journal*.)

THE climate of this district had become so unhealthy as to cause the death of two commandants and eighty men of the garrison, within two years. The Commandant (at the time of this undertaking) being an active and intelligent man, ascribed it not

only to the swamps and forests, situated in the neighbourhood of the Fort, but to other causes, and to that of the sulphureous vapours with which the air was filled inasmuch as to make the green grass appear yellow, and a quantity of sulphur

was also found in the river; this induced him to send some natives, to explore the courses from whence these vapours arose, but in vain: in consequence of which he undertook the journey in person, accompanied by the Prince Weero Goono, some other chieftains and myself, also ten native hunters, and some hundreds of natives who composed the suite of the Prince.

We proceeded alternately on foot and on horseback, as occasion required. Having reached a considerable height, we determined on halting for the night, and found to our great joy a plain, where we accordingly pitched. Towards the further end of this plain we discovered, to the great astonishment of the Prince and his followers, a negory* (village), as they had always believed these regions to be uninhabited, having never had any communications with them whatsoever. These people were not only astonished, but frightened at our appearance, and some of them fled to the forests: we were glad, however, to have found habitations of men where we least expected them. The dangers and fatigues of the day were amply rewarded by the delightful prospect which was now presented to our view of paddy fields, and small streams of water issuing from the rock. We also met with a species of jamboo-tree, the fruit of which is very grateful to the taste, and I believe is not to be found in any other part of the island; a sort of bocaloo or wild figs also grow here, resembling those of Smyrna. The air was calm and serene.

The inhabitants call themselves Boomees, but as they are not Mahomedans, their dialect is different from that of the Javanese; and on account of their total ignorance of the Malay language, the Prince concluded them to be fugitives from the Island of Bali: the more so as they were ignorant of the transactions at Palembang, the news whereof struck them with terror; whence it becomes probable that they were followers of the Pretender Pangerang Wilees, and have fled hither after his defeat at Bayoo.

From this negory (to which the Commandant assigned a name, but which I do not recollect) we proceeded onwards. The

* Negory, I suppose, to be the native term for a village.—T.

soil became progressively changed from a luxuriant verdure to sterility and barrenness. Over rugged and sandy paths, we at length entered into a dark and thick forest of tall trees, where, for the two days that we were in it, we could neither see the sun nor meet with any birds or beasts whatsoever: this, together with the slippery ground, made us repent having undertaken the journey; however, on the third day, a signal from the hunters, who had preceded us to clear the way, indicated the termination of this labyrinth of darkness, and we were led into a plain, larger in extent than that we had passed three days before, covered with hillocks, whereon numerous herds of deer were grazing: they were very tame, so as to enable us to fire at them from a distance of from eighty to sixty feet. The beautiful prospect which the country now opened to our view is indescribable, and needs only to be seen to establish the truth of my assertions. Being obliged to halt for the night, the natives built themselves bamboo huts; and the weather being cold, they made large fires, not so much however on that account as to prevent the intrusion of tigers, who infest these parts.

Intense cold, and the roaring of a tiger, which alarmed the natives for the safety of their horses, deprived us of sleep that night, and compelled us to set out on our journey before daybreak. The day was remarkably cold and cloudy; and the farther we advanced up the mountain, the more we began to feel the severity of the weather. The water was frozen to the depth of the thickness of a ducatoon. We had now reached a place where vegetation was at an end, and the ascent up the mountain more perpendicular. Having left our horses and provided ourselves with sticks, we proceeded over sharp cliffs, lava and ashes, in which latter we sometimes sank up to our knees, and which greatly retarded our progress. At last we reached the top! It is impossible to describe the gratification it yielded us, in beholding this truly pleasant but awful sight. The mountain was burning in several parts, of which we could clearly perceive the sparks of fire and smoke arising therefrom. We were delighted with an agreeable sound like that of a song, which we understood to be occasioned by the wind blowing on the small

leaves of the tall cedar-trees, called by the natives singing-trees.

Our return was speedily performed, although it became quite dark ere we could reach the place where we had left our horses, whereof the tiger had killed one. As we went along we were surprised with a general cry of "Goodah! Goodah!" and surrounded by all the natives, with their creeses drawn, who prevented us from proceeding any further. This conduct, although it surprised, did not frighten us, as the Prince, who was greatly beloved by his people, was in the same predicament with us; we were not aware that the Javanese do not call the tiger *Malchan* after sunset, but *Goodah!* and we were soon after made acquainted with the real cause of all this noise by the appearance of a tiger, who was feasting on a deer. The natives had been able to perceive it before us, by their horses betraying signs of fear, as we were deeply engaged in conversation. We arrived at our Pandole at nine P.M., and partook of a supper and some wine, which did not require to be cooled in these parts; and after passing a very agreeable night, we awoke in the morning by the crowing of woodcocks and peacocks, with which the forests abound; it also contains a variety of beautiful birds, and a sort of pigeon of the size of a common fowl, very agreeable to the taste. Snakes, and other pernicious animals, were not to be met with: we could not find any human habitants whatsoever, and were rather surprised at it, as we should have been naturally led to expect them, on account of the beauty of the country and richness of the soil. We could not prevail on any one of the natives who had accompanied us to settle in these parts, although they were convinced of its fruitfulness; and I am inclined to think that the severe cold, and their attachment for the place of their nativity, where their forefathers have been buried, are the reasons for the above.

The plain in which we had pitched our tents being situated between a chain of mountains, the sun could not be perceived until some time after it had risen, and set soon again behind the mountains, which produced long nights and short days. On the second day we prepared for a second expedition to the mountain, and for a

hunting excursion in the plains. We had caught two tigers and nine hundred deer; and the intention of the Prince to revisit the mountain, for the purpose of descending a vault, was given up, on account of the fatigues of hunting; and we returned accordingly. On arriving at the negory (village), which we had visited before, we found the inhabitants were quite altered in their disposition towards us. They brought us presents of fruits and cloth, which we took to be silk, but on examination, found to be made of the leaves of pine-apple, coloured with saffron and other wood.

As they did not understand the value of money, we gave them in return some handkerchiefs, chintz gowns, and other wearing apparel, which they used in the same manner as we did. They evinced great respect for the Prince, on whose speaking to them they always bowed down to the earth. The women served us cheerfully. The change in the conduct of these people towards us was produced by two of our followers, who had remained with them, and had informed them that the Prince was a descendant of the lawful sovereign of the *Bajuowangy Pangerany Mass-Seppeg*.

In 1790 I again visited these regions, accompanied by a serjeant Moorman, ten hunters, thirty natives, and some chiefs. We reached the summit of the *Raw Mountains*, from whence we had a delightful view of the Straits of Bali, Noossa, Cam-bagan and other places. From thence we entered into a dark forest, in which we spent four days. The water of the river in this place at times turns to a green and milk-white colour, and is very dangerous for animals. We returned on foot from *Calee Facos* to *Banjowany*, and subsisted the whole day on roots and leaves.

I hope to be excused for the minuteness of the above detail, for the following reasons: first, on account of its importance; and secondly, although undoubtedly all the brimstone delivered at the powder-mills at *Batavia* and *Samarang*, since 1790, are from this mountain, still to my knowledge no European has ever visited it, not even excepting *Dechamp*, *Pirons*, and *Horsfield*.

"THE SCRUTATOR."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—As this age is rather peculiar for the exertions of juvenile talent in the various institutions which grace our country, I have been induced of late, regarding, as I always do, with a considerable degree of interest the attempts of youthful genius, to peruse the several periodical works which have been composed at our public establishments.

You are perhaps aware that a weekly publication has been set on foot by some of the Students of the East-India College, an establishment on which frequent aspersions have been unjustly cast. I was desirous, by perusing the contents of that work, to discover the feeling which animated the younger part of the community.

I was not disappointed: for though a few blemishes, arising from too exuberant an imagination, appear in the "Scrutator," yet, upon the whole, it displays good taste, ability, and excellent feeling.

I subjoin the following well-written satire, as a specimen of the high estimation in which the Authorities are held, and of the detestation with which those innovators are there regarded, who by their *gratuitous* in-vectives are continually inculcating the principles of disaffection and insubordination.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SCRAP BOOK.—No. VI.

Major Screw.—"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"

Pope said so once; so now, alas! may we!—
When Leadenhall Street hears with wild amaze
Unnumber'd plaudits ring in Gilchrist's praise,
'Tis ours to plead the cause of General Knowledge
And vindicate the honours of the College!

Screw Mar.—What! shall th' accuser still unanswered be,
Though great his fame, his title an M.P.?
Still shall he glory in his vain retort,
Shock the Directors, and distress the Court?

Major S.—Hear, all ye Dogmatists, ye Sceptics, hear!
We challenge trial, nor the issue fear.
No Hindustani taught! A vile pretence—
Turn Anti-Jargonists to common sense;
Advance, Synopsis! douse the Doctor's taper,
See all the inflexions on one sheet of paper!
But lo! his Sanscrit Majesty appears,
White with the snows of twice ten thousand years:
Led by his magic wand, shall Students view
Revealed the wisdom of antique Manu,
Compare the Feudal Law with that of India,
Teach Pol. Econ. to Holkar and to Scindia;
Till, in an age surpassing all before,
Moral restraint shall spread from shore to shore!

S. Mar.—What, shall the Students talk in such a cause,
Bat-Chit and Gap-Shap to the crows and daws?
For breakfast call in Hindi or in Tamul,
Tum yahan ao! Thomas, George, or Samuel!

Perish the thought! far other themes than these
 Instruct our reason, and instructing please;
 Bid the young mind in Honour's cause be free,
 And warm his heart with cordial sympathy!
 'Tis our's to praise great Plato's mental beauty,
 And learn Philosophy and Moral Duty:
 O'er folio volumes turn with breathless haste—
 Glean all the substance—leave the rest to taste.
 Hail, nascent honours of the time to be,
 Ye future glories of the E. I. C. !
 Trained by thy hand, shall rise in India's clime
 Some mimic lawgiver of ancient time;
 Cautious in judgment, vigorous in spirit,
 Bold to assert the cause of injured merit!
 And when, returning to his native shore,
 He bids adieu to Oriental lore,
 See him a Patriot Orator renowned,
 Hear old St. Stephen's to his praise resound!

Major S.—Well said, by Jove! and now pray, who's the winner?
 But hark! the bell rings—I'm away to dinner.

PROFESSOR STEWART'S REPLY TO GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I have observed in your last number an article on my translation of the seventh book of the Anvari Soohayly, under the signature of *Gulchin*: a disguise which does not conceal from me the real author.

If all your readers understood Persian, it would be quite needless for me to trouble you with any notice of this review. As it is, my sole object in addressing you is to prevent my silence from being regarded by the Literary Public in general as an acknowledgment of the justness of his criticisms.

I have no intention of entering into a vindication of my performance: the Public must decide on its merits. It is, however, requisite for me to state, that I never designed a strictly literal translation. The work was intended for persons who had acquired some knowledge of Persian. To stimulate the industry of the Student, I have confined my aid to the analysis of the Arabic words. The translation is given in

the style which I conceived the Author might have adopted, had he composed it in the English language.

I have only to add, that the attempt of Gulchin appears to me very little calculated to recommend literal translations; and that its numerous errors and inaccuracies, which must be obvious to every Persian scholar, relieve me from all anxiety as to the effects of his censure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART.

E. I. College, Oct. 1821.

P.S. In compliance with the scruples which you, as Editor of the Journal, profess to entertain, I consent to withhold from the public the real name of your correspondent. But I am yet to learn that arrogant criticism and illiberal insinuations may pass with impunity under the idle mockery of a fictitious name.

ON A FREE PRESS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The friends of the Asiatic Press have no longer to contend with the *Old Indian*. He has abandoned the conflict: yet, still stubborn to his principles, his last words were for Despotism. He tells us that "the Indian Government is not responsible to the community" for its acts; but I hold that as the public good is the only legitimate end of government, it should be every where accountable to the people for its conduct. "When," he observes, "a Constitution shall be established in India, such as has been the growth of ages in England; when a public shall have been formed in that country, corresponding in its nature with a British public, then let the press be free." In this sentiment I concur, but would in the mean time have it free to produce this result. The *Old Indian* reasons like that fond Granny, who would not allow her son to bathe till he could swim. If the people of India are to enjoy no means of education, and to have no free Press, and none of those institutions which were the sources of our advancement, till they shall arrive at *Utopian* excellence, then I fear that even "the work of ages" will not suffice to effect the object: unless indeed a miracle be wrought in their favour: whereas with such powerful aids the work will be wonderfully accelerated. Here too it may be well to remind the *Old Indian* that the liberties of England are not of a date so modern as he seems to imagine; however encroached upon by tyrants, they are our old inheritance. We have for them a title more ancient than Magna Charta: for amidst the rigours of justice, Alfred preserved the most sacred regard for the liberty of his people; and it is a memorable sentiment in his will, that it was just that the English should for ever remain free as

their own thoughts. Hallowed be his memory!!

I am accused of having overlooked the restrictions imposed on the Press. This charge I answer by referring the *Old Indian* to pages 159, 160, and 161 of your Journal for August last. There I have spoken of these restrictions, as calculated to paralyze the liberty of writing, but have proved that they never have been acted upon; and that a degree of licentiousness has prevailed such as was never tolerated in England: for at no period could a writer in this country have with impunity accused the Chief Magistrate of having been accessory to murders. But what of this?—can slanders injure the pure fame of Hastings? No. Let his conduct be scrutinized by our statesmen and our chroniclers; let every action of his administration be known; probe him deep, countrymen, and you will find him like a British oak, sound to the heart. The fact is, that the restrictions were imposed to conciliate the powerful enemies of freedom, and thereby to secure to Asia the permanent benefit of a free Press. Lord Hastings' abolition of the base censorship; his answer to the Madras Address, a paper of much later date than the restrictions; the free spirit discovered in every day's newspaper; and, indeed, the whole tenour of his Lordship's administration, prove his sincere attachment to a free Press. Should it still be objected, that there is an inconsistency between the restrictions and the answer to the Address, I reply that there is a seeming inconsistency of words, calculated however to secure a consistency of action, for the furtherance of a noble end: the improvement and happiness of millions.

Having answered the *Old Indian*, permit me now to make a few remarks

on a letter from *Carnaticus*, an avowed friend of despotism. "We must view," says he, "our organization of government in India, in all its branches, as more appertaining to a system of martial rule or law than to any other form of government." Now this is certainly a very melancholy prospect, for martial law is avowedly the worst species of government; it is, in fact, no law, but the tyrannical will of the strong, and should never be resorted to but in cases of extreme necessity. If, as I apprehend, *Carnaticus* means military law, that again is said by a crown lawyer to be no law. "It is built," says Blackstone, "upon no certain principles, but is entirely arbitrary in its decisions; and is in truth no law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law." Yet military law here is indisputably authorized by an act of the Legislature; and as it comes yearly under the review of Parliament, it should be the most perfect of their edicts. Be it so or not, military law is undeniably better than martial law. Still I think, good *Carnaticus*, that out of your Shasters and Khoran, and our Acts of Parliament and Regulations, and the vast heaps of commentaries of Pundits, and Cauzees, and Doctors, a somewhat better code might be produced. At all events, a few intelligent and virtuous Europeans and Asiatics might, from these thousands of volumes, from all this "essence of reason," abstract a code that would be more pleasant to read, be better understood, and less subject to be perverted by the sly arts of learned civilians. Besides, I have always been taught that our power consisted more in the justice of our rule than in our physical strength. "If, in the pride of power," observes Malcolm, "we ever forget the means by which it has been attained, and, casting away our harvest of experience, are betrayed by a rash confidence in what we may deem our intrinsic strength, to neglect those collateral means by which the fabric of our power in India has been

supported, we shall with our own hands precipitate the downfall of our authority." "What," asks *Carnaticus*, "would be the consequence of the establishment of a printing office in a camp, for the promulgation of strictures on the Commander-in-Chief?" &c. And he then very properly answers himself, by saying that "no prudent Commander would hesitate in getting rid of a nuisance pregnant with so much danger. But who besides *Carnaticus* can imagine that our Government could long exist, if India be regarded as a camp, and martial law be commensurate with our reign!"

"May we attack in print our Magistrates, Collectors, and Judges, and Military Chiefs with impunity?" Yes, *Carnaticus*, so you do them no wrong. You think it would be dangerous to allow these great personages to be attacked by the Press. Would it not be far more so to let them govern like Bashaws, without an adequate controul? Remember, "Man, of all living things, is most able to hurt man, and, if left to his own furious passions, the most willing."*

Carnaticus has compared the Madras Meeting of 1809 to that of 1819. The former was a deliberative military assembly; the latter a meeting convened by the Government for the purpose of congratulating the Marquis of Hastings on the measures of his administration. The venerable and learned Judge of the Adawlut Court presided at the meeting. The question was moved by the Advocate, or Attorney-General; a Committee to prepare an Address was then named by the Chief Justice of the Adawlut: it consisted, among others, of the present Chief Secretary, the Hon. Company's Advocate, and the Adjutant-General. These great Officers of State scrutinized, corrected, and sanctioned the Address, in which they applauded Lord Hastings for the diffusion of education and the abolition of the censorship. To compare the Meeting

* Puffendorf.

therefore of 1809 with that of 1819, serves but to shew that poor *Carnaticus* is not quite well. He might as justly have compared a hawk to a hand-saw.

Carnaticus has discovered, that "in the unbecoming strictures and controversy between the late Governor of Madras and some of the Advocates of the Governor-General in Calcutta, a spirit and temper of the Press, quite unknown at any former period in India, evinced itself throughout every part of the country. It was not merely simple comment, or animadversion of any particular act of the one or the other, but meetings were held with the public and open avowal of asserting the freedom of the Press." Well, and what PRACTICAL EVIL arose out of this spirit and temper? Have you no case to adduce? You and the *Old Indian* have ransacked your learned brains: you have asserted largely; you have grafted error on fact

to give it the semblance of truth; but not a *single instance* have you been able to conjure up against the Asiatic Press. Go, lay your case before the Inquisition. Go, consult with the Grand Inquisitor of the Holy Constitutional Association, and the Fathers in pious conclave assembled; and, assisted by their new lights, endeavour to crush in Asia the rising spirit of improvement.

One word more: much has been said against anonymous writers, and those too who fight under false colours. I must however say, in defence of the *Old Indian*, and of *Carnaticus*, that they have acted with a sort of cautious prudence, in not affixing their English names to sentiments so foreign to the character of Britons.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

London, 15th October 1821.

STRICTURES ON GULCHIN'S TRANSLATION OF THE SEVENTH BOOK OF THE ANVARI SOOHLY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In your last number my attention was drawn to a critique and rival-translation of Professor Stewart's version of the Anvari Soohly by your correspondent Gulchin, the writer of letters on Persian Anthology, which have been sometimes perused by myself, and possibly by some other of your readers.

I am one of those who are not willing to look too closely or critically at what is written on the spur of the moment, for the amusement of the public. Aware that exactness and precision are, even with the most disciplined minds, qualities that only result from labour and time, and that excellence arises from felicities of talent and circumstances which are rarely combined, I willingly make allowances for the casual aberrations of writers of cursory remarks; remembering that the impres-

sion they make on the public mind is, at the best, but slight, always transitory, and therefore little likely to lead it astray. Feelings of this kind have ever withheld me, and, I doubt not, many others of your readers, from marring the petty applause sought by your correspondent Gulchin, or disturbing the unruffled satisfaction and self-complacency with which he has detailed his own merits to the public for the last five years. Besides, I considered him as one of those worthy gentlemen, who, released from the active duties of life, and who, possessed of restless minds, had rather do the idlest thing in the world, than be altogether idle; and that, as such, he sought in the cultivation of Persian literature for relief from the tedium of life, the greatest calamity to which an unquiet spirit can be exposed; and I accord-

ingly left him to cull those roses for which he had so strong a passion, and which, with a little moderation on his own part, might never have borne a thorn. But the poet sings,

گل بخار نیست

"No rose without a thorn."

In your number for last June, Gulchin promised a *favourable* review of the Professor's work, which I, for one, had anticipated would be so, as a matter of course; as it appeared to me to be translated with as much elegance and exactness as the purpose for which it was intended required: for as Professor Stewart had stated in his preface, that his "translation" was intended to assist students of the language on their passage to India, it was abundantly evident he never meant that it should supersede personal application, and the indispensable habit of referring to the dictionary. Besides, Professor Stewart, like a man of taste and judgment, translates so as not to degrade his original, by forcing the English into the Persian construction; but Gulchin writes a jargon that was never spoken by any people under the sun; and which one only tolerates by supposing that he is attempting to render Persian into English.

After the promise from Gulchin, just alluded to, great indeed was my surprise on finding so furious an attack from him on Professor Stewart's work, in your number for October. Gulchin has thus placed himself in the dilemma of having given great praise in June last, on what he now acknowledges to have been insufficient grounds, and of censuring the same performance in October. This singular difference of opinion induced me to compare the Professor's translation with that offered to the public through the medium of your journal by Gulchin. I was anxious to know which of the two discordant testimonies of Gulchin was right: for it was clear, by his own admission, that he had praised without reason, and it was equally possible that he

might have blamed without a cause. It will be unnecessary for me to dwell on the disingenuousness and illiberality of one gentleman interfering between another and those placed under his superintendence, and endeavouring to lessen the high estimation he is known deservedly to stand in with the latter, for the paltry gratification of having the laugh on his side, even though it were but for a season, from some half-dozen of your readers, who may not be aware of the exuberant vanity that has given birth to such hypercriticism.

But I will put out of sight every consideration of unfairness and delicacy in Gulchin's interference, and take it for granted that he was quite right in offering his own beloved translation to the world, and endeavour to make myself believe that he meant nothing more than to forward the studies of his "young friends at Haileybury." He will equally allow me to claim privilege of criticising his "*literal translation*," which he has brought forward with so much modest confidence in his own powers. He has declared his to be a literal translation: a literal translation therefore we are fairly entitled to claim.

Not a slight motive for my undertaking to compare the two translations, was the notable blunder into which Gulchin falls at the very commencement of his *critical* remarks, as follows: "Nor could he (Professor Stewart) have been unaware of that common, but nice, use of such an Arabic participle as غلبه as occurring in this clause of the sentence, which is constantly proving the stumbling-block of all our loose English translators of Persian." Truly the word غلبه has proved a "stumbling-block" to Gulchin; and whether he is entitled to the epithet of "loose English translator" will be best settled by your readers, when they are informed that this word is not a *participle*, but an *abstract noun*, implying "superiority, victory," &c. But Gulchin is no Arabic scho-

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lar; and it would have been unfair to bring this blunder home to him, if it were not that he had selected this very word to injure another's reputation.

Again: after some remarks, made with the intention of decrying Professor Stewart's version, he proceeds to state, "And notwithstanding my own preconceived good opinion of his whole attempt, it must by this time be evident to your readers, that a more literal and close translation is still wanted for its avowed purpose of being serviceable to the Professor's pupils, and nothing can be more fair than my humble offer of what follows," &c. Now, though I could not admit such interference to be delicate, and though I could not allow him to be entitled to the fairness of proceeding which he here claims, nor feel convinced of the humbleness of the offer, I had some indistinct expectation that I should find his obtrusive translation literal at least. But what was my astonishment to find it *less* literal than the translation of Professor Stewart, and filled with the most barefaced plagiarisms from that gentleman's work; and, to complete all, the language low and degrading to the work translated, and such as to debase the writer who employed it.

In his letter he has printed the first ten lines and a half of the original, and this is the principal specimen I have selected for examination, for two reasons: first, because it is already printed, and will save the trouble of doing so again; and secondly, as it may be fairly conjectured that he put out all his strength in it; and that the motive (be it what it may) which dictated such unusual interference, was acting in full vigour, and urging him with the keen relish of triumphant criticism to seek a deathless celebrity.

From what I have just said, it is clear that Gulchin's sins come under three heads, which will be noticed in due order: namely, of *Blunders*, *Plagiarisms*, and *Vulgarity*.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 71.

Of the Seventh Book of the Anvari Soohly.

Of BLUNDERS and PLAGIARISMS occurring in the first TEN LINES AND A HALF, selected by Gulchin.

1. In the heading of the chapter there occurs this passage: از بلای اعدا: in which he follows Professor Stewart's free translation, and renders بلا "*machinations*," though it should be *calamity* or *misfortune*.

2. Gulchin renders حیرت و ندامت "*regret and contrition*;" it should be "*astonishment and contrition*."

3. Gul. renders پشیمانی و غرامت "*remorse and penitence*;" it should be "*remorse and punishment*."

4. غشون وصیت هنتمرا بتفصیل Gul. renders "enter in detail on the seventh section of King Hoshang's will;" it should be "relate in detail the seventh testamentary injunction (of King Hoshang)."

5. که در میان خصمان گرفتار آمده Gul. renders "Who has got himself immured amidst his enemies." It should be "who becoming imprisoned among his enemies." Here Gulchin has not only translated the passage in the loosest way; but he has likewise employed the word *immured*, which is totally inadmissible; as it is difficult to conceive how a man can be *walled in* who is merely surrounded by foes. The phrase گرفتار آمدن simply implies "to be taken prisoner," or "to be imprisoned." There is no excuse for him with regard to this sentence, as it is one which he himself selected for censure.

6. Gul. renders پیش و پس "above and below;" it should be "before and behind."

7. Gul. renders واعدان بسیار شده "and opposing manifold obstacles;" it should be "and the opponents being numerous."

8. Gul. renders و غلبه کرده "and holding him at bay;" it should be "and having had the superiority;" or "and having mastered (him)." So

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that in this one word غلبه "superiority," Gulchin falls into the double error of calling it a participle and of entirely mistaking its meaning, at the very moment he had selected it to prove that he was "no loose translator of English into Persian."

9. داند Gul. renders "may see:" it should be "may know."

10. بلکه عهد و پیمان باید بست Gul. renders "nay, deem it politic to bring him under oaths and engagements:" it should be "nay, he ought to form (with one of them) a treaty and compact."

11. تا بسلامت بجهت Gul. renders "in order to extricate himself any how with safety under such circumstances:" it should be "so that he may escape in safety."

12. He has totally overlooked the passage چگونه قدم درین کار نهاد which Professor Stewart correctly renders "how shall he attempt this?"

13. از آن بلا استخلاص روی نماید Gul. renders "and upon making good his deliverance from that machination:" it should be "(when) deliverance shall shew her face from that misfortune;" or "(when) he shall be delivered from that misfortune."

14. عهد رابجه نوع باوي برنا رساند Gul. renders "how must he enforce the faithful performance of his treaty with this ally?" it should be "in what way shall he faithfully perform his engagements with him?" For in this case, even if the sense admitted of a doubt, which it does not, the thing to be considered was, how he might best be able to perform his promise with honour, and at the same time escape with his life.

15. طریق صلاح را بکدام حيله بگشاید Gul. renders "by what craft must he lay open to himself the path of a secure retreat or safe conduct:" it should be "by what contrivance shall he lay open the path of rectitude."

16. وعارضي زود زوال باشد Gul. renders "and casualties are of no long duration:" it should be "and what is accidental is of quick decline."

17. ابرپياري Gul. renders "a spring-cloud:" it should be "a vernal cloud." In this as in many other instances, Gulchin entirely overlooks the force of the ياي نسبتی or relative

ي, which converts a noun into an adjective, and an adjective into an abstract noun. بهار itself means "spring," but بهياري, as every Persian scholar knows, implies "vernal."

18. و آنرا دوامي و نپايي صورت نبندد Gul. renders, "but has no steadiness or continuance in either state:" it should be "and assumes not the appearance either of constancy or steadfastness."

Such are the principal errors, amounting to eighteen, and occurring in the first ten lines and a half, which it is to be remembered were selected and printed by himself for the purpose of animadversion. Some are errors of single words, others are blunders in the sense of whole passages. What then might we anticipate, if some other passage of his translation had been put to the ordeal?

In Professor Stewart's beautiful reprint of this seventh chapter of the Anvari Soohly, there are thirty-two pages of the original text, containing on an average about twenty lines in a page. Now it is a matter of easy calculation that there must be about 640 lines in the whole. If therefore we allow Gulchin but one error in a line, he is entitled to 640 errors; but the average of what has been just examined affords eighteen errors, some of single words, and some of whole passages, in ten lines and a half; he has therefore a fair claim to more than 1,000 errors in thirty-two pages, undertaken to prove his own vast and pre-eminent qualifications.

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Of the Seventh Book of the Anvari Soohly.

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It was my intention to drop the subject when I got thus far; but on casting my eye over the translation of the verses, I found them so mangled and mistaken by him, that I conceived a few examples might be requisite to demonstrate, if demonstration were still required, his utter incompetency for

مرد ثابت قدم آنست که از جانرود * و رجه سرگشته بود گرد زمین چو فلک
مثل سیمرغ که طوفان نبرد ز جایش * نه چو گنجشک که افتد بدم باد تنگ

Gulchin renders it, "were the globe of the earth to whirl about like the sky, the man firm to his purpose would not budge from his place; like the Simorgh, whom a hurricane cannot move from its station, and not a sparrow which will fall from the puff of a pop-gun."

Which Professor Stewart correctly and elegantly translates. "A man of resolution is he who will not deviate from his purpose; although compelled to wander round the world like the heavens: like the phoenix he remains unmoved in the midst of storms; not like the sparrow, who falls by the wind of a pop-gun."

The allusion in the first couplet is to the belief of the Mahometans that the earth is stationary, and that the heavens, according to the Ptolemaic system, revolve round it.

فلک تیغ مهر از میان برکشید * شب تیره دامن از دور کشید

"The sky drew forth the sword of the sun from its girdle, and cut off the dark-skirted night from it: the sportsman appeared at a distance." From what did the sun cut off the dark-skirted night? from his own girdle? for there is no other antecedent in the sentence. But the whole sense is mistaken by Gulchin: and yet it is quite clear that he had consulted Professor Stewart's translation, as he has copied him in what was a mistake of the press. For how else could he introduce into his verse, the words "the sportsman appeared at a distance," which have no

the task he undertook. I was prepared even not to take him at his word, and so far from requiring "a literal translation," as to have made up my mind to be quite content if I found the spirit and intention of his author tolerably supported.

Take the following tetrastich:

I have only to remark, that in addition to the nonsense which Gulchin has made of this tetrastich, he has borrowed the sense of "pop-gun" from Professor Stewart, who has happily rendered the word تنگ by a phrase locally familiar among ourselves. تنگ is a reed through which boys blow clay-balls at small birds, such as sparrows, &c.: it is an instrument resembling a pea-shooter, with which boys often amuse themselves in this country.

چو اشک عاشقان گلگون و خوشرو Gulchin renders "of a ruddy and cheerful aspect, like that of lovers drowned in tears." It should be "of a rosy hue, and gracefully running like the tears of lovers."

Observe how Gulchin translates the following bold figure.

thing to do with the verse in any way; but he saw it was so in Professor Stewart's translation, and so he most obsequiously copied it. But your readers must form their own opinion; and I give the Professor's version.

"Apollo drew forth his sword from the scabbard; Nox withdrew her dark skirts from the globe; the Fowler appeared at a distance."

Take the following quatrain, in which he either mistakes his author, or gives his sense so loosely, that it is requisite to consult the original to clear up the ambiguity.

هرکه ازو فائده می رسد * دیدن او راحت جان و دل است
و آنکه ازو فائده نتوان گرفت * صحبت او را ضروری عاجل است

"A sight of him is the solace of the heart and life, from whom we derive some good: but his company is temporary evil, from whom we can get no benefit."

Compare this translation with that of Professor Stewart, which follows.

"From whomsoever advantage can be derived, the sight of him is the delight of the soul and the comfort of life; but he who can be of no utility, his society is a temporary evil."

Here again is another instance of Gulchin's plagiarism, for it is otherwise difficult to conceive how two distant writers should just coincide in translating the words "ضرري عاجل" "temporary evil."

Again, in translating the following sentence, which is taken from the Coran, Gulchin has unequivocally borrowed the sense he has assigned to

تقويم from Professor Stewart. في احسن تقويم he translates "being cast in the loveliest mould," which Professor Stewart renders "formed in the very best mould;" because he never designed his translation to be literal; but the real sense is "(formed) in the most beautiful proportion."

But of all Gulchin's blunders and plagiarisms, there is a passage occurring under such remarkable circumstances as to deserve special notice, namely, that of the very few oversights occurring in Professor Stewart's translation, there is one, and it is but an oversight, in which he has rendered the words تلتف ديارانگان as signifying "the favour of ministers;" mistaking the word ديوانه "mad" for ديوان "a minister," and consequently the passage should have been rendered "the favours of the insane." Yet Gulchin, who states that he made a translation of the work in 1792, with the assistance "of two able munshis," and a second in 1793, with the aid of "Mulowí Mohammed Rashid, since chief native officer of the Suddar Fajdarí Adawlat at Calcutta," falls into the same remarkable error. As it is quite clear that not any one of these

three learned natives could make such a mistake, except in the case of oversight, from which no mortal is exempt, it is difficult to conjecture how it should have found a place in two translations of 1792 and 1793, and finally of one in October 1821. A period of twenty-nine years has elapsed between the time of translation and publication: and yet, by a most powerful sort of second sight, Gulchin is able to foresee a mistake that was not to occur for nine-and-twenty years! But as some of your readers may be incredulous on this point, and as the belief in second sight is wearing out, in spite of that exquisitely beautiful line of Campbell, where he says,

"And coming events cast their shadows
"before,"

we must even be content to suppose that Gulchin, the self-ordained high priest of the mysteries of the Persian language, has been furbishing up these ancient translations of 1792 and 1793, by comparing them with that of Professor Stewart, made in 1820. For as we find so many remarkable coincidences in the respective translations of Professor Stewart and of Gulchin, and as I cannot believe that any two minds could have been so moulded by parallel circumstances as to have so often coincided; and as Professor Stewart's translation was first published, I am forced to the conclusion, that Gulchin copied the Professor.

The idea of Gulchin is not supported by any thing more than his own assertion, when he says that the author of the Anvarí Soohyly wrote his work more in ridicule of his contemporaries, and to suit the taste of the degenerate age in which he lived, than his own. Now this appears not to have been the case, for the work is written with peculiar spirit, and is quite a model for the عبارت رنگين or florid style. And as to what he says, that it is "a medley of the chastened narrative of the middle style of Addison, the curious humour of the low style of Swift, and the pompous diction of the splendid and flowery pe-

riods of Johnson's Rambler;" it would be only a waste of words to shew that this is mere verbiage, to the last degree fanciful, and the upshot of an overheated imagination.

But whether he is likely to be a judge of styles will be best understood by your readers, when they peruse the following passages from his translation, in which he has attempted to introduce the exotic flowers of Persian literature into this cold and ungenial climate.

Of Gulchin's VULGARITY, or an attempt to transplant the عبارت رنگين or FLORID STYLE into English literature.

1. "Nor ought you to wish a foe so averse, that you cannot inhale one whiff of his good-will."

2. "If I stay where I am, the crow will be souse down upon me."

3. "For should affliction extend so wide as to overlay the intellect." Truly Gulchin thou art a comical fellow, and hast acted the part of but a hardhearted and thoughtless nurse thus to overlay the adopted child of thine old age, and smother him so effectually.

4. "The man firm to his purpose would not budge from his place."

5. "A heart grilled on the fire of pain and tribulation."

6. "On listening to his speech the cat fell a cogitating, and got plunged in the ocean of thought."

7. "And took themselves away."

8. "The cat discovered by her sagacity that the mouse had involved herself in a long-winded reverie."

9. "The relish of wine-tiplers."

10. "And in order to dispel their melancholy, got a talking on a variety of topics."

11. "And such ringlets, that the musk of Khata became a clot of livered-coloured blood."

12. "Do you inquire her state whose luck is in dose?"

13. "My life is wasted amidst grinding hardships." There is nothing whatever in the original to correspond with grinding, and we are entirely indebted to Gulchin's bounty for it.

14. "The hand of union stuck in the waistband of courting him." (?)

15. "Have set aside the rules of old grudges."

16. "And make the sport of your adulation and flummery."

17. "Not from a sense of grudge and dislike."

Such are some of those felicities of style in which Gulchin commonly abounds, and which he has repeated for the last five years, doubtlessly for the purpose of facilitating a plan he has had close at his heart since 1792, of "publishing it (his translation of the Anvari Soohyly): but (though I trust it may be soon), the *Oriento-European mind* is not yet ready to cover the expense of such an undertaking." Surely after such admirable specimens of neat and terse language, no *Oriento-European mind* could hesitate for an instant to subscribe handsomely for the work.

But to be serious: if Gulchin were a young man, and were really desirous of becoming an exact Persian scholar, I would take the liberty of advising him to sit down assiduously for a few years to severe study, and particularly to English and Persian Grammar, and there might be some chance of his attaining his wishes. But he must be an elderly gentleman, because he states, if I recollect right, in one of his former letters, that he was contemporary with Sir William Jones in Bengal, and therefore all hope of amendment is out of the question. However, there are two things still in his power, and which I suggest for his advantage: the first is to withhold for the present his translations of 1792 and 1793 until the *Oriento-European mind* is a little more ready to receive them; say for instance, that, as it has cost him so little exertion to withhold them for nine and twenty years which have already elapsed, he were to suspend the publication for nine and twenty years more, which I think would bring us to the year 1850, as by that time, to use a phrase borrowed from our polite neighbours, "the march of the human mind" will

in all probability fit us to receive them as they deserve; the second thing I propose is, that he should confine himself to the translation of obscure Persian writers, when, should he fall into any errors, no one will take the trouble of detecting him. But I would strenuously advise him against attempting a comparison of his productions with those of scholars of established reputa-

tion, as in that case he will infallibly draw down upon himself an exposure of his inaccuracies, and be thereby reduced to the necessity of living on his own applause, which, however amply and abundantly stored up, even from his boyish days, *may* ere long, if deprived of all public contribution, be entirely exhausted.

MUNSHI.

REMARKS ON MR. HUME'S SPEECH,

IN THE DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE, SEPT. 26, 1821.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Having obtained some information of a speech made by Mr. Hume in the General Court of Proprietors, held at the India-House on the 26th September, and being of opinion that his arguments relative to Dr. Gilchrist's method of instruction, and other particulars, are somewhat calculated to mislead those hearers or readers who are not well acquainted with the subject, I beg leave to submit to the notice of the Public, by means of the Asiatic Journal, a few remarks on the principal topics alluded to on that occasion.

At the East-India Company's Civil College are two Professors of Oriental languages, and two Assistants, who have all resided in India, and obtained celebrity for their acquaintance with the various languages current there: there is also a native teacher in that institution. To the latter, I am told, the beginners of Hindustani are referred, to be taught to read and write the alphabet most common in Hindustani, and to pronounce the language by reading it to the native from the Persian characters: and I think the greatest admirers of the Roman letter system for education can hardly recommend the use of it where such instructors are at hand.

In the Military Seminary, the attention of the Student is first directed to

the Arabic or Persian and Nagari alphabets: and, till a few years back, the writing of the Hindustani in Persian characters, and the pronunciation by reading in those characters, was taught by a native of India. Since his return to that country, the writing of both the Persian and Nagari characters, as well as the pronunciation by reading in those characters, is taught by one who was long accustomed to the pronunciation and writing of a native. The most common rules of grammar are next committed to memory by the learners. When these preparative steps are effected, the students are taught to read correctly, to translate word for word, and to parse certain easy passages, in the Persian as well as in the Nagari characters. The learners at the seminary are then required to get by heart some dialogues in the Persian character, and to explain the common meaning of each word used in them. When this is accomplished, they apply to the reading and translating of select works, perhaps something more difficult than before, in both Persian and Nagari characters, but not mixed with unnecessary and strange devices, like those which Dr. Gilchrist has ventured to introduce into his latter publications. By this process, which takes up as much time as can be spared from other indispensable pursuits at the seminary, the students are in youth made familiar with the characters most com-

monly adopted in India, being those peculiar to the languages from which the most useful dialects of that region are derived, and in which the history, laws and customs of it are recorded. The minds of the learners, thus, at once acquire the faculty of attributing proper sound and sense to the correct symbols of the people of India, whether Hindus or Musulmans. Such scholars become fitted to read and write, as well as to hear and talk: they acquire, by reading and writing, a taste for those very characters, of which the Arabic are perhaps the best adapted on the face of the earth for expedition in writing, as the Nagari are for clearness and precision: and by obtaining a due acquaintance with these two systems of letters, they find at an early age the track opened to the most important languages of India, as well as of western Asia, and moreover the curiosity excited to the pursuit of them.

But the method of teaching Hindustani by Roman characters, which Dr. Gilchrist follows, must have an effect very much the reverse of that above described. The student is led to conceive that the task of learning the proper letters is too difficult for him to accomplish, and that he may even acquire sufficient of Hindustani without troubling himself with the very alphabets of the language at all. So Dr. Gilchrist, at page 138, vol. I., of "The British Indian Monitor," says: "For persons whose education has been conducted on a rational, thinking system or plan, the preceding sheets of this publication, retrospectively studied as recommended, will suffice to make them already very promising Hindoostanee scholars:" and the whole of this book is composed in the Roman characters. To shew, too, what labour and time is required to learn the pronunciation of the Roman letters, as put together by Dr. Gilchrist to represent the sounds of the Hindustani, I quote a passage from page 124, of the same book: "Before the tyro can possibly pronounce well, with

ease and fluency conjoined, he will find it absolutely necessary to read and ponder over the whole of the preceding sheets, at least ten times." And what is gained by this tedious process? If any creditable acquaintance is sought with the language, no one hardly will dispute that a knowledge of the letters, in which that language is written by the natives, is to be acquired. Could any one be termed "a very promising scholar" in Greek, Hebrew or Arabic, who knows not one letter of the Greek, Hebrew or Arabic alphabet? Dr. Gilchrist, however, in the passage above quoted, applies that term to a learner in Hindustani, for having read not a single proper character of the language. By withholding, or rather by averting the attention of the student from the proper letters at his entrance on the language, and by presenting to him other means of learning, the eye acquires not by custom pleasure in the genuine aspect and natural garb of the Hindustani; and, consequently, they who may be so instructed often, unless impelled by extraordinary motives, do not extend their acquaintance with that dialect itself beyond the ability to converse, and much more rarely proceed to the other dialects of India. I have observed, that whenever a learner of the Persian or Nagari characters takes to the practice of substituting for them Roman letters corresponding in sound, and of course fixing his eyes on the latter rather than on the original, he seldom acquires any taste for those characters: and, like the student who has been introduced to the Hindustani by means of Roman letters, he applies for the most part unwillingly and unprofitably to whatever is written in the proper Hindustani, Persian, Sanskrit, or Arabic way; the alphabets used in the three last-mentioned languages being all adopted in the first.

In the earliest works which Dr. Gilchrist published, namely, his Dictionary and Grammar, he gave the Hindustani words, not only in the Roman characters, but in a fair Persian type,

* Vide page 459.—Ed.

without any of his fanciful stops, marks, and curtailments, for which here is no necessity, and which no Indian or European, rightly acquainted with the matter, can approve: and though, in one part of his grammar he says, "my intention is to teach a foreign tongue in our own, not its character," yet the very first words of the same Grammar are, "to exhibit by extraneous characters, with propriety or success, any language whatever, can hardly be expected." In the next work of his, however, with which I am acquainted, namely, "the Oriental Linguist," printed two years after the Grammar, the language treated of is represented on all occasions by "extraneous (Roman) characters;" and, in the introduction to that book, the motive seems to be given for acting thus, notwithstanding his doubt of the propriety of it before noticed. The Dictionary and Grammar proved too voluminous for Indian readers; and, "the sale of Hadley's insignificant catch-penny production," which was composed entirely in the Roman character, appears to have influenced Dr. Gilchrist to publish something less bulky and less expensive, by way of preventing the dispersion of that mischievous, though contemptible publication. To contend against Hadley, Dr. Gilchrist seems to have descended in some measure to imitate him: and as the book, thus composed, contained the best Hindustani and English vocabulary then extant, it would most likely be well received by Europeans in India.

Whatever circumstances, however, whether the success of printing in the Roman character alone, or some other, might have induced Dr. Gilchrist to adopt the novel method of teaching a language by means of extraneous characters, Sir Wm. Jones was too much of the real scholar to have dreamed of forming a system of Roman letters, for the purpose of being used in a course of instruction, instead of the proper characters of the language taught. Sensible of the incon-

venience arising to science, from the variety of ways in which eastern proper names, and occasionally other words, had been represented in the Roman characters by different authors, and aware of the defects of those methods which then chiefly prevailed in India, he turned his attention to the subject as soon as the Asiatic Society was formed, and placed his "Dissertation on the Orthography of Asiatic Words in Roman Letters," in the very front of the Researches. Being himself acquainted with Sanskrit and Arabic, as well as with many other languages, he was well qualified to execute the task he had undertaken: and, his system possesses strict analogy with the most regular alphabetical languages of Asia and Europe, as well as consistency within itself. To this system the well informed Sanskrit and Arabic scholar will hold generally, because it is founded on the principles conspicuous in the orthography of both those languages. An admirer of Dr. Gilchrist's method, indeed, is reported to say, that "for one book that appeared in India on Sir William Jones's obsolete plan, 300 were to be found on the plan invented by Dr. Gilchrist." Round numbers, however, when applied as above, are not always given with a strict regard to accuracy: and I am at a loss to discover the correctness of the writer in calling that plan obsolete, which is followed in the most important works lately published in India, namely, those of Mr. Colebrooke and Mr. Wilson.

Any one, by referring to the Institutes of Timour by Davy, and the Grammatical Remarks by Hadley, will discover at once a striking resemblance in the principal points between the orthography of those writers and that of Dr. Gilchrist. Their system, as Sir W. Jones defines it, "professes to regard chiefly the pronunciation of the words intended to be expressed," by reference to the English language alone: and the methods of Davy and Hadley, as well as the early ones of Dr. Gilchrist, approach nearer the English pronunciation in

some respects than his latter systems have done. For the first short vowel Davy, Hadley, generally, and Dr. Gilchrist adopt *u* as in the English word *sun*: for the second short vowel they all three use *i* as in *fit*: for the third short vowel they all use *oo* as in *foot*: for the first long vowel, Davy and Hadley take *au* as in *haul*, and Dr. Gilchrist takes *a* only as in *all*: for the second long vowel, all three take *ee* as in *peer*: for the third long vowel Hadley and Gilchrist use *oo* as in *food*: for the diphthongs, Dr. Gilchrist first adopted *e, y, o, ou*, in some of which Hadley at least preceded: but, departing entirely from the principle on which he set out in the selection of vowels, namely, the English pronunciation, Dr. Gilchrist afterwards, in imitation of the Sanskrit, or Sir Wm. Jones's obsolete system, as it is singularly termed by some scholars of today, changed his *y* and *ou*, which are well known in English, into *ue* and *uo*, which, for the sounds he intends, seem wholly unknown both to Englishmen and to all other people by whom the Roman characters are adopted.

It hence appears that Dr. Gilchrist's system, as far as relates to the vowels at least, did not entirely originate with himself; for Davy's and Hadley's publications were both antecedent to the earliest of Dr. Gilchrist's. This latter author selected, from the various methods pursued in India, such particulars generally as he judged best, and reduced them to system. When the Sanskrit and Arabic languages, however, especially the first, came to be understood by Europeans in India, the striking want of analogy and consistency in the manner of writing oriental words by Roman letters, as practised by various European writers in that country, could no longer pass unnoticed; and Sir Wm. Jones, taking for the powers of the Roman vowels those which they possess in the most regular languages where the Roman characters are used, namely, the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, formed a system on the consistent model of *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 71.

the Sanskrit and Arabic, with strict regard to the analogy clearly subsisting between those languages and the dialects of Europe. Thus, for the first vowel of the Sanskrit and Arabic he took the first of the Roman alphabet, short *a*, and there can be no doubt of its being the true analogical representative of the other; for the long of that vowel he marked the same letter with an accent, as *á*; for the short of the second vowel he took *i*, and for the long of it *í*; for the third vowel he took *u*, and for the long of it *ú*; for the first diphthong *e*, for the second *ai*, for the third *o*, and for the fourth *au*.

Mr. Hume could not surely comprehend Sir Wm. Jones' and Dr. Gilchrist's plans, if he said, as I see reported, "The one plan was that of Sir Wm. Jones, which proceeds on the principle of giving particular sounds to Roman characters, by means of accents placed above or below the letters, in order that, without hearing the natives speak, an Englishman might form an idea of the manner in which they pronounced their language. This, however, was a very incomplete method, as one letter frequently gave two or three sounds, and it had in fact become obsolete. The other plan was that invented by Dr. Gilchrist, who, instead of having recourse to accents, used different letters to express different sounds." Sir Wm. Jones adopts accents, the use of them being well known in Europe, chiefly to denote a prolongation of the sounds of the vowels over which they may be placed; but, in his method, no one letter gives two or three sounds; and it has not "become obsolete." In Dr. Gilchrist's plan, however, Roman letters of very different powers are employed to denote similar sounds, and the same letter is applied to different sounds. So, the letter *u*, the last vowel of the Roman alphabet, is used to represent the short of a sound, and the letter *a* being the first vowel of the Roman alphabet, is applied to a mere pro-

longation of the same sound; the letter *e* is used singly to represent a diphthong, and it is also used double as *ee*, to denote a simple long vowel; again, *o* is chosen to represent a diphthong, and the double of that, or *oo*, to represent both a simple, short, and a long vowel. On the opinions, too, of what Mr. Hume calls competent judges, I beg leave to remark, that when Lieut. Irvine says, "I know not that any author has given us a fuller or more just view of sounds, subdivided into their natural classes, than Dr. Gilchrist," he can allude to the schemes only which Dr. Gilchrist has gathered from the Sanskrit system, as in the first volume of the "British Indian Monitor," to which system Sir Wm. Jones and others, having acquaintance with the original, at once conform, from a sense of the correctness and beauty of it; but, Dr. Gilchrist, by seeking to imitate this system, in forming latterly the two diphthongs *ue*, *uo*, whilst the selection of his vowels is made from a very different motive, departs from consistency, and renders his works truly strange in appearance, to the English as well as to the other nations of Europe, if indeed these works, in the Roman character only, can ever be noticed by the latter.

It well becomes the advocates of Dr. Gilchrist's method to decry attention to Sanskrit and Arabic in the preparatory education of the Company's Civil Servants; for, as the knowledge of these languages prevails, Dr. Gilchrist's system must disappear: yet, it ought now to be perceived, that true proficient cannot be made in the dialects of the greatest importance in India without an acquaintance with Sanskrit and Arabic. Of these two tongues the principles might be learned as well here as in India: and, considering how difficult they both are of acquirement, the task should be commenced at an early age, whilst the student is in the most favourable state for the exercise of the memory. With proficiency in

these, the pursuit of Hindustani, Bengali, Maharatta, Persian, and other dialects used in India would be a pleasure: and a good knowledge of them would easily be acquired in that country, by every inquisitive and aspiring student, in less time than is now usually requisite for the purpose of instructing him after his arrival there, if ignorant of the fundamental tongues, notwithstanding what he may have previously learned of those derivative dialects in Europe. By studying Sanskrit and Arabic, all difficulties of pronunciation would be got over, familiarity with the characters would be obtained, the great mass of words used in all the proper Indian dialects would be systematically learned, and rightly comprehended; but, without an adequate acquaintance with the Sanskrit, the learner will never obtain a due knowledge of the Hindustani, Bengali, or other proper Indian dialects: as, without Arabic, he can never be firmly grounded in Persian and Hindustani too. We have now the means of learning Sanskrit as well as Arabic at home. These two languages ought not, on account even of what they contain, to be neglected by the intended statesmen and judges of India, since in them are recorded the customs, laws, and religions of the various people of that land; but, they are also the only sure means of gaining a right acquaintance with the modern dialects of the country.

I cannot conclude without noticing a passage at the end of "A Succinct Narrative of Dr. Gilchrist's Services," which narrative may perhaps have supplied the principal arguments of Mr. Hume's speech. In the first place, I take the liberty to express my doubt of Dr. Gilchrist's having examined all the 200 Students, whom he notes to have issued from the Company's institutions, and of declaring my opinion that he ought to have done so before publishing the hardy assertion, that "not one in ten knew a single sentence of Hindoostanee correctly, as

colloquists, which they (he) did not learn from Dr. G." Very likely, Dr. G. is aware that his Dialogues are not used at the College or Seminary, as was the practice at the latter place till about four years ago, when the Assistant Teacher of Hindustani, a well instructed native of Lucknow, who had resided nearly seven years in this country, and who for a native of India had obtained a rare acquaintance with our language, objected strongly to them; it was, therefore, found necessary to get others formed: and, possibly, Dr. Gilchrist may dispute the correctness of those who were not acquainted with the sentences in his collection. In the second place, I must express my doubt that the Doctor is to be understood literally, when he affirms, "more than 600 pupils, in the space of three years, have been so far qualified by my lectures, as to pronounce and understand

the Hindoostanee well." I see, indeed, that Dr. Gilchrist's pupils may be so disengaged from other pursuits, as to apply their attention chiefly or wholly to the Hindustani, while frequenting his Lectures, which circumstance must give them a vast advantage over the Students at the College and Seminary, who have many other studies, and studies to which more immediate importance is attached, to pursue; yet, from what I know of teaching, and from what I have discovered to have been gained by some who attended Dr. G.'s lectures, I question much that his meaning is very precisely given in the terms he has thought fit to use. The Deputy Chairman, I understand, gave his opinion very properly on these statements.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
A—U.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF MR. CHARLES CHASTON ASSEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Having enjoyed the happiness and the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with the late MR. CHARLES CHASTON ASSEY, I feel anxious to extend the publicity of the accompanying Biographical Sketch, extracted from the Calcutta Government Gazette; which, together with a narrative of his active career of life, and of his distinguished services in India, contains a just and accurate description of the truly excellent and exemplary character of that deeply-lamented gentleman. I accordingly request that you will give it a place in the ensuing number of your useful and widely circulating Journal.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
London, Oct. 11, 1821. E.

CHARLES CHASTON ASSEY, Esq., of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, and Secretary and Superintendent of the Bengal Military Orphan Institution, died at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, on the 21st of March 1821, aged 41, after a few hours' illness. He was a man much above the common characters of life, and who, by his virtues, abilities and services, commanded esteem, attachment, and respect.

Mr. Assey arrived in India in January 1801, with an appointment to the Medical Staff of the Bengal Army. He shortly after proceeded to the Upper Provinces, and joined the 2d bat. 15th regt. of N.I., as Assist. Surgeon. From this period Mr. Assey became engaged for many years in active military life, which, by placing him in situations of difficulty and distress, developed his professional and private character, and early established his claims to regard and respect.

Attached to a corps, distinguished for the long succession of severe service in which it was engaged, as well for the gallantry and devotion it exhibited, Mr. Assey was present at nearly all the memorable events of Lord Lake's command in India. He accompanied the 2d bat. 12th to Sassni and Bidzighur, to Coel and Allighur, and was with it in the battles of Delhi and Laswarree, and at the siege of Agra.

The battalion afterwards formed part of Col. Monson's detachment, and Mr. Assey was placed in charge of its sick in the city of Jeypore; but when the force advanced upon Holkar's dominions, Mr. Assey was recalled; and his anxiety to join the detachment, which it was supposed was then moving with an intention to engage the enemy, impelled him to quit the party with which he had left Jeypore, and to push on alone. He effected his object, and probably saved his life; for the party, consisting of a company of the 2d regt. and a company of the 12th regt., was never able to join; it was ultimately intercepted by the enemy, and the European Officers, by Holkar's orders, were put to death. Mr. Assey continued with his corps in Col. Monson's detachment, and on its retiring before the enemy, partook of its wretched fortunes until it reached Rampoorah in July 1804. Into this place Col. Monson threw his sick, of which Mr. Assey was ordered to take charge, with the appointment of Garrison Surgeon. He thus escaped the further miseries of that disastrous retreat. Mr. Assey held his appointment at Rampoorah until October 1805, when he returned to the British territories, and rejoined the 2d bat. 12th, which on the conclusion of the war entered into cantonments at Khairabad, in the Vizier's dominions.

In 1810, Mr. Assey finally left the 12th, and as a volunteer joined the expedition fitting out at Calcutta for foreign service. He had been attached to the corps nine years, and how much he was beloved and respected can be attested by those only who know him by the character he left in the regiment, where his name remains endeared by every kind, generous and honourable recollection. Mr. Assey embarked at Calcutta, in March 1811, in medical charge of one of the battalions of Native Volunteers, forming the Bengal division of the force destined against Java.

During the operations of the Army against the enemy, he was selected for the charge of the Native Field Hospital, crowded with the wounded at the sanguinary storm of Cornelis. On the establishment of the British Authorities, Mr. Assey was appointed Secretary to the Commissioner of the Eastern Districts. In the discharge of that office, and of duties in which he was incidentally employed, his assiduity and abilities attracted the notice of Mr. Raffles, the Lieut. Governor, to whom he was personally unknown; and shortly after his introduction to that gentleman, Mr. Assey was appointed Assist. Secretary to Government, and private Secretary; and ultimately chief Secretary to the Government, and member of the Committee of Revenue. In these offices he remained until the restoration of the island, when he was appointed by the Hon. Mr. Fendall, who had succeeded Mr. Raffles in the government, to be Secretary to the Commissioners for the transfer of Java to the Dutch. On the termination of this duty, Mr. Assey obtained a furlough to Europe. Shortly after his arrival in England, on the rumour of an approaching inquiry into the increasing influence of the Dutch on the British commerce in the Eastern Seas, Mr. Assey, to rouse the attention of the public to what he thought the alarming policy of the Netherlands' Government, published a pamphlet, "On the Trade to China and the Indian Archipelago," which was favourably received, and passed rapidly into a second edition. His friends had believed that his abilities and information would be a desirable acquisition to Indian Authorities in England, and Mr. Assey himself at this time was not without hope that his future labours would be accepted in England instead of in India.

Mr. Assey made a short trip to France, and visited various parts of England and Scotland, and became daily more attached to his native land. The beautiful imagery of the country, and the domestic happiness and tranquil enjoyment it presented, seem most powerfully to have impressed the mind of Mr. Assey, whose occupations since his youth had been the tumults and agitations of a military or political life; while his native town, the scene of his first affections, where he now surrendered him-

self to the associations arising after an absence of seventeen years, was rendered still dearer to him by the gratification afforded to his filial heart, in finding the memory of his father held in peculiar respect. On this tribute to his parent's worth he loved to dwell; and on his return to India, when meditating on the events of his furlough, and its influence on his future days, he thanked heaven that he had revisited England: "for I have recovered recollections honourable to my father's memory." Connected, perhaps, with these feelings was the change he began to contemplate in his pursuits; to quit the busy and conflicting scenes of public life, and to seek that repose which rural occupations promised to his heart, and ultimately to assume an office, "whose ways, he believed, are ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace." To enter into holy orders had been his earliest inclination, and the life of Mr. Assey had been influenced by a strong feeling of piety before perhaps he had defined and accepted the religion he inherited: for his strength of mind and sense of right disdained to receive from others what he could acquire by himself. Mr. Assey had studied the Scriptures, and was a Christian. A more critical examination of them in his subsequent readings might afford him additional proof of their sacred origin, but was not necessary to their influence on his heart and conduct; his conviction was entire. It is right that his own language should declare his opinion; it was expressed after an attentive perusal of the Gospels in the original:

"I will not scruple to express an opinion, that a careful perusal and study of the Scriptures produces abundant conviction of their fidelity and sacred character, and confers that composure of mind which arises from becoming satisfied as to the reality of objects beyond the grave."

To qualify himself for the church, that, should events permit the indulgence of his inclination, he might take orders, Mr. Assey entered himself of Alban-Hall, Oxford; but it appeared to his friends, much earlier than to himself, that with the limited income he possessed, his plans could neither be conducive to his own happiness, nor to

the interests of those whom his benevolence embraced as entitled to his assistance. His apprehension of the latter was sufficient to deter him from all further pursuit, and in 1820 he retired from Oxford, and prepared to return to India.

Mr. Assey arrived in Bengal in Sept. 1820, and on the return to Europe of the Rev. Dr. Young, was appointed to succeed to the situation of Secretary and Superintendent of the Bengal Military Orphan Society. On the spot where he discharged the duties of his office, and in the circle of those who are judges of his conduct during the short period he was attached to the Institution, no observation can be necessary; but his distant friends must be gratified at the just appreciation of his character, in the tribute of feeling and respect expressed in one month's mourning now worn by all the Orphans of the Institution.

In his manners Mr. Assey was simple and unaffected; his temper was even and cheerful; as a companion his conversation was interesting and unlaboured; and there was a playfulness of character about him, seldom to be found, perhaps, with such studious habits and intense application. System and arrangement were eminently his own in all he undertook; and an example of his powers of application may be found during his last voyage to this country, in which he commenced and finished the translation of the New Testament, and completed the comparative Notes from Scott's and Mant's Bibles, and Hardy's Greek Testament, including the derivatives in Parkhurst's Lexicon.—There is reason to believe that, had Mr. Assey been spared a few years longer, he would have given to the public the result of his observations and researches on Java, and generally on Eastern Commerce.

Of the virtues of Mr. Assey this is not the record. There are living evidences to his affectionate fidelity and devotion as a brother and a friend; and his conduct in all other relations was that which is prescribed by the religion that he loved: "To visit the widow and the fatherless," and, as far as human infirmity would admit, "to walk unspotted before God."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUGGESTIONS OF CARNATICUS
ON THE CONVERSION OF THE HINDUS.*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

SIR:—Your correspondent *Carnaticus* is labouring to attract public attention to the policy of the British Government in India, regarding a point which will be allowed on all hands to be of great importance, the consequences which are likely to result from Missionary exertions. He thinks that our present system requires revisal; but the course of reasoning he has employed appears to me to be very superficial and self-contradictory, and altogether inadequate to the height of this great argument.

As *Carnaticus* is anonymous nothing personal can be intended by me. But I may be allowed to notice the circumstances under which he makes his attack. They are not those of a person pledging his own character for the truth of his allegations, but of a foe in ambush, flinging out insinuations and broad accusations, not only against the missionaries and their friends, but also, by a general comparison implicating the moral character of the British nation. Now, Sir, a logical opinion can be correctly judged of only by a disquisition of its proper merits, but a question in which moral character is involved cannot possibly be decided if the character of the witness be kept out of sight. Why therefore should not *Carnaticus* tell us who it is that thinks thus and thus, and wishes to be heard in the promulgation of his ideas. By declaring himself, he would obviate a great multitude of very unfavourable impressions: he should consider that the public is totally unacquainted with the moral character of the person who thus steps forward to instruct them, and with the opportunities he may have had of forming correct opinions upon the subject. Although he himself may

find it convenient to forget that no wise man can listen to anonymous evidence, it will be otherwise with his readers; if, therefore, he is conscious of rectitude of motive in what he advances, he should enforce it by the publication of his name.

What, unless we are made acquainted with his respectability, must we think of a writer, who does not deign to take the slightest notice of the strong, I had almost said the conclusive evidence which appears against him, and who continues to reiterate the praises of the Hindus in direct opposition to the confessions of the Hindus themselves? Bengaleis has in vain referred to the testimony of Ram Mohun Roy, a highly respectable and a learned Brahman: I very much suspect, therefore, from this total disregard of evidence, as well as from other circumstances, that *Carnaticus* is predetermined to hold upon this subject a certain set of notions. Let it be always remembered, that a lack of evidence in favour of his preconceived opinions, added to a determination to proceed, induced Gibbon to make those partial falsifications of the testimony of the Christian fathers, which sufficiently prove, that had Gibbon beheld miracles, or one risen from the dead, he would not have believed. I consider, therefore, that any person attempting to make an elaborate reply to the suggestions of *Carnaticus* would be employing himself to little purpose.

But what effect does this nameless calumniator of the Missionaries hope to produce, by the assertions which he dare not, as it appears, authenticate by his name? Does he expect that the Legislature may be induced to alter their policy, and exchange the humane, and liberal, and truly noble system, by which British India is at present so happily governed, for some scheme of

his own invention, and of which it is possible that at the end of twenty years he may have the honour of being the only advocate? Or does he suppose that he shall be able to dissuade from the exertion of their benevolence the mistaken persons who support the cause of missions? Does he imagine that there is a person of this description, who has not well weighed the merits of the case? Allow me to repeat, that it is absolutely indispensable that *Carnaticus*, if he expects to be attended to, should produce his name; for since his assertions, as far as relate to Protestant Missionaries and their translations of the Scriptures, are contradicted throughout by the gravest and most ample testimony, they ought to be supported by a correspondent balancing weight of evidence.

To the imputation of unworthy motives, and low mercenary hypocrisy, which he wishes to charge upon the Missionaries, I shall answer nothing. I can only express my sorrow that *Carnaticus* appears so little capable of appreciating the motives of a Swartz or of a Carey. To the awful tribunal of the moral Governor of the universe, whose unerring observation is continually over all the creatures of his power, we must leave our friends the Missionaries, as well as every accuser of the brethren; both of whom must ultimately render up, before the assembled universe, without any subterfuge, the true account of all their actions.

I might proceed to point out to your readers, that every argument *Carnaticus* has produced is most deplorably nugatory; such a course, however, is totally needless: for who that has passed the years of puerility need be told, that the failure of Muhammadans and Roman Catholics, who attempted to convert by the sword or faggot, cannot possibly apply to those who use no other means than *persuasion*; that where a pure system of morals has failed to reform a degraded and polluted one, the patron and dei-

fier of every vicious propensity cannot be supposed likely to succeed; and that because Hinduism idolizes the debauched passions of our nature, because it hallows sensuality, murder, and lying, it does not therefore follow that Christianity regards those crimes with any other aspect than that of unmingled abhorrence?

One argument which this writer employs, I suspect, from its perpetual recurrence, he considers of vast and unanswerable efficacy; viz. the lamentable fact that in this Christian country, where all have the means of instruction, there are numbers who live totally destitute of moral law or feeling. But who are they who do so? Are they persons really influenced by the hopes or motives of Christianity? Have they derived their vicious inclinations and courses from the Bible? Do they find in that sacred book any indulgence from which to derive encouragement in their crimes? No such thing: they are professors of Christianity no further than the mere denomination, because it is the custom of the country; and I will venture to assert, that those guilty of intoxication and other immoral propensities, in every station of life, in private as well as public, in the gilded circles of opulence as well as in the lowest haunts of poverty, will be found, almost without exception, to be a sort of atheists. Is it half so probable, that the drunkard, the lewd, the dishonest, or the slanderer, let their professions be what they may, will be found amongst those who believe in the moral responsibility of our nature, as amongst those who imagine the universe to be without a meaning or a moral, at least without any which man, however painfully interested, can understand?

To my poor apprehensions there appears a vast and essential difference between a religion which prescribes vice as an act of religious worship, or, a pitiless philosophy, which has

for ages witnessed with indifference and selfish contempt the awful triumphs of a licentious and cruel superstition over all that is valuable in human nature, as exhibited in scenes of the most awful barbarity, and baseness, and misery; and a religion, which not only condemns vice in all its circumstances throughout the universe, under the most tremendous penalties, but which likewise sunnons all the capacities of its votaries against the superstitions and vices that oppress their fellow-men.

The boldness of your correspondent in many of his assertions is remarkable. With what feelings will our Oriental Linguists peruse the following passage! "Independently of the great difficulty of learning the Gentoo language, the Sanskrit, Malabar, Tamul, and others, each of these languages maintains, in almost every province, so many different idioms, interpretations and meanings, that we may as well think of colouring with a little indigo the whole of the waters of Malabar, by mixing it in the sea at Bombay, as to render intelligible, or even manageable, any composition of ours in any of their most precise languages." P. 226, No. 69.—Indeed! the Sanskrit, Tamul, Malabar, &c. are such queer, indescribable, and unintelligible languages, that, in fact, they are no languages? or, in other words, they are incapable of conveying the meaning of any English composition; which is all one as to say, that any ideas that may be conveyed in English, cannot be conveyed in Sanskrit, &c.; so that the people who can use no other language, exhibit to an Englishman the odd phenomenon of being without any language at all. I can readily believe, however, that *Carnaticus* himself has found these languages very unmanageable. In the next column he asserts, that our best Asiatic scholars would be incapable of delivering an ordinary message in these tongues; and that, if I understand him right, because each has many different interpretations and

meanings in different places, so that what signifies chalk in one place signifies cheese in another: a valuable piece of information, of which our Oriental Colleges are probably not aware.

Carnaticus appears to consider, that whatever labour or money are expended on the instruction of the Hindus, might be better employed at home. But, let me ask him, what corner of the British Isles is that where efforts are not made to instruct and train up the population in habits of industry and virtue? If, however, there are persons to whom the means of instruction are offered, who reject them with the disdain of infidelity; if there are persons who will prefer the paths of debauchery, I have only to observe, that Christianity is not a compulsory system. The civil law, it is true, both may and ought to enforce the observance of outward decency; and *Carnaticus* would much more profitably employ his zeal by directing its penalties against the crimes he appears so plentifully to witness, than by attempting to hinder the moral instruction which Christianity will infallibly convey to the benighted heathen mind. What! shall instruction be withheld from the Hindu, because the abandoned profligate of the street, and the atheistical philosopher refuse it? What! shall we argue that the Hindu is an innocent and a moral creature, and for that very reason withhold the blessings of Christianity? What pretension should we ourselves have to the Christian denomination, if we were to suffer this *innocent and moral* race to be looking forward to a state of sensuality or of annihilation, as the best hope futurity can present? Allowing for the sake of argument, that the Hindus are moral, can there be any thing in the range of human misery more distressing to the Christian mind, than the case of multitudes of *innocent and moral* beings subjected, by the vilest priestcraft, to the liability of expulsion from all the privileges and charities of

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Indian Manufactures.

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society, and, notwithstanding all their virtues, degraded in the estimation of their countrymen below the vilest of the vile, simply for the omission of some senseless rite, or for having contracted some imaginary impurity?

Carnaticus has also turned his attention to Ireland: and here he expects much amendment of the superstitious practices of the vulgar, from the interference of the higher orders of Catholics, who, he also tells us, pay no regard to public worship. Parliament is to assist them by passing, I suppose, certain acts, prohibiting people from thinking thus and thus. It does not appear whether the use of images is one of the items concerning which vulgar notions are to be abolished; if it be, I, for my part, can see no essential difference between the worship paid by the vulgar to the element of the image, and that which is offered to any being the image may resemble. Even supposing the ignorant Catholic should be induced to regard his image as merely assisting his mind in the exercise of devotion, still, unless it could impart some adequate impression of the glories infinite of Deity, and I call heaven and earth to witness that it cannot, the moral benefit, I fear, would be but small; it might satisfy *Carnaticus*, but not Him, who regards things and not names. The baleful malady of idolatry requires not a covering, but a cure; and if any means could be supposed likely to succeed, I affirm that experience has shewn they are the means which are employed by the Hibernian Society.

I shall now refrain from further remarks on *Carnaticus* and his reasonings, until he publishes his name; as I shall conclude my letter with the eight following queries:

1. What may we regard as the probable effects of the tenets of Hinduism on the human mind and character both separately and jointly, vulgarly and philosophically?

2. What moral conduct do the Hindus attribute to their gods?

3. By what offences are their gods supposed to be displeased, and *what are the means of expiation*?

4. Have their superstitious practices any, and what, resemblance to those observed in ancient Pagan, or modern Popish Europe?

5. Do they observe fantastic, jovial, religious processions, and cruel, murderous rites?

6. What may we gather from the various anecdotes related by travellers, and the opinions they have formed concerning the Hindu character—always bearing in mind, as far as we can ascertain it, the state of moral feeling in the witness himself, as exemplified both in his conduct and his opinions?

7. Do we find the Hindus an innocent people in our courts of justice?

8. Are they remarkable for their veracity in daily life or on oath? What is the opinion of British Magistrates on this point; and what is the sum of the reports laid before the British Parliament?

CIVIS.

Sept. 27, 1821.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

No. I.

WOOLLEN BLANKETS.

Woollen Blankets or *Kumlies* are manufactured all over Western India; the narrow ones known, by the names of *Keish* or *Sash*, and which come from Kandeish and Malwa, are sometimes very fine, sell *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 71.

ing from three to ten rupees each. In Bombay the manufacture of a coarse kind is carried on to a great extent, perhaps not less than 40,000 annually; they sell in general from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees each.

The manufacturers are chiefly Maharatas
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of the Coonby tribe, for the art is very simple, and many labourers, when in want of a day's work, occupy themselves, if not in weaving, in cleaning the wool; the wool is chiefly black, though there are some threads of dirty white occasionally introduced.

The process of shearing is performed very slovenly, and it appears there is more dead wool used than live; it, however, goes through many washings, and is cleaned with the bow before it is spun. The spinners use the same wheel that they spin cotton thread with; the loom is often in the open air before their houses. The whole operation of extending the warp, and weaving in the woof, is accomplished in less than a day; they use a size made of common gums of the country, with a little congee.

The materials cost them about half a rupee for each blanket, and a man and his wife can finish four in six days, by which they clear but little more than enough to live on, say half a rupee on each.

The wool of this country the Deckan (few sheep are bred in the Konkan), is not so harsh as is generally imagined: it is readily pressed or beaten into a kind of felt, which is used for door-mats, &c.

The sheep themselves are the most stupid and unsightly of their race, generally without horns, and are sullen and indocile; the head is more curved than in the other varieties.

They are brought down the ghauts in droves of from 500 to 1,000, and generally sold lean for 2 or 2½ rupees each, and to ships for about 4, a good quarter of mutton however costs 1½, and a superior one two rupees.

Notwithstanding the immense flocks of these animals, good mutton is not always to be obtained in Bombay, and during the rains is often not to be procured at all; the kid and goat mutton are however excellent substitutes. Bengal, Europe or African sheep, therefore, are considered as acceptable presents.

Considerable shipments of their skins have been occasionally made to America and Foreign Europe, but we believe without much advantage.

SALT.

This necessary article is manufactured on all the coasts of Western India; but Malabar and Kanara have been always

more or less dependent on Bombay, as have also the Laccadiva and Maldiva Islands. This last year (1820) more than a double quantity has been sent to Malabar, and shipments have been made to Bengal and to Java, as the Salt-pans on the Coromandel coast, owing to damage done them by gales of wind, have been unable to supply the usual quantity.

Large quantities are made at Goa, and more or less in all the principal villages in the Southern Koncan.

The grand depôt is however at Bombay and the adjoining islands.

In no part of the known world is salt made so cheap as it is in Bombay, or with such facility. The Salt mines in Polana yield, with the labour of 1,000 persons, about 8,000 tons annually.

The Salt-pans* (Aggar) on the island of Bombay commence on the eastern side at Suree, and extend as far as Sion, and are so extensive that the grand harvest in April and May will yield as much as seven or 8,000 tons; it is collected as it is made, and heaped up in large pyramids, and covered with mats, which resist even the monsoon rain.

In quality it resembles the Bay Salt of Europe; and Bombay and the adjoining islands could, perhaps, export 40,000 tons without much inconvenience; as this year, without any previous knowledge that such a demand was probable, the export, besides furnishing 4,000 tons to Malabar, has sent 3,000 tons to Bengal, and 3,500 to Batavia.

The four principal Salt-pans belong to the Company, viz. Rowiee, Shaik Misseeree, Wadalla, and Suree. The Company keeps the sluices, &c. in repair, and divides the produce with the manufacturers; the others, twelve in number, are the property of individuals.

* *Aggar*—the Salt-pans are so called in the Mahratta language, and a tribe who are employed in the manufacture of Salt as well as in husbandry, are denominated Aggrees, and on some occasions the Cocoa-nut and Beetle-nut gardens are also called Aggar.

The annual importation of Salt into Bengal is stated at 4,300,000 maunds of 72lbs. each, or 140,000 tons. This appears to be a very large consumption, yet it does not exceed that of Canton, and it is said that the duties levied on Salt, at Canton, exceed that of all the Foreign Trade.

A considerable quantity is also made on Caranja, and at Tull, on Salsette, at Bassein and Damaun, from all of which places it has been brought this year for the purpose of exportation.

In common years the price of this article rarely exceeds two rupees per ton; this year it has been as high as six and even seven at the pans, and the charge for lading is about one rupee more.

It is sold in Bombay by the following measure:

100 parahs, of 56lb. each, 1 anna.
1600 parahs or 16 annas, 1 rash 40 tons.

It is however not 40 tons, for the wastage in the shipment, with all the care that can be taken, is very great; the rash must therefore not be called more than 35 tons.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BABA HURRIBOL, A MIRACULOUS PHYSICIAN.

In the mythologies of all nations, and in all ages of the world, there have existed men to whom have been attributed the performance of some wonderful miracles. In speaking of miracles, we do not allude to those detailed in the sacred writings of Scripture, but to those recorded in the prophane histories of eastern nations: in these many wonderful acts, which astound belief, have been ascribed to men that have been deified.

When a man, in the present enlightened age, essays to become a prophet, and proclaims to the world that he is authorized by God to perform cures which in their nature are scarcely credible, it is our province to inquire into the correctness of the report, which if it be true will establish his fame, otherwise the character he had assumed will be exposed as fallacious.

It is curious as it is interesting to inform the public, that a most extraordinary man resides at Dum Dum, named Baba Hurribol, who possesses the miraculous power of healing all descriptions of distempers of the most obdurate kind, such as leprosy, blindness, paralytic strokes, &c. &c., by simply applying clay from a hole, which he has dug contiguous to his dwelling, or water taken from a tank. Into the latter some bruised flowers are thrown, and a box in his possession (said to contain a little rag and two needles) is immersed.

This box is supposed to possess the same magical potency of eradicating all diseases, as the lamp of Alladin had in commanding the presence of the Genii. From the rising of the sun to its setting, hundreds of infatuated natives attend on Hurribol, who is revered as if he were a deity.

Some say that he emanated from a tank, for the purpose of performing these extraordinary cures, whilst others aver that he is a Brahmin. But he declares himself to be a prophet of God, who has commanded him to perform these humane acts on mankind, and that he is to sojourn in the world for the limited period of only six months, after which he is to make his exit by vanishing away.

But on whatever foundation the structure of his character as a prophet is erected, be it either solid or sandy, from the imputation of wishing to fill his purse by fraud he seems to be free. He has continually rejected the rewards offered him by those who have recovered from the maladies under which they had been labouring. He never fails to exhort those who go to inform him of their recovery, to give God the praise and to feed the poor. These are the characteristics of a good man, deserving some commendation.

The general demeanor, however, of his character towards his fellow creatures, is of the austere kind. He is haughty and reserved, seldom entering into conversation with any one, and seldom nor ever returning the obeisance made to him.

By the ignorant he is venerated as a Deity, esteemed as a physician, and beloved as a humane man. He sanctions, or rather suffers no distinction being made between the Christian, the Hindoo, and the Musselman. He refuses assistance to no one: but the rich and the poor equally share the benefits that are derivable from the clay, the water, the flowers, and the enchanted box.—*Bengal Hurk.*

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN AFTER A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette.)

'Tis the funeral drum, and the measured tread,
On the quiet of evening stealing;
'Tis th' appalling note that tells of the dead,
And strikes on the bosom of feeling!

Three volleys the warrior's requiem sound,
As an anthem of pity and sorrow;
And affection shall honour his burial ground,
When his comrades bedeck it to-morrow:

But no trophy or hatchment shall over him wave,
No marble emblazon his glory;
And my country hath worthier than me, o'er his grave,
To tell forth his fame and his story.

Oh! dear shall his memory be to the few
Who give to his valour a tear;
And the bright gem of friendship shall mix with the dew,
To hallow the warrior's bier.

A COMRADE.

April 4, 1821.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Sultry Hours: containing Metrical Sketches of India and other Poems. By George Anderson Vetch, of the Bengal Military Service, and Author of "Songs of the Exile." Calcutta: 1820.

"Know thyself," was justly pronounced the perfection of human wisdom. Mr. George Anderson Vetch, of the Bengal Military Service, and author of the "Songs of the Exile," has studied in the school of the ancient philosopher, if we rightly understand the application of his motto, "As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place." In the case of this gentleman the simile may

be taken from the owl: it wears the stamp of wisdom on its frontispiece, and so long as it confines itself to its native haunts, doubtless it deserves credit for the wisdom it affects; let it wander to the habitations of men, and it *doth become*, as Mr. Vetch would say, an object of our derision. Such is pretty nearly our author's case. We have no doubt of his military merits; and among his circle of private acquaintance, he may possibly pass for a very pretty poet. We should not indeed be much surprised if he had won his fair Helen by his knack at versifying; but we would earnestly advise the young gentleman to return

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Mr. Vetch's *Sultry Hours*.

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again to his place, and rest his pretensions to fame on his sword, or his canary birds, or any thing he pleases rather than his pen.

In fact, we were in some doubt whether our readers would thank us for noticing these "Sultry Hours" at all; but the second page contains such a pathetic appeal to our compassion, that we determined to take a liberty with their good-nature rather than suffer an imputation upon our own by turning a deaf ear to Mr. Vetch's melancholy complaints. It seems, poor fellow, that he reposes

..... On languor's bed of death,
Far from the critic's frown or flatt'rer's praise.

How much has Lord Byron to answer for! Here was a youth well instructed perhaps (except in orthography); obviously of a good disposition, though somewhat silly and romantic; possessed of a resolute determination to overcome all obstacles, natural, artificial or accidental, in the way of distinguishing himself; but he reads Childe Harold, and forthwith writes sonnets to the moon, monodies on canary-birds, and Hebrew Melodies!

It would be much kinder to Mr. Vetch to close our remarks without illustration: this, however, we dare not do, but we will be as considerate as possible. We must premise that the poet is a Scotchman, and has received a military appointment in India. The work contains various effusions of the description we have alluded to, but its principal subject is called "Metrical Sketches," and consists of about five hundred lines in the stanza of the noble poet we have mentioned. These "Metrical Sketches" purport to be a narration of his fancies and feelings on his voyage outwards to Calcutta, and thence to his final destination up the country.

The following are specimens taken at random, on opening the book. The peculiarities of spelling, such as "wooes," "loath," "lov'ly," "dar'ing," &c.; of writing such as "glor'ous,"

"'neath," for "beneath," "flatt'ry," "we've," for "we have;" and of expression, as the "carnal half of the mind," at page 23; the "dirge-wail," at page 17; "boon nature," at page 15, are all oriental graces of inestimable value.

And now he paces quick the burning streets,
In tenfold flame, from the reflected ray;
And still as yet no Englishman he meets,
Save tavern-cormorant, watching for his prey,
Who kindly offer'd to point out the way
Where ev'ry thing was "reas'nable and good."

And oft that wond'rous bird his steps did stay,
Where perch'd on pediment in Statue-mood,
Meet emblem of the land, the Crane of India stood.*

Far to the north his wand'ring steps did rest,
And five unvari'd years had stole along;
Still native ardour glow'd within his breast,
Nor ceas'd the Muse to fan the love of song:
But when he saw in the surrounding throng,
The dire effects of Languor's deadly sway,
Of "Hope deferr'd," he felt the pre-sage strong;
Then pin'd his soul with *Maladie du pays*,
And first at sorrow's shrine he woke the pensive lay.

But ere he looks with dreadful Orb abroad,
And pours o'er Ind his desolating rays,
O'er the same sandy, undelighting road,
On cant'ring hack the peevish wretch essays

T'escape the bile that on his Liver preys;
Cursing the task, he gains the wonted tree—

Then turing round, he joylessly surveys
The groupe of Bung'loes, where the long day, he,
Though 'reft of homefelt joys, yet doom'd to
to home must be.

* The Adjutant.

When man descends into the vale of
years,
And with his frame, his faculties decay,
Dame Nature's kind intention wise ap-
pears,
And warn'd, we bend submissive to
her sway;
But 'midst the blaze of Life's meridian
day,
To feel the mind which more than all
we prize,
Untimely fall dire Languor's helpless
prey,
Leaving the carnal half 'neath Indian
skies,
With scarce the feeling left, the carcase
to despise.

It would be cruel not to add to these
extracts the following lines descriptive
of a desolated city; such as they are,
they are the best in the book, and
afford to his "flattering friends" (vide
Preface) the only apology to be found
for making a fool of him.

Hush'd is the murmur of the city-
throng,
That once from morn till eve did here
pervade;
The busy day, clos'd by the maiden's
song,—
The clang of war—the din of toiling
trade—
Scarce can the mind its doubting sense
persuade
That such did once these silent pave-
ments cheer;
See! 'neath yon arch where throng'd the
cavalcade
The Jackall stops, and void of wonted
fear,
Looks on my lonely form as an intruder
here.

Far as the eye can reach the ravag'd
scene,
A sadd'ning proof of transient art ap-
pears;
With here and there a patch of living
green,
Where from the wreck a field the Ryot
clears—
Thus after many long revolving years
Nature reclaims her own from Vanity!
See on yon conquer'd tower she proudly
rears
Her rooted tree, high waving in the sky
Her verdant banner fair, that smiles with
victory.

Mr. Vetch is not only imprudent
enough to recall Lord Byron to our
minds in direct terms, but must also
venture upon eulogizing Dr. Leyden.
(Met. Sket., page 17.) Does he recol-
lect, or did he ever read the elegant
lines of Scott?

Scenes sung by him who sings no
more,

His bright and brief career is o'er,
And mute his tuneful strains.
Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore,
That loved the light of song to pour.
A distant and a deadly shore
Has Leyden's cold remains!

Lord of the Isles.

None but a poet may chaunt a poet's
requiem.

We only allude to the miscellaneous
pieces, some of which that we have
before seen are pretty enough, for the
purpose of hinting to Mr. Vetch that
the lines written in his prayer-book
are not very consistent with the style
of the following verse:

But though another's bride now,
Those eyes cannot seem untrue:—
In vain they strive to hide now
The young love that once they knew.

Enough has been said, we trust, to
deter him from the publication of fur-
ther nonsense; we therefore quote,
without apprehension of doing mis-
chief, the last six lines in the book,
inscribed to Helen. They contain
what appears to us an original idea,
very prettily expressed.

There is a smile—'tis seen but once
On Earth below—'tis all of Heav'n—
When to a raptur'd Mother's glance
Her first-born babe in life is giv'n—
And o'er the Father's face it plays
When he that meeting-bliss surveys.

Upon the whole, we would recom-
mend to this young gentleman, when
a sentimental or scribbling fit comes
upon him again, to divert his mind, if
possible, by fondling his baby, or sit
down quietly and take a moderate cup
of tea with its nurse.

Notes relating to the Manners and Customs of the Crim Tatars: written during a Four Years' Residence among that People; with Plates. By Mary Holderness. London, 1821.

This little volume is literally what it professes to be, "Notes relating to the Manners and Customs of the Crim Tatars." It is written in a modest style, and, contrary to the most common fashion, is issued into the world devoid of obtrusive matter, and the affectation of extraneous ornament. The writer justly observes that, having resided about four years in the country, she had "possessed advantages for acquiring information, superior to those of the passing traveller." To communicate such information appears to have been her only object in publishing her Notes, for she very rarely introduces herself, and whenever she does, it is manifestly for the sole purpose of elucidating her subject.

In perusing this little work, we were much struck by the similarity which is often apparent between many of the present Tatar inhabitants of the CRIMEA, and those of their wandering ancestors. It is true that the era is not very remote when they were compelled to renounce their marauding courses, and to look to their proper soil for the means of honest subsistence. But when we reflect upon the natural effects of Mahomedanism upon the human mind and character; when we consider that the Crimea is a peninsula of no vast extent, and that the Tatars who inhabit it have not been left without a stimulus to improvement, but that colonies of Russians, Germans, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, have long been settled on its coasts; and when we further take into the account that the port of Sevastopol or Aktiar is the rendezvous of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea; we may well express surprise that their advances in civilization have not been more rapid. They exhibit in fact a sort of morbid inertness, as if

they were out of their element, and could only recover their energetic character by returning to the unbridled license of their former habits. The patriarchal custom of migrating from district to district with their flocks and herds, has long indeed been abandoned; and, happily for mankind in general, they are at length restrained from moving in desolating hordes, to ravage more civilized nations. Neither at the present day do they feed upon horse-flesh; they have renounced also their favourite beverage of koumiss;* and, provided they were not calumniated by early travellers, they have likewise discarded a custom of a far more odious character: "they drink milke, or warme blood," says Purchas, "and for the most part curde them both together: as they travell they sometime let their horse blood, and drink it from his body." Lastly, their immense moveable houses, drawn by numerous oxen abreast, are now no longer necessary, for they have long been confined to a single spot, and are absolutely compelled to cultivate.

The relics of many of their ancient customs are nevertheless apparent. The wealth of the Crim Tatars of the present day consists in cattle, and to accumulate these is their greatest object; like their progenitors, they are remarkable for their temperance and chastity; and, according to the following description of Mrs. Holderness, a Tatar on horseback, particularly when habited in his ancient sheep-skin dress,† seems calculated to remind us strongly of the general appearance and character of his roving forefathers.

The Tatars ride well, and in their holiday clothes look very graceful on horseback; but when they wear the large cloak called a bourka, it gives a ferocity to their appearance which is almost alarming to

* A liquor, the principal ingredient of which was mare's milk.

† Purchas informs us, that the common dress of the Tatars of this district, and probably of most others, was "a black sheep-skin with the wool side outward in the day time, and inward in the night, with a cap of the same."

those not accustomed to see them. These mantles are of felt, and resist the rain. They are manufactured in the Crimea from wool, and are either naturally of a rusty brown colour, or are dyed black. The Circassian bourkas are made of camel's or goats' hair, and are more expensive. The sheep-skin pelisses and lamb's-wool caps, which are assumed by the Tatars in winter, increase not a little their savage looks. Around the waist they wear either a long girdle, of white or coloured linen, or else a broad belt very lightly fastened. On one side hangs a knife, and a tobacco bag and pipe are commonly slung behind. Thus accoutred, and having with him his flint, steel, and morsel of amadou, the Tatar is ready for all expeditions. The use of fire-arms is not allowed them, and few remain possessed of the bows and arrows which were the national weapons of their forefathers. Maksout Murza has a bow which is formed entirely of bone.

The horse was the inseparable companion of the ancient Tatar, and Mrs. Holderness informs us that his present descendants "will never walk two hundred yards from their own doors if they have a horse to ride on." Moreover, the most favourite diversion of the Crim Tatars is horse-racing; and as there is something curious in their mode of conducting this popular amusement, we shall furnish our readers with an extract.

Horse-racing is a most favourite amusement with the Tatars, at all their weddings, and on every holiday. They have no stated course, however, and run to no stated distance. The manner in which the race is conducted is as follows: one of the party holding a handkerchief (the prize contended for) in his mouth, sets off at full speed, followed by one, two, or perhaps ten or twenty others. He who overtakes the first snatches the prize, and is in like manner pursued by the rest, who all endeavour to get possession of the handkerchief, or at any rate to prevent the rider who bears it from effecting his return to the spectators. It becomes the property of him who retains it till he can contrive to reach the horses of those who are engaged in observing the contest. Thus the race is shorter or longer, according to the number and success of the competitors. There is sure to be a full attendance at this amuse-

ment, whenever it may occur, but chiefly at their weddings, when every Tatar who possesses a tolerably good horse considers himself called upon to display the skill of the animal and his own in this popular and national diversion.

There is one custom which seems to have been handed down from the earliest ages of the world. Mrs. Holderness tells us that "poor Tatars, like Jacob, serve an apprenticeship for their wives, and are then admitted as part of the family." Rubruquis, who was one of the first modern European travellers in Tatar, in speaking of the Crim Tatars, observes that "no man can have a wife till he hath bought her."

But one of the most remarkable features of resemblance between the ancient and modern Tatars is their aversion to agricultural labour. With the present race it is now a matter of necessity to attend to such pursuits; but they have not yet forgotten, that it is far less fatiguing to tend their flocks, than to force the ground beneath them to supply their daily wants. "The act of digging in a sitting posture," observes Mrs. Holderness, "is perhaps as good a specimen as can be given of Tatar industry!"

We could easily extend the parallel, but perhaps we have said enough. Suffice it, therefore, to observe that, particularly in regard to superstitious notions and observances, there is a manifest resemblance between the customs of the present inhabitants of the Crimea and those of their brethren who are still at large in the extensive regions of central Asia. The general habits of their common ancestors exist amongst the latter, perhaps, in all their vigour; and ages must still elapse, and must gradually reduce their numbers, before they will cease to trouble the more civilized nations around them, and hold in a state of desert wildness the richest provinces of Asia.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 26, 1821.

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

The Minutes of the last Court having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (T. Reid, Esq.) acquainted the Court that sundry papers which had been laid before Parliament, since the meeting of the last General Court, were now submitted to the Proprietors, agreeably to the 4th sec. of the 1st chap. of By-Laws.

The papers were: Resolutions of the Court of Directors, being warrants or instruments for granting any pension or annuity.

The *Chairman* next acquainted the Court, that a List of Superannuations, granted since the last General Court, was now laid before the Proprietors, agreeably to sec. xix, chap. 6, of the By-Laws.

Mr. R. Jackson expressed a wish that the List of Superannuations should be read.

The Clerk then read "An Account of Allowances, in the nature of Superannuations, which the Directors are empowered to grant to their Officers and Servants in England, by the 53d Geo. III., cap. 155, sec. xcii." The list comprized the names of Mr. W. Thomas (elder), fifty-three years' service; Mr. D. Malony, nineteen years' service; Mr. H. Oswald, eighteen years' service.

Mr. Rigby observed, that many of the papers laid before the Court were of the greatest importance to the interest of the Company, and, in his opinion, they should be accurately known, instead of being submitted to the notice of the Proprietors in this cursory manner. He thought that documents of this description ought to be printed; it was customary to adopt that course for the convenience of the Members of the House of Commons, and, in justice to the Proprietors, a similar accommodation ought to be extended to them.

The *Chairman* said, it was customary to print important documents for the use of the House of Commons; and, when they were so printed, any person could easily procure a copy. In the mean time, however, papers affecting the interests of the Company were open to the inspection of the Proprietors in that House: every useful purpose of information was thus provided for. If all the documents laid before the Court were to be printed, a very considerable expense would be incurred.

A Proprietor suggested, that a book, with an index, having regular lists of all the Papers to be laid before the Court, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 71.

might be placed in the Proprietors' room: every Proprietor would then have an opportunity of adverting, at once, to any particular point on which he wished to be informed; such a measure would fully answer every object connected with a just knowledge of the Company's documents.

Mr. Rigby said, when he went into the Proprietors' room, he wished his mind to be directed to some specific object; at present, the documents to which he alluded did not meet the eye. He was desirous that an arrangement should take place, by which, on going into the Proprietors' room, he might become acquainted with the papers about to be presented to the Court for its consideration. He agreed in the usefulness of the plan suggested by the Hon. Proprietor: something in the nature of an index should be placed in the Proprietors' room, to direct their immediate attention to matters of great importance. When papers were read in this cursory manner, at an early hour of the day, and in a thin Court, it was impossible that the Proprietors could be acquainted with their contents: therefore, an index ought to be supplied, or else all the papers should be printed.

The *Chairman*.—"The By-Law states nothing of that sort; and, I may be permitted to add, that if any Proprietor requires information, he may command it with the utmost facility."

Mr. R. Jackson thought that the suggestion thrown out by the Hon. Proprietor on the other side of the Court was particularly worthy of observation; and, if carried into effect, would, perhaps, answer every useful purpose. If the Hon. Proprietor behind him (Mr. Rigby), were as well acquainted with the extent and magnitude of those documents as he (Mr. Jackson) was, he believed that he would be slow to have them printed. Every document that had once been announced from the Chair, became open to the inspection of the Proprietors, if they took the trouble to ask for them; but still he thought, and indeed most strongly felt, that a great number of papers were laid before the Court which were of too much importance to be passed over with a mere cursory reading. It would be extremely useful, and at the same time would create very little trouble, if one of their clerks were from time to time to enter, in a book set apart for that purpose, that "on such and such a day such and such papers were laid before the Court." Thus all necessary information would be gained, and the expense of printing those various papers would be saved. Such a proceeding would not require the formality of a By-Law.

Mr. Hume said, the Court might be led to suppose, from what had passed, that the By-Law did not authorize that which was now asked for; but the fact was, that the By-Law directed it, when it ordained that every paper laid before the Court should be open to the inspection of the Proprietors. He thought that the suggestion of the Hon. Proprietor, with respect to an index, was a very good one. All that was now requisite to abridge the labour of the Proprietors, was to have a list of the papers presented, regularly drawn up, which would not occupy more than a single page for each Quarterly Court. With respect to printing those documents, for the use of the House of Commons, it was not a general practice in past years; even in the last year, several papers connected with the affairs of the Company were not printed. He did not think there was any necessity for enacting a By-Law on this subject.

The Chairman.—“I believe what I have said has been completely misunderstood by the Hon. Proprietor; my observation was, that the By-Law did not direct those documents to be printed, though it ordained that they should be open for the inspection of the Proprietors, I think it will obviate, in some degree, the objection of another Hon. Proprietor, when I state that there is a book, such as he has adverted to, in which regular entries are made of the various documents presented, which book is open to the inspection of every Proprietor who applies for it.”

Mr. Rigby.—“As that book is not kept in the Proprietors’ room, how can I have access to it?”

The Chairman.—“Why, it would not be so well to leave it open in the Proprietors’ room, as it is a valuable record, of which much care must be taken; but, should any Hon. Proprietor apply for it, it will be produced without hesitation.”

THE COMPANY’S INSTITUTIONS AT HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The Chairman then acquainted the Court, that certain accounts relative to the Company’s Institutions at Haileybury and Addiscombe were now submitted to the Proprietors, in conformity with the Resolution of the General Court of June 1809.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the titles of the Papers, viz.

An Account of the Number of Persons whose Petitions for Admittance into the East-India College were agreed to, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821.

An Account of the Number of Students in the East-India College from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821, together with the Expense of their Board and Tuition.

Extracts from the open Examination of the Students of the East-India College.

An Account of the Expense incurred for Board, Lodging, and Education, for the Cadets of the Military Seminary, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821; together with the Salaries of the Head Masters and the several Teachers.

Mr. Rigby.—“What is the amount?”
The Clerk.—“£8,808.”

An Account shewing the Expense of Taxes and Repairs for the Military Seminary, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821.

An Account of the Number of Cadets whose Petitions have been agreed to, from Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821.

Mr. Hume submitted, that the more regular course would be to lay before the Proprietors an Account of the number of Writers, and the expense incurred by their education, during the last year; and also, an account of the number of Cadets, and of the expense incurred by them during the same period.

The Chairman.—“It is so stated in the Papers submitted to the Court.”

The Clerk then read:

From Midsummer 1820 to Midsummer 1821 there were 40 persons whose petitions to be nominated Students at the East-India College were agreed to. During that period, no petition was rejected. Forty persons were in that time appointed writers, who had been students at the College.

Gross Expense of the College,
from the 1st of August 1820
to the 31st of July 1821 £18,887
Receipts in that period 10,885
Net expense 8,002

There were 379 Cadets appointed between the 1st of September 1820 and the 30th of August 1821, 55 Cadets were appointed in the same time from the Military Seminary; making a total of 434. In the same period two Cadets were rejected.

Gross expense of the Military Seminary, from the 1st of August 1820 to the 31st of July, 1821 £13,679
Sum received 4,871
Net expense 8,808

CAPTAIN DANIEL ROSS.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Resolution of the General Court of the 4th of April last, confirming the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 17th of January, granting to Capt. D. Ross, of the Bombay Marine, the sum of £1,500 for his services in the China Seas, had received the sanction of the Board of Control.

Mr. Hume.—“May I ask, whether the surveys of that meritorious officer have been published for the benefit of the country?”

The Chairman.—“Capt. Horsburgh has received and arranged all the information that could be procured on this subject, from Capt. Ross, and others; and that information he is always ready to communicate to those who may demand it. That individual can give the most correct information with respect to the situation of those seas.”

Mr. Hume.—“I know that those immediately belonging to the Company’s service may obtain such information; but I want to learn whether the information imparted by Capt. Ross is put in such a form as to be available to the public in general?”

The Chairman.—“Certainly it is. Those charts have been published, and may be had at Black and Co’s.”

GRANT TO DR. GILCHRIST.

The Chairman.—“I have to acquaint the Court that the Court of Directors having, in the year 1818, resolved to encourage Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist in his Lectures in the Hindoostanee Language, by granting to him for the term of three years a salary of £200 per annum, and the Court having on the 29th ultimo come to a Resolution to continue that salary for the further term of three years, and to grant to Dr. Gilchrist for that period an allowance of £150 per annum, to enable him to provide a suitable Lecture-room, the said Resolution is now submitted to the Proprietors for their approbation, in conformity to the By-Law, cap. 6. cap. xvii; the present Quarterly General Court being made special for that purpose.”

The Resolution was then read:

“At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 29th of Aug. 1821, Resolved, That the Court being satisfied of the expediency of extending and encouraging the Lectures on the Hindoostanee Language, given by Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, it is advisable, that the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 4th of November 1818 (granting to Dr. Gilchrist a salary of £200 per annum, for the term of three years, and directing that all persons appointed to the Company’s Medical Service should attend one course of the Lectures of Dr. Gilchrist,) be continued for the further term of three years; and that, in addition to what Dr. Gilchrist now receives, he be granted, for the same period, an allowance of £150 per annum, to enable him to provide a suitable Lecture-room.”

The Chairman.—“I have to move the Court, that this Court approve the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 29th ult.”

The Deputy-Chairman (James Pattison, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. Hume said, he was not aware that

this motion called on him to detain the Court for many minutes; but, as it was connected with the important subject of education, he deemed it necessary to state his sentiments as concisely as possible. He would request that the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 4th of Nov. 1818 should be first read, as the present proceedings of the Court originated with that, and the importance of the sentiments therein stated would be strongly felt by every person who gave the subject due consideration.

The Resolution was then read, as follows:

“At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 4th November, 1818: Resolved, That this Court, being of opinion that it is desirable that all persons appointed to the Company’s Service in India, but more particularly those appointed to the Medical Service of the Company, should attain a knowledge of Hindoostanee previous to their departure for India; and, with a view of affording encouragement to Dr. John B. Gilchrist (of whose merits and qualifications, as a teacher of that language, the Court entertains the highest opinion) to persevere in the establishment of Lectures of the nature detailed by him in his letter of the 5th Aug. last, he be allowed £200 per annum for the term of three years; at the expiration of which period, an opinion may be formed how far the advantages stated by Dr. Gilchrist are likely to be realized. That all persons appointed to the Company’s Medical Service be required to attend one course of the said Lectures, for admission to which they shall not pay more than three guineas; and that, previous to their order for embarkation being given, they shall produce a certificate from Dr. Gilchrist of their having attended.”

Mr. Hume assured those whom he now had the honour of addressing, that he never rose in that Court with greater satisfaction, and that he never viewed the conduct of the Court of Directors with greater pleasure, than he did on the present occasion. He felt thus, because he believed that no subject could be pointed out which deserved greater or more serious consideration from the Court, than that to which their attention was now invited. While in England, and indeed throughout Europe, the cause of education had been most zealously supported; while in every part of Great Britain the most anxious desire was manifested to aid in the diffusion of knowledge; it had been a matter of surprise, and of regret, that the East India Company, the masters and sovereigns of 80 or 90 millions of subjects, had been almost indifferent with reference to this great work for their servants in the army. It

was truly extraordinary, that so liberal and enlightened a body should have held back, and refused to join in the noble exertions that were making around them. The branch of education now more particularly under discussion, the Hindoostanee, would not confer a benefit on mere ordinary individuals; no, it was essentially useful to those gentlemen, who were destined to come in contact with, and to rule over and direct the millions of subjects who were placed under the sway of the Company. Though he had not, on some former occasions, the good fortune to agree with the Deputy-Chairman, yet he could assure him, with great sincerity, that he never, in any instance, felt more pleasure or gratification, than he did at present, when he reflected on that Hon. Gentleman's efforts to patronize and extend education, and more particularly a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language amongst the Company's military servants. He considered it to be a blot on their Indian Government, that a branch of education of such great importance had been so much and so long neglected, both in the Civil and Military Service. The Deputy-Chairman had, however, justly appreciated the benefits that must accrue from the knowledge of the Hindoostanee; he had exerted his influence, as Chairman, to procure for Dr. Gilchrist that assistance from the Company which was necessary to encourage him in the prosecution of his plan; and the Company could now, at a cheap and easy rate, insure the instruction of all their servants in the Hindoostanee language. He (Mr. Hume), as an individual, felt himself particularly indebted to the Hon. Gent. for his praiseworthy exertions, and to the Hon. Chairman, for the handsome way in which the subject had been again brought forward. There was not, he was confident, a man who had been in India, and who had turned this subject in his mind; nay, there was not a man who, on due consideration, even if he had not been there, but must see the immense benefits which this plan of education would produce. It would give facility to the transaction of public business in every department, and would be alike useful to the governing power and to the millions governed. He had said thus much respecting the conduct of the Hon. Chairman from a strict sense of duty; he wished to express his approbation of public conduct with the same readiness as he would censure it, where he conceived it to be due. He said so, because he had been very unfairly censured by many persons, who were more fond of condemning than of applauding. The sentiments, however, which he uttered, whether they happened to be those of approval or disapproval, resulted, not from caprice, but from the unbiassed feelings of his mind, and the unfettered dic-

tates of his judgment. He would not mention the number of years that had been allowed to pass, without the subject of education having ever been under the Court's attention; but the Court ought now to consider what had been their conduct with respect to the diffusion of education amongst their servants abroad, since the passing of the first resolution, on the 28th of February 1805, for the foundation of a College. That resolution was merely declaratory of the necessity which existed for providing an establishment in which the education of their Civil Servants could be properly attended to; and, notwithstanding the difference of opinion which prevailed respecting the College that was afterwards founded, he had always argued, that the main object of the institution ought to be, to give to their servants a good civil, as well as to prepare them for an enlarged oriental education. Sorry he was that so much money had been expended without producing a commensurate advantage. The gentlemen behind the bar knew the magnitude of the expense, and, in his opinion, it ought to be more generally known than it at present was. He was not aware whether the accounts which had been so long detained in India had yet arrived; at all events, he had not seen them, and therefore he could not speak to the expense of the present year; but in the year 1818 the Company had expended, for education, the sum of £53,833.* This was, undoubtedly, a very large sum; but it included the expense of education both abroad and at home. The establishment in Bengal cost S. Rs. 210,306; that in Madras, 18,928 pagodas. In this country, the institution at Haileybury created a net expense of £8,900; that at Addiscombe £8,243 (exclusive of these two items, the charge of £9,413 for additions and repairs at Addiscombe), making an aggregate, for one year, of £53,833, which the Company had expended for the purpose of forwarding the education of their Civil Servants alone. Let it not, therefore, be said, that feelings of economy, and much less of parsimony, had checked or prevented the progress of education. The sum he had mentioned was more than sufficient for the complete

* For the year ending Sept. 1818:

Net expense of sixty-one Students at	£
Haileybury	8,300
Ditto at Addiscombe	8,243
Repairs and Additions	9,413
	25,956
At Calcutta S. R. 210,306 = £20,306	27,877
At Madras Pags. 18,928 =	7,571
Total in one year....	£53,833

The repairs deducted, a net expense of £14,420 for one year.

education of every individual, civil and military, whom the Company sent out to India. He would not object to it if it were a larger amount, provided it was usefully and properly expended. What he complained of was, that notwithstanding the expenditure of so large a sum, the Civil Servants of the Company were generally sent out of England uneducated in that most important branch of learning the Hindoostanee, the colloquial language of the country in which they were to carry on their duty. Not more than one out of sixty of the Company's servants were educated as they ought to be when they left this country for India; and therefore, he contended, that, with reference to the remainder, there was a manifest misapplication of the funds of the Company. He was now happy to find, that at the trifling expense of £350 per annum (for that was the whole sum before the Court: £200 a-year as salary to Dr. Gilchrist, and £150 a-year to enable him to provide a proper room for lecturing in) the evil of the existing system would be corrected. He was confident that, by the patronage given to Dr. Gilchrist, and from the manner in which the Directors now viewed that meritorious individual, that, very great success would crown his exertions. He felt satisfied in his own mind that, for the small sum he had mentioned, the whole of the Company's servants, civil and military, might be educated in that most useful language, the Hindoostanee. Of 434 Cadets sent out to India during the last year, only 55 had attended the seminary at Addiscombe, and had any opportunity of receiving an oriental education; all the rest, so far as the Company were concerned, had gone out ignorant of the colloquial language of the country, and without any oriental education whatever. Now what he wished to press on the minds of the Directors was, the propriety of rendering the resolution of the 4th of Nov. 1818 applicable to and compulsory on all their servants; he could see no reason for confining it solely to their servants in the Medical Department. He was very much at a loss to know what reasons could be given why all those public servants whom they sent out to India should not be acquainted with the rudiments of that language, without which it was impossible that they could act efficiently; without which, he must say, the most serious and fatal mistakes had frequently occurred, and must again occur. At the lamentable consequences of such mistakes all who heard him must shudder, particularly if they reflected for a moment that it was in their power, by a timely and proper course of education, to prevent them. The time of party feeling had gone by, and he hoped the causes which had hitherto induced their servants not to attend to this

branch of knowledge, would operate no longer: and he trusted the period had arrived, when, under the patronage which the Court of Directors had thought proper to extend to Dr. Gilchrist, all their servants might be instructed in that most important colloquial dialect of India. If any doubt still existed in the mind of any Hon. Director as to the great benefit to be derived from a knowledge of the Hindoostanee, he trusted he could remove it in a moment by a reference to the most unobjectionable authorities. On a former occasion he had read to the Court an extract from a speech delivered by the Marquis of Hastings, in 1818, in which he pointed out the utility of studying the Hindoostanee language. He (Mr. Hume) would not repeat that extract, but he would, in a few words, state the substance of the Gov.-general's observation. His Lordship (addressing himself to the Civil Servants at the college in Calcutta) expressed his regret at the time and money which were wasted by the young men in acquiring a knowledge of dead and useless languages, both at Haileybury and after they came out, while they could scarcely read the Persian or Hindoostanee: an acquaintance with the latter language, (as his Lordship justly stated in his report) being so necessary, that without it it was impossible for them to do their duty to the Company, whose servants they were, or to administer justice to the natives who were under the government of the Company. Mr. H. I. Colebrooke, a most meritorious public servant of the Company, who had long resided in India, and who was perfectly conversant with the subject, declared that a knowledge of the Hindoostanee, above all other languages, was essentially necessary to those who proceeded to India. Speaking of Dr. Gilchrist's works, he says (*Asiatic Researches*, vol. 7, p. 223): "On the subject of the modern dialect of Upper India, I with pleasure refer to the works of Dr. Gilchrist, whose labours have now made it easy to acquire the knowledge of an elegant language, which is used in every part of Hindoostan and the Duk-hin, which is the common vehicle of colloquial intercourse among all well-educated natives, and among the illiterate also in many provinces of India, and which is almost every where intelligible to some among the inhabitants of every village." Some gentlemen might, perhaps, suppose that the authority of Mr. Colebrooke was not sufficient; and therefore, as he wished to clear away every feeling of doubt, he was anxious to state the opinion of another of their public servants; one who, he believed, had enjoyed in a very high degree the confidence of the Court of Directors; he alluded to Lord Minto, who, at the visitation of the college of Fort William, on the 20th

of Sept. 1819, expressed his regret at the custom which prevailed of sending out to India persons conversant in the Sanscrit, which was almost a dead language, instead of their being acquainted with the Hindoostanee, which was a living one, and very generally spoken. His Lordship emphatically said: "The Sanscrit can scarcely be deemed a living tongue; and, so recently as in our own generation, was yet an impenetrable mystery. The Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages are those which qualify the students for the Civil Offices of the provinces: these languages are, indeed, indispensable; whilst Arabic and Sanscrit may be dispensed with in the earlier stages, even of the higher departments, and altogether in the rest. A qualification for the Civil Service is the primary object, and ought to be so, of our academical course. It is of great moment to the public interest, and to the views in life of the student, that he should not be detained longer from the exercise of his profession than is necessary to make him competent to its duties." Pursuing such a course as this: teaching a useless language, and neglecting one of primary importance, was like preparing men for public offices in this country, by encouraging them to study Hebrew. He could not, he conceived, institute a better comparison. What, he asked, would he said, if an individual was brought forward in England, and recommended as a man suited for a mercantile or political life, who possessed no knowledge of our language or laws, but was extremely well versed in Hebrew? Would he be considered as a proper person to act as a clerk, or to manage the affairs of a merchant? Could he possibly discharge the functions of a statesman or judge? Yet so it was with the East India Company. A number of young men were sent out to India, to act in public situations there, as Collectors, Judges, Legislators, in the Civil Service; and others, as his learned friend Mr. Jackson, observed, who must daily come in contact with the natives, and command our native army, who, nevertheless, knew nothing of the language of those amongst whom they were to live, whom they were to govern, to command, and lead to battle. He ought also to state, that Lord Minto disapproved so much of the improper preference which was given, and he believed is still given to the Sanscrit, at the college of Haileybury, that he withheld all rewards for Sanscrit. The Hindoostanee and Persian, it was well observed, qualified for office in India; these were indispensable, while the Sanscrit might be and was dispensed with. It well became the Court, he conceived, to consider how far the qualification to which he had adverted, was likely to be attained in this country, by the young men intended for the Company's service. What was the mode

of education pursued at Haileybury? He was afraid the same perverse system of which he had formerly complained was yet continued; he believed the Sanscrit was still taught, while the really useful languages were neglected. Such a course, contrary as it was to common sense, ought to be immediately altered; and he was rejoiced to find that the Company were now about to adopt a plan, by which their Military Servants would, at any rate, be educated on the basis of utility. When so much money was expended on education, it was but fair to expect that every possible advantage should be extended to their youthful servants; that such instruction should be imparted to them, as would enable them, soon after they arrived in India, to act efficiently. That, however, was not the case, either at Addiscombe or Haileybury. Every person who was acquainted with oriental literature, knew that there were two modes of writing and spelling the Eastern languages, without using the Eastern characters. The one plan was that of Sir W. Jones, which proceeded on the principle of giving particular sounds to Roman characters, by means of accents placed above or below the letters, in order that, without hearing the natives speak, an Englishman might form an idea of the manner in which they pronounced their language. This, however, was a very incomplete method, as one letter frequently gave two or three sounds, and it had, in fact, become obsolete. The other plan was that invented by Dr. Gilchrist, who, instead of having recourse to accents, used different letters to express different sounds. From the moment that Dr. Gilchrist, in his philological works, had pointed out the clearness, distinctness, accuracy, and facility of his system, that of Sir W. Jones was, almost by general consent, discarded. He (Mr. Hume) did not wish his authority, unsupported by the testimony of others, to be taken as conclusive, when he spoke of the merits of Dr. Gilchrist's plan: he would, therefore, with the permission of the Court, lay before them the opinions of competent judges, who stated their reasons for preferring the system of Dr. Gilchrist to that of Sir Wm. Jones. Lieut. Irvine, in treating of the similitude between the gipsy and Hindoostanee languages (*Bombay Transactions*, p. 62), observed: "I know not that any author has given us a fuller or more just view of sounds, subdivided into their natural classes, than Dr. Gilchrist." Again, Sir James Mackintosh, who had employed himself very praiseworthily, though not, perhaps, to any great extent, in the study of Oriental literature, in his plan of a comparative vocabulary (*Bombay Transactions*, p. 303), says, "This vocabulary would be completed by a collection of all the ancient and modern alphabets of the district, their

force being represented in English characters, according to Gilchrist's system; and it will be more convenient to adopt his orthography, which is fixed, and generally known, than to contrive another, which, even if it were better, would require some time to teach, and probably encounter some opposition: Mr. Gilchrist's system being that which is now best known, and most generally adopted." Captain Roebuck, a gentleman highly distinguished by his information and research, observes (*Asiatic Journal for July*, p. 71.) "There are only two systems of orthography that can be deemed consistent or complete, the one invented by Sir Wm. Jones, the other by J. B. Gilchrist, LL.D. My reasons for adopting the system of the latter, in preference to the former, are these: 1st. Because it is my humble opinion that his system is better calculated to express Oriental words in Roman characters than that of Sir William Jones. 2d. Because Dr. Gilchrist's plan enables a person either to express Arabic or Persian words in Nagree characters, or Nagree words in Arabic or Persian, for which purpose no provision has been made by Sir Wm. Jones, who appears only to have had in view the representation of oriental words by European characters. 3d. Because Dr. Gilchrist uses different letters to express different sounds, instead of employing the same letters with marks upon them; consequently his system requires no accents whatever to distinguish long from short vowels, as in Sir William Jones's plan. 4th. Because Dr. Gilchrist's system is more generally known in India than the other, owing to his numerous and valuable Hindoostanee publications in the Roman, Arabic, Persian, Hindue, Turkish and Nagree characters. This system being better adapted to express Arabic, Persian, Hindue and Turkish words, has consequently been used by the late Dr. Hunter, in his valuable Hindoostanee and English Dictionary; it has likewise been used by A. D. Campbell, Esq., in his excellent Grammar of the Telgoo (or Gentoo) language, published at Madras in 1816."

These extracts proved, decisively, the superior merit of Dr. Gilchrist's system; and the Court would at once see how preposterous the present mode of education was, when he stated, that at Haileybury and Addiscombe, the students were taught from books which, when they went out to India, they were obliged to give up, in order to adopt the books of Dr. Gilchrist, which were in universal use at Madras. The elementary learning derived from Sir W. Jones's plan was entirely set aside when the young men arrived at their destination. The greater part of the books patronized by the Court of Directors (and he did not by any means censure the expenditure of money on books, provided they were

calculated, ultimately, to facilitate the progress of the student) lost their value when they arrived in India. Sir W. Jones's plan was never pursued there. The students must proceed on Dr. Gilchrist's system, and on that alone. Was it not extraordinary, that Dr. Gilchrist's books, now in universal use all over India, should be discarded from Haileybury and Addiscombe, and the books of Mr. Shakespear, which are on Sir Wm. Jones's system, used!

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the present Governor of Bombay, "states that Dr. Gilchrist's orthography is perhaps the best extant for the accurate expression of Asiatic sounds, and which is also by far the most generally current in India."

The value of Dr. Gilchrist's plan was rendered more evident in consequence of its adoption in Dr. Hunter's excellent Dictionary, and in Mr. Campbell's Grammar. The latter gentleman expressed his surprise, that any other system but that of Dr. Gilchrist's was used, since for one book that appeared in India on Sir Wm. Jones's obsolete plan, 300 were to be found on the plan invented by Dr. Gilchrist. These observations he felt it necessary to make, without meaning to institute any invidious comparison. His great object was, if possible, to insure the general adoption of a plan, the utility of which had been fully ascertained by experience. He intreated the attention of the Court to the various considerations to which he had endeavoured to attract their notice, for the purpose of clearly understanding the evils connected with their present system of education, in order that they might be immediately remedied. Coming back, however, to the individual now before the Court, whose merits he had faintly described, and whose services to the Company and to oriental literature he had feebly stated, he would boldly say, that of all the public men who during his (Mr. H.'s) time had been placed before the Court, he was not aware of any person whatsoever, who, in his peculiar line, had more testimonies in his behalf, or who had a stronger or a more just claim on the liberal attention of the Company, than Dr. Gilchrist. In giving testimony to his merits, he (Mr. Hume) must allude to one or two distinguished names. He could appeal to the sentiments of every individual, who, for a long series of years past, had filled the highest situations in India. One and all admitted that Dr. Gilchrist was the first man who had presented the Hindoostanee in regular grammatical order. He was also the first person who had translated the Articles of War into the Hindoostanee language. Strange to say, that for 50 years the native troops had been governed by a code of laws of which they knew nothing: this anomaly was however removed by Dr. Gilchrist's translation. As a proof of the value attached to

Dr. Gilchrist's services, even at that day (for the translation was made in the year 1796), he would read an extract from a public letter, addressed by the Adjutant-general and Persian Interpreter, Col. W. Scott, to Sir R. Abercrombie, Commander-in-chief. Col. Scott says: "Diffident of my own ability to translate into the Hindoostanee language with grammatical precision, and considering that the credit of Government is concerned in having the work as correct and as perfect as possible, I consulted Mr. Gilchrist, whose extensive and accurate knowledge of the Hindoostanee language is fully attested by his very useful Grammar and Dictionary. That gentleman, with a laudable desire of applying his knowledge to the public good, most readily afforded me his assistance; and has not only amended the language, and corrected the errors of grammar and construction, which were found in my translation, but has taken the trouble to annex to the Hindoostanee part the words in Roman characters. The utility of this will be obvious, when it is considered that officers, who may not be competent to read the translation in either the Persian or Naguree characters, will, by a little attention to the Key, be able to read it in the Roman letters, and to explain it to the men under their command." Such was the recorded opinion of Col. Scott, in 1796; and, at the period when he (Mr. Hume) left India, he was not aware that any improvement had been made on the language of Dr. Gilchrist, or that it had been found necessary to alter a single sentence or article of that gentleman's translation. This shewed, that at a very early period Dr. Gilchrist had made great progress in the knowledge of that branch of Oriental literature; a knowledge at that time little cultivated, in comparison to what it was at present, and that mainly owing to Dr. Gilchrist's philological labours. He would next call the attention of the Court to the letter addressed by the Marquis Wellesley to the Court of Directors, when Dr. Gilchrist had, in consequence of illness, resigned his situation of professor of Hindoostanee at the College of Fort William. The recommendation contained in that letter was so decided, that no person could read it without being satisfied that the services performed by Dr. Gilchrist were of the first importance. The hon. Proprietor then read the following extract from the public letter of the Bengal Government to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 29th Feb. 1804:

"The Governor in Council has the honour to recommend Mr. Gilchrist to the particular notice and favour of your Hon. Court. He proceeds to Europe by the fleet now under dispatch, in consequence of a severe attack of illness.

"2. The records of this Government have already informed your Hon. Court of the sense which the Governor-gen. in Council entertains of Mr. Gilchrist's services.

"3. Mr. Gilchrist has continued uniformly to merit a similar testimony from this Government; the Governor-gen. in Council, therefore, has the honour to recommend Mr. Gilchrist to the particular notice and favour of your Hon. Court, as a gentleman highly distinguished for his eminent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, and for his zeal, diligence, and success, in the promotion of a most important branch of the public service.

"4. Your Hon. Court is apprized, that the College of Fort William has derived the greatest advantages from the exertions of Mr. Gilchrist's ability and qualifications. To his early labours, previously to the foundation of that important Institution, is to be attributed, in a great degree, the success which has since attended the progress of the students of the College of Fort William, in the acquisition of the Hindoostanee language. Mr. Gilchrist has also published several useful works in the Oriental languages, which have greatly facilitated the acquisition of those languages.

"5. Under these circumstances, as the misfortune of ill health has compelled Mr. Gilchrist to relinquish his situation in India, before he could have realized the just and full remuneration of his useful, valuable, and indefatigable labours, the Governor-gen. in Council earnestly recommends Mr. Gilchrist to the favour and protection of your Hon. Court, as a proper object of the liberal spirit which your Hon. Court hath always manifested, in promoting the study of the Oriental languages."

He (Mr. Hume) read these extracts, to place the merits of Dr. Gilchrist in their proper point of view; and to shew, he hoped without offence to any individual, that his exertions in the field of oriental literature had been of the highest importance, and demanded a suitable reward. Sure he was, that the remuneration which was now proposed formed but a small return, in the estimation of Oriental scholars, for what Dr. Gilchrist had effected in that field. It may, perhaps, be said that Dr. Gilchrist, if he had pleased, might have rendered his avocation, as a teacher of Hindoostanee, more profitable. But, whatever he had refused, had been rejected from a principle of delicacy; and he (Mr. Hume) believed, that if Dr. Gilchrist had no allowance whatsoever, he would, if his means enabled him (such was his zeal to render the Hindoostanee language generally known as it was useful), exert himself to propagate it, even at his own expense. Of Dr. Gilchrist's labours, of his

great ability, and of his indefatigable industry, he could speak from experience. At an early period of his residence in India he had the advantage of the Doctor's instruction, though for a very short period, and to that instruction, he freely acknowledged, he owed, in a great measure, the progress he had made in the Company's service in India: for, without the knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, which he acquired by the assistance of Dr. Gilchrist's works, he might even at the present hour, have been labouring abroad, like others who went to India at the same time he did. There was another peculiar feature in Dr. Gilchrist's case, to which he was very anxious to direct the attention of the Court: he meant the circumstance of his having been obliged to leave India, in consequence of severe illness, before he had time to acquire an independence. By the 17th Regulation of the Calcutta College, a Professor, after seven years' service, became entitled to a pension of not less than one-third of their annual salary, which would have been about £700 per annum. Had Dr. Gilchrist's health enabled him to remain in the situation two years longer, he might then have retired on an allowance of £700 a-year. He had, however, only acted as Professor for five years: he was then obliged, in consequence of the state of his health, to proceed to Europe; and he now received merely £120 a-year for 22 years' literary services in India, as a propagator of Hindoostanee knowledge. What was now proposed to be given would, he believed, be very satisfactory to Dr. Gilchrist; and he was sorry that this tribute to his great talents and useful services had not been paid before. In stating what he had done, he meant not to underrate the other branches of Oriental education which were taught at the Company's colleges. He knew very well, for instance, that no man could be a very good Hindoostanee scholar without being also a Persian scholar; and not a very good Persian scholar unless he was also acquainted with the Arabic. But this he would say, that one of the great advantages which must be derived from initiating their young men, while in this country, in the study of the Hindoostanee language, was, that they would thereby be led to explore Oriental literature from its most general and easiest, to its most elevated and difficult source. Although it appeared, from the concurrent testimony of Lord Minto and the Marquis of Hastings, that a knowledge of the Sanscrit, and other almost obsolete dialects, was not necessary for the due performance of either civil or military duties, still he was ready to admit that such knowledge might be productive of considerable advantage. It would, in his opinion, be advantageous, in the same way that a good classical edu-

cation was beneficial to a man in England: as a knowledge of Greek and Latin authors tended to expand the mind, and to stimulate the student to inquire into the literature and history of the ancients, so would a knowledge of the Sanscrit, and of other Oriental languages, incite those who acquired it to search into the hidden stores of Asiatic literature and history. He would however always prefer, in the first instance, that which was really useful, and indispensable to the duties of life, to that which could only be viewed in the light of an accomplishment. Let their servants be perfected in the Hindoostanee tongue, and he was very willing that they should afterwards study those eastern dialects which, with reference to their respective duties, were of less importance. He had trespassed thus much on the time of the Court, in order to satisfy those, if there were any such in court, who had not turned their minds to this subject, or who doubted the importance of Dr. Gilchrist's services, as well as to shew the imperative necessity which existed for giving to the Company's servants going out to India that species of education to which he had called their attention. He could speak from his own observation of the rapid progress made by students under Dr. Gilchrist. He knew some young men, who, though only two months under his tuition, had, in consequence of the superior mode of instruction, and his laudable zeal and unwearied attention, made so very considerable progress in Hindoostanee as partly to understand the language when spoken, and even to speak themselves. Dr. Gilchrist had shewn, that, in the short period he had mentioned, much might be done, not merely to enable the young men to employ themselves in Oriental studies during the passage to India, but to make sufficient progress to qualify them on their arrival in that country to enter on the duties of office. He hoped that the Court of Directors would take into serious consideration the Resolution of Nov. 1816, and render it applicable to and imperative on all their servants, instead of confining its operation to the Medical department. He had intended to offer to the Court a motion on this subject, but perceiving that the Court of Directors were now disposed to give their attention and patronage to this branch of education, he did not deem it necessary to persevere. He earnestly trusted that the Court would, on maturely reconsidering the Resolution of the 14th of Nov., perceive the propriety of giving to all their Military Servants an elementary oriental education; if they did so, millions unborn would derive benefit from it. He might state from good authority, if he were at liberty to do so, that consequences the most deplorable had followed in consequence of their Mi-

lary Servants being ignorant of the Hindoostanee, the colloquial language of India. He considered the Court of Directors answerable for all such disastrous events and all misgovernment that have taken place through ignorance which it was in their power to have guarded against. It was a grave charge, but in governors the errors and sins of omission are often as great as those of commission. Let the Court then benefit by experience, and endeavour to guard in future against the recurrence of such scenes. Being most anxious for the progress of Oriental education, he had taken considerable pains to ascertain what number of Cadets had been sent from this country to the whole of the Presidencies in India during the last Charter, namely, from the year 1793 to the year 1812; and he would call the attention of the Court to the statement he should make, for the purpose of shewing, that if the plan which he now so strongly recommended had been adopted in 1793, there would not, in all fair probability, at the present moment have been an officer in India who would not have been acquainted with the colloquial tongue, and thereby with much of Oriental literature. From 1793 to 1812, 4,728 Cadets and 592 Medical Servants had been sent out by the Company to India, making an aggregate of 5,320 officers for the army. At the termination of the Charter, in 1813, there were 3,467 Military Officers in the Company's Army in India; viz. at Bengal, 1571; at Madras, 1,347; and at Bombay, 549. If, therefore, the Company had begun with this system of education (a system which deserved the utmost encouragement) in 1793, at the time the former Charter was granted, they would, upon a fair calculation, have had the pleasure of seeing every one of those officers now in their service master of the Hindoostanee, if not completed as an Oriental scholar. The same result might have been effected in the Civil Service: for it is found that between the years 1793 and 1812, both inclusive, 771 Writers had been sent out to the Civil Service in India; and in 1813 there were, at all the Presidencies, only 671 Civil Servants then employed; viz. 374 at Bengal, 214 at Madras, and 83 at Bombay. Considering the advantage to be derived from knowledge of his description, it became necessary for the Court to examine how the want of it could be removed; and it required very little reflection to perceive that it was extremely easy to remedy the evil. In the present year, 434 Cadets had been sent out to India, of whom only 55 were educated at the Company's Military Establishment, and perhaps the same number from the College at Halesbury. He found, on the other hand, that during the year 1812 no less than 165 individuals

were educated by Dr. Gilchrist in the Hindoostanee language, at the expense of £200: being thrice the number of those who were sent out and educated by the Company at the expense of £20,000. In 1820, Dr. Gilchrist gave instruction to 228 persons; and in 1821, to 226 individuals: making an aggregate, in these three years (1819, 20, and 21), of 619 persons. All of these gentlemen thus instructed were not in the Company's service: but, it was clearly of advantage to the Company that every person going out to India, whether in the service of the Company or on private service, should be acquainted with the Hindoostanee language. Individuals proceeding to India should be enabled to meet and converse with the natives as if they were their own countrymen. How often would those quarrels and breaches of the peace, of which they frequently heard in India, be prevented! How often would occurrences of a more disastrous nature be avoided, if Europeans (many of whom assumed a vain and haughty consequence amongst the natives) were qualified, by a proper knowledge of their language, to understand their arguments, and thereby to give a wise toleration even to their prejudices. Convinced of this, he would never cease to impress on the Company the necessity of having every individual who proceeded to India instructed, as far as possible, in the Hindoostanee language; and he thanked the Court of Directors, for having adopted a plan, by which upwards of 600 individuals had already benefited, at the trifling expense of £200 a-year. As it had prospered thus far, he hoped every endeavour would be made to extend the system. How much better would it have been for the Company, if, instead of 55 persons being instructed out of 434, the whole number had been compelled to attend Dr. Gilchrist! Every man who intended to push his fortune in India, ought, he conceived, to be obliged to attend those Lectures for a certain period. He saw an Hon. Director smile at this; but he would tell that Hon. Director, that parents or guardians who meant to send out young men to India, would not act wisely, or have the interest of the youth and the good of the public service at heart, if they did not let them have the benefit of Dr. Gilchrist's instruction, for two months at the least: they would, in the course of a long life, derive infinitely more benefit from the time thus employed, and the knowledge thus obtained, than they could possibly incur expense or receive injury from the dissipation of London, during so short a residence there. He had no hesitation in saying, that, if Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures were regularly attended by all those who were about to proceed to India, boarding-houses would very soon be established in the

neighbourhood of his Lecture-Room, where the young men would be boarded at a very moderate expense, and be at the same time secure from the allurements of vice. No man, let his views in the world be what they might, could reside in London without encountering temptation, in one shape or other. But were young men, on that account, to be wholly excluded from society? He thought not. On the contrary, he considered that some little knowledge of the world was essentially necessary for the guidance of those who were about to embark on the sea of life. If those young men could not be trusted in London, how were they to be trusted amidst the allurements of Oriental luxury? The most proper way to begin their education was, to give them some knowledge of mankind in their own country; to give them some insight into the feelings and passions of those amongst whom they were destined to live. Besides, if it were rendered imperative on every young man, before he could embark for India, to produce a certificate, stating that he had attended those Lectures for two months, and that he had acquired a certain degree of proficiency in Oriental literature, it would be almost impossible that his time could be devoted to foolish or vicious amusements: the object which he had in view, that of procuring his certificate with as much celerity and credit as possible, would engross all his attention. A residence in London for six weeks or two months was not likely to produce habits of vice or dissipation, when a particular course of study was enjoined and close attention required. He knew that many young men, when sent up to London, were shipped off by their parents and guardians in 24 hours after their arrival: but he strongly deprecated the practice; it would be much better to allow young men to live a little in London, under a friend or relative, before they were thrown on the world in India without any friend to advise. It was most preposterous, to think of shipping off in this precipitate manner young men, raw from the country, who, to use a common phrase, were "just caught." (*A laugh.*) What could the public or the Company expect from individuals thus prepared and treated? But, above all, what pleasure or satisfaction could parents or guardians hope to derive from those, towards whom they acted as if they felt they could not trust them; and that, having sent them away from England, they were freed from trouble and expense, and done with them for ever? How could parents satisfy their feelings by such treatment? For his own part, he looked upon the danger from keeping those young men closely occupied for a few months in London, as very much outweighed by the benefit they were likely to derive from the instruction

of Dr. Gilchrist. If parents were so negligent of their sons' true interests, it was the duty of the Directors to make the Company's Servants as useful as possible; and a trifling expense, together with the residence of a few weeks in London, would effect all that was necessary on the score of Hindoostanee. It appeared that from 40 to £50,000 a-year was expended for education.

Mr. Lowndes.—"What, 50,000 a-year for education?"

Mr. Hume.—"Yes, including repairs. The charge, in one year, was £53,833."

Mr. Lowndes.—"It is an Asiatic education, and, of course, luxurious."

Mr. Hume.—"If it were twice the amount, provided it were well laid out, he should not object to it: because, without the knowledge of the Oriental languages, their servants must be useless in India, the interests of the Company could not be promoted, neither could justice be efficiently administered. It, therefore, was not the amount, but the mode of laying out the money, that he looked to. He now called on the Court of Directors to enforce and to extend the Resolution of 4th of November 1818. He wished every Cadet, as well as every Assistant-Surgeon, to be obliged to attend Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures, and to acquire a certain proficiency in the Hindoostanee prior to their embarkation for India. As the Resolution now stood, that liberal-minded gentleman might demand three guineas from every Assistant-Surgeon whom he instructed. But money was not alone his object, his anxious desire was, to extend the knowledge of Hindoostanee as widely as possible amongst the Company's servants. With this great object in view, he argued thus: "If I take three guineas for my instruction, from those who are obliged to pay it, perhaps it may make others, who have not the means of payment in their power to stay away from my Lectures; and, therefore, to secure as many scholars as possible, I will give my Lectures gratuitously." (*Hear! hear!*) Now he (Mr. Hume) was anxious, that the interest of Dr. Gilchrist should not suffer in so good a cause, in consequence of his delicate and disinterested conduct. He would here state another instance, which would place in a very pleasing view the honourable and liberal feelings by which Dr. Gilchrist was governed. When he was established in the Hindoostanee professorship at the Calcutta College, his exertions rendered unnecessary the employment of so many Moonshes as had been previously engaged for the Civil Servants, and who were receiving from 50 to 60 rupees a month. The Marquis of Wellesley said, "You, Dr. Gilchrist, have been the means of saving those Moonshes allowances, and therefore it is but fair that they should be paid

to you." "No," answered Dr. Gilchrist, "I cannot accept of them: I wish to be on a footing with the other Professors." (*Hear! hear!*) So that, instead of receiving between three and 4,000 rupees a month, he was content to take the same salary that was paid to the other Professors: thus voluntarily giving up for years the half of that large sum! He did not blame this generous and disinterested feeling, which well became a gentleman and a scholar; he was at that time an enthusiast in Oriental literature, and to the present moment his enthusiasm remained unabated. The Company ought, however, he thought, to remunerate Dr. Gilchrist for the sacrifices of interest which a sensitive delicacy had induced him to make; he (Mr. Hume) should therefore submit, that instead of three guineas being demandable by Dr. Gilchrist from each of those Assistant-Surgeons who received his tuition, it should be made imperative on all the Cadets, as well as Medical Servants, to attend his Lectures, each of them paying at this house, on receiving an order for his instruction, one guinea, to be placed at the disposal of Dr. Gilchrist; this would be an ample remuneration, and, taking every thing together, Dr. Gilchrist would then receive between eight or £900 a-year for the whole of his services; while, by the adoption of the plan, every individual whom they sent out to India would be sufficiently educated in the most important branch of Oriental knowledge, at so small an expense as could not affect those whose means were the most limited. He had felt it to be his duty to make these observations, in whatever spirit they might be taken; in doing so, he was not actuated by any feeling of personal friendship, although he long had been the friend of this eminent Orientalist; he admired him as an Oriental scholar, and he esteemed him as an honourable man; but he never would suffer his mind to be biassed on such an important public subject by any private consideration. In the present instance, he only called on the Court to grant Dr. Gilchrist that just and fair remuneration, which would enable him to support with proper dignity the character of a gentleman. When this salary of £200 per annum was first granted to him, he was expected, as the Hon. Deputy Chairman could state, to attend only two courses of Lectures in the year; but, since his appointment, he had not been absent for a single day; not had he, during the last three years, suffered a week to elapse without lecturing two or three times. He considered the Court of Proprietors to be highly indebted to the Executive Body for what they had now done, and he trusted they would see the propriety of carrying their resolution still farther into effect. He knew, extremely well, the benefits which must accrue to India, by having the Ca-

dets properly grounded in the Hindoostanee language; feeling the importance of that branch of education to India, it appeared to him to be absolutely necessary that every officer, whatever his rank or station might be, should have an accurate knowledge of that language, which might enable him to meet every emergency. Every person must be aware that, in a country governed like India, there was no man, however humble, whose information at one time or other might not be of the utmost importance, even to those moving in a much more elevated rank; and, to facilitate as much as possible the means of acquiring accurate information on various points, a knowledge of the Hindoostanee was indispensable. He now anticipated, with feelings of great pleasure, that they had at length arrived at a period when they might hope to see all their servants properly instructed; and certain he was that thanks and blessings were due, and would be gratefully given, to those who had effected so praiseworthy an object. As far as he was concerned, he heartily concurred in the motion; and he hoped that every Proprietor of East-India Stock, whether in or out of that Court, would feel the propriety of supporting it. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson.—Much as his Hon. Friend had distinguished himself on many occasions, by bringing forward subjects of great national interest, he would venture to say that it was not in his Hon. Friend's power to call the attention of the public to a question of greater importance than he had that day introduced. Much as his Hon. Friend was in the habit of distinguishing himself by accuracy of research, by clearness of statement, and by moderation of feeling and temper, he would venture to say, that on no occasion had those qualities been more remarkably displayed, on no occasion had he made a more forcible or effectual appeal to the feelings of gentlemen on either side of the bar, than he had done on the present. If they were asked for a proof of the great importance which must be attached to the universal knowledge of the Hindoo language, they had only to point to the Resolution agreed to by the Directors themselves: that Resolution he lamented was not more general, and he perfectly agreed with his Hon. Friend in the necessity of extending it. When the Hindoo was the language in which the man of office transacted business; when it was the language spoken by their immense Native Army; when it was that by which alone the medical man could arrive at a knowledge of the situation of his unfortunate patient; when, in short, it was known to be the language of by much the greater portion of our Indian population, could a doubt be entertained of the incalculable benefits that must arise from a general acquaintance with it? Again: when

they considered how difficult it was for their servants to proceed in their business without an intimate knowledge of this language, and when they looked back to the excuse so frequently, and he would add so disreputably made use of; when impositions were practised on them, namely, "that they were ignorant of this language;" an acquaintance with which would have guarded them against frauds practised on the Company, all must agree in the necessity of cultivating a knowledge of the Hindoostanee tongue. If the importance then were admitted, they had next to ask themselves, for a moment, whether all had been done which might have been effected for the encouragement of this branch of education. He did not mean to institute this inquiry for the purpose of criminating any party, but with a view to animate those who were endeavouring to remove a great evil—the almost total ignorance of a language, the most truly useful of any in India. He agreed with his Hon. Friend in every expression of respect he had used towards the Chairs, when speaking of the manner in which this subject had been introduced; but his Hon. Friend mixed his compliments with some complaints, as to the Local Governments, which did not seem to him to be quite just. "How is it," asked his Hon. Friend, "that this blot has so long remained on the proceedings of our India Government? How is it that this language, the utility of which is admitted by all, has so long remained comparatively unknown?" And then he proceeded to read some extracts, which shewed, as he (Mr. J.) thought, that in one stream of endeavour, for 25 years back, one uniform exhortation to cultivate the Hindoostanee language. In 1802, the Marquis Wellesley had expressed his anxious wish that it should be sedulously attended to, and every thing that had since occurred tended to shew the incalculable value of that acquirement. If, then, it were an acquirement of such vast importance, let the Court consider what had been the result of the efforts which were made to disseminate it. He found it confidently stated, that "hardly one man among the Hon. Company's servants, only 20 years ago, could understand and speak the Hindoostanee like a scholar or a gentleman; whereas now there existed hundreds of expert linguists in the army alone." It was then fitting, from a principle of common justice, that they should ask to whom this change was owing? They would find an answer to this inquiry in "the Public Letter of the Bengal Government to the Court of Directors, dated the 29th of Feb. 1804," wherein the Marquis Wellesley expressed himself in these decisive terms: "The Governor-Gen. in Council has the honour to recommend Mr. Gilchrist to the particular notice and favour of your Hon. Court. He proceeds to Europe by the fleet now under

dispatch, in consequence of a severe attack of illness. The records of this Government have already informed your Hon. Court of the sense which the Governor-Gen. in Council entertains of Mr. Gilchrist's services. Mr. Gilchrist has continued uniformly to merit a similar testimony from this Government; the Governor-Gen. in Council therefore has the honour to recommend Mr. Gilchrist to the particular notice and favour of your Hon. Court, as a gentleman highly distinguished for his eminent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, and for his zeal, diligence and success in the promotion of a most important branch of the public service. Your Hon. Court is apprized that the College of Fort William has derived the greatest advantages from the exertions of Mr. Gilchrist's ability and qualifications. To his early labours, previously to the foundation of that important Institution, is to be attributed, in a great degree, the success which has since attended the progress of the Students of the College of Fort William in the acquisition of the Hindoostanee language. Mr. Gilchrist has also published several useful works in the Oriental languages, which have greatly facilitated the acquisition of those languages." It could not therefore be said, continued Mr. Jackson, that the study of the Hindoostanee tongue had not received the greatest encouragement from the Company's constituted Authorities abroad. This testimony to the merits of Dr. Gilchrist was followed by the address of a gentleman, who, above most other men, seemed capable of appreciating the great importance of this branch of education; a gentleman who, after passing through every grade of long and meritorious service, was raised to the highest authority in Bengal; and who was finally, as it were by acclamation, enrolled amongst the number of their Hon. Directors: he spoke of Mr. Edmonstone, who in his speech, delivered at Fort William on the 27th of July 1815, says: "The nice and intricate rules which govern the construction of the Hindoostanee language; the peculiarities which distinguish that language; the elegance, the variety, and the power of which it is perceptible, were brought to light by the long and arduous labours of Dr. Gilchrist, who had the merit of exploring, by the mere force of genius and industry, the nature and conformation of that complex and intricate dialect. The knowledge which, prior to that era, the servants of the Company in general attained, of a language so extensive in its use and application, and so intimately connected with every branch of the administration of this empire, naturally corresponded with the obscurity which prevailed, until dispelled by the philological labours of the author of the Hindoostanee Grammar and Dictionary, and by the progressive

operations of the College." Two points (said the Learned Gent.) were then here established: first, the importance of a universal knowledge of the Hindoostanee language; and next, the extraordinary industry with which, beyond any European that had ever lived, Dr. Gilchrist had encountered, during a period of 30 years, not a vain and unprofitable labour, but a labour fruitful in utility and advantage to the public! The Court would naturally conclude that he, who felt so strongly the truth of the statements contained in the documents which he held in his hand; that he, who coincided in every word that fell from his Hon. Friend, in his just and discriminating panegyrist of Dr. Gilchrist, must be anxious to see the merits of that excellent individual not merely acknowledged, but properly rewarded. He said that his Hon. Friend was the just and discriminating eulogist of Dr. Gilchrist; he used those terms, because if his Hon. Friend had pursued any other course than that he had adopted, his friendship for Dr. Gilchrist, and his well known love of letters, and strong feelings for general education, might be supposed to have created a partial bias in favour of that gentleman. But his Hon. Friend had laid before the Court a series of the highest authorities, all confirmatory of his own opinion. He said, "Mind not what my feelings or sentiments are, examine your own records, and then decide."

He now came to the consideration of the motion that was immediately before the Court; in the propriety of which, as far as it went, he perfectly agreed. But he must observe, that it was impossible to read the documents which had been referred to on this occasion; it was impossible to consider the laborious exertions and the splendid success of this dauntless philologist, without drawing a contrast between the acknowledged importance of that which he had effected, and the very restricted allowance which he had received for many years past. He knew that Dr. Gilchrist had it in his power to have derived a greater income than he had done; but from a principle of forbearance, from a feeling which had something noble and delicate in it, he declined advantages which less liberal-minded men would have seized with avidity. But it was sometimes necessary to step between men and themselves, and to prevent individuals from being injured by the instrumentality of their own virtues; it was sometimes necessary to say to those who prosecuted any branch of study advantageously to others, but perhaps barren as to themselves, "Your ardour for science, which is all the world to us, we cannot permit to be unprofitable to you." The munificence of the Company was proverbial; and the Directors must recollect what liberality had, at a former period, and even lately, been manifested on occasions of a

similar nature. No case, taking the whole of the circumstances together, was ever more worthy of an extended liberality: because, it must be observed, that the Marquis Wellesley prevailed on Dr. Gilchrist, as well as on others, to forsake his ordinary pursuits in life, for the purpose of devoting his attention solely to the new college; and they had learned, that if Dr. Gilchrist had remained in that college but a very few years longer, he would have been entitled to a pension of £700 per annum. Perhaps, under these circumstances, a pension of £120 a-year was rather small. He hoped, however, they would now take care, while they availed themselves of Dr. Gilchrist's utility for a more extended scheme of oriental education, to provide handsomely for his wants. It was in vain to say that he had himself rejected emolument: those mighty geniuses would have their eccentricities to the end of the chapter. While genius existed, eccentricity would, he believed, be inseparable from it; but those who profited by its labours ought not, therefore, to treat it with coldness or neglect. It appeared, however, that Dr. Gilchrist had a patriotic and humane motive in rejecting payment from his pupils. He might have demanded three guineas from every Assistant-Surgeon, who necessarily received the benefit of his instruction; but with this power in his hands, he had refused any remuneration whatsoever. He (Mr. Jackson), who had been brought up in the habits of the world, thought at first that this refusal was somewhat fastidious. But he had learned from his Hon. Friend that a very generous reason existed for refusing the stipulated payment. To young men who came up from the country, to young Scotch surgeons, for instance, the sum of three guineas might be a matter of importance, and therefore Dr. Gilchrist determined to impart his instructions free of all expense; so disinterested was his conduct, that, when presents were offered to him by the parents of his other pupils, he uniformly sent them back, and declared his Lectures to be gratuitous. The Professor felt that the reluctance of parents, or the restricted circumstances of youth, might operate against their attendance; he was aware that a delicate and honourable feeling might keep them back, and therefore he rejected money, in order to preserve his scholars, and spread the science. It was customary (continued Mr. Jackson) to have two Courts on questions of this kind; and he thought, if the Directors would condescend to reconsider the subject a little, they would, he flattered himself, concur in the propriety of increasing in some degree the Doctor's allowance, which, he must say, was starved and humble, when compared with the immense sums expended upon another establishment. He was not now about to argue on the utility

of that establishment; the question had already been fully debated, and according to the forms of that Court determined. But he must again say, that this was a starved and humble remuneration, compared with what was given to others, and what ought to be conferred on this indefatigable and accomplished scholar. The matter might, he conceived, be so managed as to be made perfectly easy to the parties, and at the same time productive of a just and fair remuneration to Dr. Gilchrist for his exertions.

There was another point in this motion which he thought required attention; whether the point to which he alluded had or had not created pain in the breast of Dr. Gilchrist he could not say, but it struck him as calculated to produce such a feeling, and he conceived it might, with a little kind consideration on the part of the Directors, be removed. In the motion now before the Court, the Directors quoted a resolution which they had agreed to three years back, in which it was set forth that they granted to Dr. Gilchrist for the ensuing three years the sum of £200 per annum, as a matter of experiment, to enable them to judge at the expiration of that period "how far the advantages anticipated by the Doctor were likely to be realized." Now he could see no reason for expressing their Resolution as a matter of experiment. Here was a gentleman of the highest rank in Oriental literature, coming over from India with the strongest recommendations from the Marquis Wellesley to the Court of Directors, bearing with him also a private letter of introduction (couched in the most flattering terms) from that nobleman to Visc. Sidmouth; a man so considerable, that for five years he had held the situation of Professor at Calcutta; a man, too, who bore with him the notoriety derived from public documents, that he had done more for the diffusion of this vernacular language amongst the Company's servants than all other individuals put together; and yet this was the person of whom they were invited to make experiment! But there must be an end, at one time or other, to matter of experiment; it must, at some period, give way to certainty and reality; and if the resolution now proposed acknowledged, as it undoubtedly did, the additional services of Dr. Gilchrist for the three last years, let that fact stand alone; and let not the world be told that they were about to try a further experiment with respect to a gentleman, whom they ought at once to style, as in truth he was, their Resident Oriental Professor. Rank and denomination were inexpressibly dear to the human mind; they were dear beyond all other considerations! To acquire and to retain them was the primary object of every honourable man; and let every one who heard him, whether he was a soldier, a lawyer, or a merchant, put it

to himself how he would feel, if, after having acquired a high and recorded character, he was to be handed over to the public as one of whom it was necessary to make a still further experiment. Upon such a principle, the Doctor, who was already advanced in life, might be treated experimentally for the next 20 years. If he (Mr. Jackson) might be allowed to suggest a point for the consideration of the Executive Body, he would submit that, between this and the next General Court, the phraseology which he had noticed should be qualified. The services of Dr. Gilchrist were admitted, and he ought now to be recognized as one of the most indefatigable and successful labourers in the field of Oriental literature. His Hon. Friend and others had stated that Dr. Gilchrist had contrived to give the true pronunciation of Hindoo words by means of the Roman characters; now the difference between the Doctor's Hindoo and that ordinarily attained by Europeans, was as great as the difference that existed between what was called English French and pure French. Many of those who were now present, had, no doubt, visited the Continent with no better stock than English French; and they must have found how difficult it was, in consequence of the dissimilarity between the pronunciation of English French and pure French, to make themselves properly understood. If they called this circumstance to their recollection, they must perceive the benefit those young gentlemen derived from being able to speak the Hindoostanee in the manner it was pronounced by the natives, instead of being merely acquainted with the dry theory of the language. The presence of the Directors in that Court was not (continued Mr. Jackson) a mere matter of form. They did not sit there for hours without any commensurate object. It was the duty of the Proprietors to offer such observations, and to throw out such suggestions, as the subjects introduced to their notice seemed to call for. These the Directors were bound to weigh in their minds; and they were generally pleased to listen with patience to what fell from this side of the bar, and frequently to profit by the hints, and to coincide in the opinions which emanated from it. In the present instance, he therefore begged to suggest an alteration in the terms of the Resolution, which he conceived might be made more palatable to this accomplished scholar. It was not for a mere form of words that he contended: there was a matter of fact connected with the Resolution, and with the situation of Dr. Gilchrist, to which he wished to call to attention of the Court. Circumstanced as that gentleman was, he doubted whether he had any right to share in the Company's superannuated allowance under the Act of Parliament; and he feared that he could

not subscribe to the Widows' Fund while thus treated as a conditional officer of their Home establishment. The consolation which that fund had given to the gentlemen of the India-house could not be expressed: but he feared that Dr. Gilchrist was alike precluded from the benefit of the superannuated allowances, and the comfort imparted by the reflection of belonging to the Widows' Fund.

The Court being now engaged on the subject of education, he hoped he would be allowed to take notice of a circumstance, which he was convinced would not be lost on those whom he addressed. He had always understood that the Company felt themselves bound, by the most sacred tie, to study the moral welfare of those who were in their service, no matter in what capacity. There was one class of youthful persons, however, who appeared to be neglected: he alluded to the Midshipmen who served on board the Company's ships. There were on board the King's ships schoolmasters, to instruct that class of officers; but he believed the Company's Midshipmen, when once they arrived on board, were left wholly to themselves. To abandon youths, from 15 to 17 years of age, to the guidance of their own passions and feelings, to suffer them to model their character as best pleased themselves, was a practice which he strongly deprecated. This subject, he thought, was well worthy of consideration. He knew the Company's Regulations directed prayers to be read on the Sunday, and so on; but the log-books of the vessels would shew how many excuses were found for the non-performance of that sacred duty. There was a great deal of time on board for which no proper employment was provided, and in those unprofitable hours boys were very apt to learn mischief. This might easily be prevented. There were gentlemen on board their ships, of some rank and character: he meant their Surgeons, to whose especial care those youths might be entrusted. Suppose it were made a part of the duty of their Surgeons to attend to the care of those young gentlemen during the voyage, suitable remuneration being afforded to them for their additional occupation: would not such a plan produce an excellent moral effect? Let every father lay his hand on his heart, and declare whether he would not rejoice to have his son's conduct thus superintended. If such a proceeding were adopted, parents would, at the end of a voyage, receive their children comparatively pure in morals, and improved in education, instead of getting them back depraved in mind, coarse in manners, and plunged in ignorance. The Company had provided for the safety of the young gentlemen in all other departments, and this he thought, ought not to be neglected. He knew it historically, that their Military Cadets were formerly

subjected to great inconvenience on their arrival in India: they were, in the first instance, left without any guide but their own discretion, without any fixed place for their reception, and perhaps only to be heard of in the Black Town. Now, however, he understood, that the moment a Cadet arrived in India he was received into a proper house, and placed under the salutary rule of those who would prevent him from being ruined before he knew how to take care of himself. This was an instance of the most laudable humanity; and he hoped, since the Company were thus careful of their Cadets and Writers, that he would be excused for introducing the situation of the Midshipmen to the notice of the Court, who were, now that the Company themselves owned so many ships, their immediate and proper servants. He wished that their morals, as well as their maritime education, should be attended to, so that their Indian voyage should not become a voyage of intellectual loss and ruin. With regard to the proposition before the Court, he cordially approved of it, subject to the observations which he had made. At the ensuing Court an opportunity would be afforded to any Proprietor, who conceived that the terms of the Resolution should be altered, or qualified, to deliver his sentiments. For his own part, he did not think the Court of Directors would depart, in any degree, from their proper dignity; and that, certainly, the proceeding would be more respectful to Dr. Gilchrist, if the Resolution were amended in the manner which he had suggested.

The Chairman said, he was inclined to fear, from what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor who had opened this discussion, that the Court would be led to think very meanly of the character of the Company's Civil College at Haileybury, at least so far as a knowledge of the Oriental languages was concerned, if he did not place the matter in its true light. The fact was, that there were three Professors of Hindoostanee at Haileybury, and it was absolutely necessary for their Civil Servants to acquire a given proficiency in certain Oriental languages before they passed, and one of those languages was the Hindoostanee. They received as much instruction in that language as the period of their sojourn in College admitted. There was a similar regulation in the Military Seminary at Addiscombe; and it was necessary that the Cadets there, before

* The following are the Oriental languages to which the attention of the Students is required by the Statutes of the College. Students destined for Bengal: to Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee. Students for Madras: to Sanscrit and Hindoostanee, or the Persian. Students for Bombay: to Persian and Hindoostanee.

they were sent away, should have a certain knowledge of the Oriental tongues; such a knowledge, as would at least enable them hereafter to cultivate those languages with success. The gentleman at the head of the Oriental department at Addiscombe was well versed in the Hindoostanee language, and had formerly been himself a pupil of Dr. Gilchrist, who had been so much and so justly eulogized in the course of the discussion. But, to shew more clearly that great progress was made at the Company's Civil College in the study of Oriental learning, he would read a few words relative to a gentleman who had received his first instruction at Haileybury, and who afterwards became a member of the College in Bengal. The Hon. Chairman then read the following extract from the speech of the Marquis of Hastings, delivered at the Public Disputation at the College of Fort William on the 19th of Aug. 1819. * "Mr. Lindsay is ranked the third in the list of general proficiency, and stands at the head of the Persian class. He was admitted into the College subsequently to Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Page; and, after having been attached to it little more than two months, obtained a medal of merit for progress in the Persian language. To the honour of Haileybury College be it mentioned, that when Mr. Lindsay joined the College of Fort William, he was superior to any Persian scholar in the latter. It is doubly praiseworthy in Mr. Lindsay, that he brought so much knowledge with him, and that he has been able to keep his place with competitors of more than common talent. He has also obtained a medal of merit for rapid progress in the Hindoostanee language, in which he is the fourth scholar." The Hon. Chairman proceeded to observe, that he was anxious the Court should be put in possession of this explanation, because it went to shew, that both at the Civil College and at the Military Seminary particular attention was paid to the study of the Hindoostanee, as well as of other Oriental languages; so much so, indeed, as to call forth the approbation of the Governor-gen. With respect to the general subject, the Court of Directors had attended, as was their duty, to every thing that had been suggested. The position of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) that all the Cadets who went to India did not go through the Military Seminary, involved consequences of more importance than appeared at first sight. The Cadets at Addiscombe were all destined for the Engineer or Artillery branches of the service, and of course attained a certain knowledge of the Oriental Languages there; but by far the greater number that were sent to India were not intended for those branches, and did not go to that seminary; and to

* See Asiatic Journal for March 1820, page 200.

oblige all those young men, from various parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, many of whom had neither parents nor friends in London, to remain for months in London to attend Dr. G., at their early age and in their unprotected state, was a point of very serious consideration, and should not be hastily determined on: for it might be found that if they gained language they might lose morals, which was a matter of infinitely greater moment; and as it was at present, all Dr. G.'s publications on the Hindoostanee were to be had at the Cadet's Office, through which these young gentlemen passed at the East India House, and they were encouraged to purchase them there. With respect to the point incidentally touched on by the Learned Gent., his (the Chairman's) opinion was, that Dr. Gilchrist would be entitled to superannuation. He could not state this positively, but he thought so. In advert- ing to the present situation of Dr. Gilchrist, it should, however, be observed, that he had already £300 a-year from the Company for his services in India, and they were now about to make a provision of £350 a-year additional, by continuing the pension of £200, granted in 1818 for three years, and adding to it £150, to enable Dr. Gilchrist to procure a suitable Lecture-room.

Mr. R. Jackson said, neither he nor his Hon. Friend had attempted to impeach the proficiency at which the Students in the Company's Civil and Military Establishments arrived in certain sciences; what they had stated was, that, allowing due care to be taken for the instruction of the young gentlemen in Hindoostanee, it was amazing that the number of persons who acquired that language at those establishments should be so very small, compared with those who derived benefit from the labours of Dr. Gilchrist. What he and his Hon. Friend desired was, that all the Cadets should receive that species of education. He was aware of the objection made by the Hon. Chairman, that if the young men were compelled to remain in town, they might, before they got through their course of education under Dr. Gilchrist, imbibe some vicious or immoral propensity. But nothing was to be gained in public or in private life without its inconvenience and hazard, and wisdom had taught them how to establish the balance. If they were so much alarmed at a residence in the metropolis for two months, if it were fraught with evils of such tremendous magnitude, what was to become of all the youths who walked the hospitals, and of those who studied in the inns of court? He could not help thinking, that the best of all education was that at which his Hon. Friend had hinted: he meant something like a knowledge of the world, before young men were cast upon it. Notwithstanding any risk that attended

it, he would contend that such knowledge as he had described was extremely useful. Taking the advantage and disadvantage into consideration, he must say, that the benefit consequent on attending a single course of lectures, vastly transcended any risk or difficulty that might be apprehended from a short residence in London.

Mr. Rigby said, that until he heard the explanation of the Hon. Chairman, he laboured under a very serious mistake. He imagined that, notwithstanding the great and enormous expenditure of £50,000 a-year, the study of the Hindoostanee language had been wholly neglected at the Company's Colleges in this country.

The Chairman.—"I wish to put the Hon. Proprietor right on one point. The expense to which the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) alluded is not confined to England: it includes the expenditure, for the purposes of education both here and in India."

Mr. Rigby said he was not one of those who was at all inclined to cavil at a large expense, when the money appeared to be properly laid out; particularly when the object was to secure a suitable education for those who were to conduct the affairs of our Indian empire, to watch over the interests of the Company, and to provide for the due administration of justice. He rose principally to express his satisfaction, on learning that the Oriental languages were not neglected at the Company's seminaries. He concurred in the motion now before the Court; and he felt that it must be a very pleasing thing to the public, when they found from what had just been stated, that the Company were as anxious about the morals of their young servant, as they were solicitous with respect to their education.

Mr. Lowndes stated, that though much had already been said on this subject, he did not think he should perform his duty, if he abstained from stating his sentiments. When he was a boy at school, he recollected being told a story of *will and shall*, which shewed the necessity of understanding a language grammatically. A gallant British tar saw a Frenchman fall into a pond, and with the characteristic generosity and bravery of an English seaman he hastened to his assistance. As he approached, the Frenchman bawled out, "I will be drowned, and nobody shall help me." "Oh," exclaimed the tar, "if that be the case, I won't interfere: you may drown, and be d—d." Thus the unfortunate Frenchman, by not understanding the language, lost his life. But to prove by a serious example the great benefit which an accurate knowledge of foreign languages conferred on those who possessed it, he would, as a case in point, mention an illustrious personage, one of the most accomplished gentlemen in this kingdom, who spoke the French and German languages with the utmost purity. What was the advantage

of this knowledge? a very important one: it enabled the Prince Regent, during the long war which this country carried on in support of the liberties of Europe, to hold immediate converse with the different Ambassadors of different states—French being the language generally used. Being well acquainted with what might be termed the universal language of Europe, the Prince Regent, instead of having recourse to an interpreter, who might be feed to do justice only one side, conversed in person with the foreign Ministers. He believed that many interviews took place between the Prince Regent and the Russian Ambassador; who thus had an opportunity of writing to St. Petersburg, that on such a day "he had the honour of an interview with the Regent in person," and not with his Ministers, who might state what their Master did not exactly intend. By this facile intercourse, an army might be brought into the field perhaps two months sooner than it otherwise would. This was a matter of great moment; and it was by such prompt celerity of movement that the battle of Waterloo was gained. It might be observed of Buonaparte, that he gained more by his quickness and decision—by, as it were, putting on his seven league boots—than by any other means whatever. It was by his rapidity of movement that he surprised and subdued all Europe. He recollected a foreign ambassador saying, that he could not be paid a greater compliment, than that of placing him in company with a person who spoke his language. It was natural therefore to suppose, when a Minister found that a monarch, or his chief servants, could converse with him in his vernacular tongue, that it would put him in a good humour; and if a favour were then asked, he would be the more likely to grant it. He therefore advised the Company by all means to have their servants properly educated in the Eastern languages. He confessed that he felt the greatest respect for the memory of Sir W. Jones; and he thought they ought not to discard his system, until they clearly saw that the plan of Dr. Gilchrist was better. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), who certainly was an oracle on all subjects connected with India, had declared that Dr. Gilchrist's system was far preferable to that of Sir W. Jones. His statement certainly carried considerable weight with it; but it should not be forgotten that Sir W. Jones was dead, and Dr. Gilchrist was living; and he believed that more respect was sometimes paid to the living than to the dead. Perhaps, if Sir W. Jones were alive, his system would be deemed superior to the other. Be this as it might, it certainly appeared quite evident, that Dr. Gilchrist had been most abominably ill paid; and he agreed with the Hon. Proprietor who commenced the debate, that a guinea from each pupil would be no more

than a fair addition to his income. What people got for nothing they generally viewed in a mean light; but when they paid a guinea for any thing, they learned to prize it. Thus those who could receive instruction gratis, might be inclined to neglect it; but, if they paid £1. 1s. for it, they would feel themselves bound to attend to it. Here he could not help observing, that there were young men in their military service who were educated for nothing, and whose commissions were not purchased by their parents, but were given to them. Yet in the regular service, young men were not educated by the Government, but by their parents, who had besides to pay for their commissions. Mrs. Slipshod said that comparisons were "odoriferous;" but a comparison between the practice in the Company's and that which was pursued in the regular service would not be "odoriferous;" on the contrary, he thought it would stink very much, and would seem to cast a sort of reflection on Government for want of liberality. He, however, wished that the Company would endeavour to bring their plan of education a little more on a par with the education of military men destined for the regular service; which they might do by making their young men, both in the Civil and Military line, pay something out of their own pockets, *alias*, out of the pockets of their parents, to defray the expense of their education. It was quite ridiculous to send men out to India, who had little else to do but to get children; which children, when they arrived at 12 or 13 years of age, were provided for in the Military or Civil Service, at the expense of the Company. This was what he called *milking the cow* rather too much. He was highly pleased with the manner in which the worthy gentleman (Mr. Hume) had treated this subject. He would call him his worthy friend; but there had, of late, been a considerable difference of opinion between them. He hoped, however, a time would come, when his Hon. Friend (for he could not help so denominating him) would concur in the correctness of his (Mr. Lowndes') sentiments. The period, he trusted, was not far distant, when the eclipse, which at present darkened the sun of his Hon. Friend's understanding, would pass off, and give him an opportunity of shining as bright as ever: but he certainly was, at present, under a bit of a cloud. (*A laugh.*) When that period arrived, he would be content to play second fiddle to his Hon. Friend, as he had heretofore done. He made these remarks, because he hated hypocrisy; and would, in that and every other place, speak the genuine sentiments of his mind. What had been said on this occasion would, he hoped, encourage a general system of liberality; for he did not like to see liberality in one department and downright

parsimony in another. The case of the Midshipmen had been very properly noticed. He thought it was very unfit that so much should be done for one service, and nothing at all for another. But the Company, perhaps, would not recognize these young men as their servants. If so, whose servants were they? He might be told they were the ships' servants; and then, between the service of the Company and the service of the ship, they were wholly neglected. But the Company put their livery on those young men, and if that did not prove that they were the Company's servants, he could not conceive what would. It was very true, they paid for the livery themselves, while the Company provided clothing, education, in short, every thing for the Cadets. Why should they be so liberal to others, and so unjust and parsimonious to the Midshipmen? Now the Learned Gent. had taken up the subject, he hoped he should be able to effect some alteration in the mode of treating those young men. The *vacuum* of their minds from 15 to 17 ought to be filled up with navigation, mathematics, and some knowledge of the Oriental languages. It was true, as the Midshipman was a bird of passage, and did not remain long in India, a very little Oriental learning would suffice; but a knowledge of navigation was absolutely necessary. From 15 to 17, the youthful mind was like a blank sheet of paper, and care ought to be taken how it was filled up. The Directors, as parents themselves, must know that the threshold of manhood from 15 to 17, was the most dangerous period of human life. He knew several gentlemen whose sons had been engaged in the maritime service of the Company as Midshipmen, and they felt it necessary to withdraw them from it. One of those young men, who had made three voyages, was now a clerk in a banking-house; a second had got a different situation; and a gentleman declared to him, that he would rather bring up his son a shoeblack than a Midshipman on board one of the Company's ships: for he was convinced, if a young man had no interest, that he would make more money by blacking shoes in Pepper-court or Bow-alley, than by remaining in the Company's Marine service. He had himself a relation who had been in the Company's Service as Mate for 30 years; and then retired to the back settlements of America, with the pleasant reflection that, after so long a period of honourable service, he was unable to procure a ship.

Mr. Hume said, lest it should be supposed that he was unwilling to state what Dr. Gilchrist really received, he would shortly address himself to that point. The fact was, that for the last three years the Pension of Dr. Gilchrist amounted to £500 per annum; to which sum they were

now about to add £150 per annum. He did not wish, when he was before on his legs, to take up the time of the Court, by stating the peculiar circumstances of Dr. Gilchrist's case, which were as follow: After 22 years' service in India as a medical man, Dr. Gilchrist, who, when appointed to a Professorship in the College at Calcutta, had given up his professional prospects (in consequence of a desire expressed by the Marquis Wellesley that those gentlemen who accepted of Professorship should quit the service), came to England in November 1804. He, however, received no half-pay as a retired Medical man. Now he saw a gentleman in court, who also belonged to the Medical Department, but who was borrowed from it, to exert his talents as an Oriental Professor, in which situation he signalized himself. That gentleman's rank went on during the whole period he was so employed, and on retiring he received the half-pay commensurate with that rank. But Dr. Gilchrist was not so fortunate: he did not receive half-pay for several years; so that under that head there was an arrear of between two or £3,000. What, then, did Dr. Gilchrist receive? On coming to England, in Nov. 1804, he applied to the Court of Directors, and on the 20th of May 1805 the letter of the Secretary announced to Dr. Gilchrist, that the Court had conferred on him the sum of £150 a-year, to commence from the preceding Christmas, as a literary pension. He, however, received no half-pay for many years; while, to Dr. Hensley, Dr. Lumsden, and Mr. Hamilton, pensions were granted without hesitation. Sure it was not a very great boon to grant Dr. Gilchrist a pension of £150 a-year, when his half-pay was withheld. If he had received that sum, together with his half-pay of £180 as a retired surgeon of 22 years' standing, he would have been satisfied. At length the latter was granted to him; but then the £150 per annum, conferred on him as a literary pension, was withdrawn. In 1817, Dr. Gilchrist was compelled, through misfortune, to apply for the restoration of the literary pension; but, instead of granting him the full sum of £150 per annum, which he originally received, the Court of Directors deducted £30 from it, and fixed the literary pension at £120 a-year. His literary pension and his half-pay united, produced him £300 a-year. He (Mr. Hume) thought that many sums, of much greater magnitude, had been, formerly, and were now paid, to individuals less deserving of the Company's consideration: individuals, whose services dwindled into nothing, when compared to those of Dr. Gilchrist. With respect to another point, which had been noticed by the Hon. Chairman, he hoped it would not be understood that he had

meant to state, or to insinuate that the study of the Hindoostanee and Persian did not form a part of the education which the Company offered to those who were about to embark in their service; he had merely stated, generally, that sufficient attention was not paid to those important branches of education: most important, undoubtedly, when it was considered that the interests of the Company and the happiness of the natives depended, in a very great measure, on the education of the young men who were sent out to India.

He would observe to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Lowndes), who had spoken of playing the second fiddle to him on various occasions, that whenever he was pleased to act in accordance with him (Mr. Hume), it was entirely his Hon. Friend's voluntary and spontaneous act; he never demanded or solicited the support of his facetious and Hon. Friend. From the first moment he entered that Court, he never asked any gentleman to second or support a motion which he was about to introduce. He had never deviated from what he conceived to be the just and honest course; that of stating his arguments, and leaving it to the good sense of those who heard him to say whether he was right or wrong. He called the gentleman to whom he had more particularly addressed these latter observations his "honourable friend," because he did not carry his political feelings to the same extent which that individual appeared to do. He was willing to allow that his Hon. Friend acted with the best views, and from the best motives, and he conceived that the same liberality of sentiment ought to be extended towards himself.

The Chairman.—"In speaking of the sum of £300 per annum which Dr. Gilchrist receives for his services in India, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I conceive Dr. Gilchrist is justly entitled to it. I never intended to mention it but as a remuneration to which he had a just claim."

The Deputy Chairman (J. Patison, Esq.) said, there was something peculiar in the case of Dr. Gilchrist (that gentleman having so long abandoned his profession) which distinguished it very considerably from others; and the Court of Directors, maturely considering all the circumstances, conferred on him, in the first instance, a pension of £150, which was not quite equal to half-pay. On a subsequent application, and a further statement of his services, that sum was enlarged to £180 a-year, and an additional pension of £120 was also granted. Dr. Gilchrist therefore received two distinct pensions of £120 and £180 per annum. The latter sum could not exactly be termed half-pay, since the half-pay of an individual of his rank would be, he believed, £182. 10s. To meet Dr. Gilchrist's views, and thus further to remunerate his general services, the Court were now about to raise that gentleman's income from the Com-

pany to between six and £700 a-year, which appeared to him to be a very handsome allowance. He (the Deputy Chairman) considered what had passed this day in the light rather of suggestions than of absolute propositions; but they were introduced in so decided a shape, as to compel the Court to take them into consideration if the Hon. Proprietor who brought them forward thought proper to press them. If he recollected rightly, the main proposition of the honourable originator of this discussion was, that Cadets, generally, should receive the benefit of a Hindoostanee education under Dr. Gilchrist; and farther, that Dr. Gilchrist should be remunerated by receiving a guinea for each Cadet so educated. Whether the guinea was to come out of the pocket of the Company or that of the student, he did not distinctly understand.

Mr. Hume.—"To be paid by the Cadets."

The Deputy Chairman.—With respect to the Cadets in general receiving this species of education, he admitted that nothing could be more desirable; but still he could not conceal from himself that the course proposed for adoption, that of compelling the Cadets to remain in London for a given time, would be accompanied by a great many serious inconveniences. How would it operate with reference to those individuals, who were, as the Hon. Proprietor expressed it, but "just caught?" In his opinion, a two months' residence in this expensive metropolis would prove, to raw young men, "just caught," both inconvenient and dangerous. He knew that these young men were often very hard run to provide even the means of their passage out. It was a very heavy charge. They could not obtain a birth under £100. Their necessary equipment, and other incidental expenses, demanded a considerable sum; and were they, in addition to this, to take up their abode in London at the charge of their parents, for two or three months, the total expense would become very burdensome. All that the Court could with propriety do, was to leave the matter to the good sense and voluntary application of the young men themselves; and, in that point of view, it appeared to him that the gratuitous mode of giving education was advantageous and highly beneficial. On discoursing with Dr. Gilchrist on this point, he (Dr. Gilchrist) had told him, that he thought he maintained a greater hold on the minds of the young men by refusing to take money, than he could do if the transaction assumed any thing of a mercenary character. This was a very high-minded and a very just view of the case: and he hoped that the intention of forcing money on Dr. Gilchrist, in the way proposed, would be abandoned. Dr. Gilchrist had, he believed, distinguished himself very much by the proficiency of his pupils; but he

thought that, in the whole of the debate this day, what he had done was not quite correctly stated. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), in stating to the Court the number of persons educated by Dr. Gilchrist, in the three last years, had coloured the matter a little too highly: because he had brought forward in his list several persons who were under Dr. Gilchrist for a very short time indeed. To make up the mass of 600 students, he had included some individuals who were only a day with Dr. Gilchrist. One person he himself knew, who merely attended Dr. Gilchrist one morning, and never returned. Many of the Gentlemen included in the aggregate number of 600 could by no means be called Hindoo scholars: but some of them he believed to be very distinguished ones. While he admitted this, he trusted that Gentlemen would not go away with an idea that the Company's other Institutions ought to be depreciated or underrated. In his opinion, the merits of those individuals who were engaged in teaching Oriental literature at the Company's Civil and Military Institutions were greatly and most unjustly underrated. He knew some of the junior Professors who lived in a constant course of instruction. Morning, noon, and night, they were in communication with their pupils. In saying this, he meant not to withhold from Dr. Gilchrist the praise that was due to him; and he believed the Hon. Proprietor would do him the justice to say, that he had done all that lay in his power to bring this business forward in the first instance. (Here Mr. Hume nodded assent.) He entirely approved of the present motion; and if gentlemen would be kind enough to let it alone, if they would suffer the matter to remain as it now stood, it would be found to do very well; but if it were attempted to be forced, like many other forced plants, it would not perhaps answer the expectations of those who adopted such a process. Independently of what Dr. Gilchrist received from the Company, he also derived a fair emolument from the sale of his works. He did not think he went out of his way, when he spoke of a peculiar trait in Dr. Gilchrist's mode of instruction, which was highly liberal, and undoubtedly very convenient for his pupils. As the books necessary for the prosecution of their studies were expensive, those pupils who could not well afford them, and were not furnished with those elementary works, were allowed to look over and borrow from others; and where different pupils had different books, they were suffered to exchange with each other. He knew a young man who went out a short time ago, who never bought a book. He happened to have a rich fellow-student, who lent him his books; and, as these parties went out together, and the same kindness was continued, it was not improbable but that he who had the

least money would, in the end, prove the best scholar.

Mr. Trant said, he believed the total amount of money which was now given, or proposed to be given by the Court to Dr. Gilchrist, was somewhere about £600 a-year. He did not mean to press for more, because he thought the subject had been well discussed and considered, and what was now proposed was deemed a sufficient remuneration. The Hon. Proprietor who opened the debate stated that the education of the Company's Servants cost, in the year 1818-19, the sum of £53,000. Now, he would undertake to assert, from his own knowledge, that Dr. Gilchrist had put into the coffers of the Company a sum of equal or superior amount. The Hon. Proprietor then stated, that he was employed for many years in the Western Provinces of India. Messrs. Lloyd, Waring, and Christie were also employed there as Collectors; and from the knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, which they derived from Dr. Gilchrist's instruction, he was convinced that they had been enabled to add to the Company's Funds the sum he had mentioned. He felt himself imperatively called on to say this, because, as a zealous Member of the Company, he was extremely grateful to Dr. Gilchrist for the services he had performed. He was anxious to ascertain what success Dr. Gilchrist met with in London: he had, in consequence, attended his Lecture twice; and he confessed he never thought that his success could have been so great until he witnessed it. He thought it right to make these observations, because this was perhaps the last and only time he might have to bear testimony to the great merits of Dr. Gilchrist. He was afraid the Company would not long reap the benefit of Dr. Gilchrist's services, since his health was very much impaired by a long course of persevering and laborious exertion. He hoped, when this subject was brought forward again, that he, as a servant of the Company, would have an opportunity of declaring, upon his honour, that he was convinced Dr. Gilchrist had been the means of putting 50, or £100,000 in the pockets of the Company. With respect to the subject generally, they must all be aware of the importance of the Hindoostanee language to those who resided in India, and they must feel the necessity of giving their young men some education in that tongue. He saw that there were some objections to a compulsory mode of proceeding; but he hoped the gentlemen behind the bar would give the subject a reconsideration, and point out some method to insure to all their Cadets instruction in the Hindoostanee language. The next thing was, to make some provision for a successor to Dr. Gilchrist; for, as he had before said, he was afraid they

would not long have the advantage of his services. The Hon. Proprietor next observed, that he had been placed under the tuition of Dr. Gilchrist the moment he arrived in India, and he had been benefited greatly by his instructions. There were, he believed, two gentlemen present, who were placed under Dr. Gilchrist's care in the year 1800, who could speak of the great progress which they made in the Hindoostanee language. He believed it was now admitted, that Dr. Gilchrist might be looked on as the founder and author of every thing that had been done towards a grammatical knowledge of Hindoostanee. There were, he believed, some splendid exceptions; some instances of great proficiency in that language before Dr. Gilchrist commenced his career; but they were very few indeed. To his certain knowledge, both the Civil and Military Servants of the Company were grossly ignorant of Hindoostanee; and numerous were the mistakes, the sometimes fatal mistakes, that occurred in consequence. If the hour were not so late, he would expatiate more at large on this subject; but he would at present only say, that the remuneration given to Dr. Gilchrist was comparatively trifling; and if, hereafter, any gentleman, before or behind the bar, should propose to increase it, he would support the motion with all his heart.

Mr. Edmonstone did not mean to take up the time of the Court by any additional eulogies on the merits of Dr. Gilchrist: his testimony was already recorded, and it was not in his power to add any thing to what had been so justly and eloquently said by the gentlemen who had preceded him. His principal object in rising was, to rectify what he conceived to be a mistake into which the Learned Gent. (Mr. R. Jackson) had fallen, with regard to the nature of the motion then before the Court. The Learned Gent. had observed, that the sum of £200 per annum was granted to Dr. Gilchrist in 1818, for three years, by way of experiment; and the course of his remarks on this topic seemed intended to shew that the present motion was rather disparaging to Dr. Gilchrist, since it appeared to consider him as a person with respect to whom an experiment for three years longer was to be tried. The Learned Gent., however, mistook the fact: for this was not an experiment with reference to Dr. Gilchrist's ability to teach the Hindoostanee language; but to ascertain whether the system by which Assistant-Surgeons were to receive, for two months before they went out to India, an elementary instruction in that language, was likely to realize the advantages that were anticipated from it; and in this point of view it might reasonably be doubted whether the three years which had elapsed had been a period sufficiently long for that purpose. As to Dr. Gilchrist's

capability of conveying instruction, it would be perfectly absurd on the part of the Court of Directors to bring it into question, when it was considered that the Colleges, both at home and abroad, were actually indebted for the means of instruction in the Hindoostanee language to that gentleman's philological labours. He would only add, that he felt highly gratified by the panegyrics pronounced on Dr. Gilchrist, in the justness of which he (Mr. E.) fully concurred.

An Hon. Proprietor said, that having been placed under Dr. Gilchrist, and having received very great benefit from his instructions, he could not help expressing the feelings he entertained towards him. The importance of a proper knowledge of Hindoostanee, in order to insure the due performance of the Company's business, could not be disputed by any person conversant with their affairs. The extraordinary merit of Dr. Gilchrist, in exhibiting the Hindoostanee in the most clear and distinct point of view, could not be sufficiently praised. The Hon. Proprietor observed, that he became acquainted with the Hindoostanee tongue when he first went to India; but he had only begun to know it as a classical language through Dr. Gilchrist's labours. The services which had been performed by Dr. Gilchrist were, he conceived, far greater than any remuneration he had received. Men who had exerted themselves as he had done, were the fit objects of reward, and therefore he concurred most cordially in the proposition made by the Hon. Chairman.

Another Hon. Proprietor said, before the College of Calcutta was established, an experiment was tried, by appointing Dr. Gilchrist to superintend the studies of the Company's Junior Servants in Hindoostanee and Persian; and he could bear the strongest testimony to his eminent talents, unremitting zeal, and indefatigable industry. It was impossible indeed to speak of them in proper terms. Dr. Gilchrist had undoubtedly introduced the grammatical study of the Hindoostanee language.

The Chairman was about to put the question, when an individual named Strachan rose, and stated that he wished to bring before the Court a case of unexampled oppression, under which he had suffered for 12 years.

The Chairman.—“Are you a Proprietor?”

Mr. Strachan.—“No, I am not.”

The Chairman.—“Then you cannot be heard; you must withdraw.”

Mr. Strachan.—“I can be silenced, as soon as I go beyond the bounds of propriety.”

The Chairman.—“I hope the Court will support me. You must withdraw.”

Mr. Strachan.—“I call on the Court to hear a case of unexampled oppression.”

Mr. Rigby.—“It is contrary to the Act

of Parliament. As you are not a Proprietor, you cannot be heard.”

Mr. Strachan.—“Two Hon. Proprietors, now in Court, are acquainted with my case, and I hope will bring it forward.”

Mr. Lowndes.—“You can state your case to the proper Authorities in private.”

In consequence of this obtrusion, strangers were ordered to withdraw. The motion was then put from the Chair, and carried unanimously.

CASE OF MR. J. H. PELLY.

The Chairman.—“I have to acquaint the Court, that it is further made special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, a Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th inst., granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000, upon the grounds therein stated.”

The Resolution was then read:

“At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 5th of Sept. 1821: Resolved, under all the circumstances of the case of Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, as detailed in the Report of the Committee of Buying and Warehouses of the 29th ult., that it be recommended to the General Court to grant to him the sum of £2,000, as a compensation for losses which he sustained in fulfilling a certain contract for supplying the Company with hempen in January 1818.

“The ground on which this grant is recommended is the Report of the Committee of Buying and Warehouses of the 29th ult.

“The documents on which the foregoing Resolution is formed are annexed hereto.”

The Chairman moved, that the Court do approve of the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th inst.

Mr. Rigby said, if he were acquainted with his own feelings, he trusted that he was one of the last persons to oppose any act of justice, of liberality, or of kindness to an individual, or any act that appeared to be beneficial to the public at large; but the grant now brought before the Court was introduced under peculiar circumstances, which compelled him to trespass for a short time on the attention of the Proprietors. He had only known, within the last five minutes, the ground on which this claim was founded, and a claim more respectfully signed he never recollected to have seen, for he believed the signatures of all the Directors of this Hon. Company were affixed to it. He beheld it with the utmost degree of surprise he beheld it with an astonishment bordering on the extreme, when he recollected circumstances that had lately occurred, circumstances which had given him, as an individual, the deepest regret, and which he would briefly state to the Court. He would leave it to the Court of Directors

(who styled themselves honourable, but of whose conduct, with respect to the present application, he never could approve), to explain those circumstances, and to state why they had adopted a different course of proceeding, with reference to two cases of a similar nature. It must be in the recollection of the gentlemen behind the bar, that, within these few months, a British manufacturer residing in the country, supporting, in times of unexampled distress, a large family and a large establishment, and who, to use his own terms, could only keep his workmen in the country by being immediately paid for what he sold, without profit: it must be in their recollection, that this individual had been earnestly begging, for some time past, to be relieved from a most enormous penalty, which the Committee of Buying and Warehouses had inflicted on him, in a case where no fraud was practised on the Company, and where no inconvenience even had been sustained. He was sure the British public would be astonished when they heard, that, because this individual was a few days too late in bringing his goods to the Company's wharf, a fine of two per cent. was inflicted on him for that default. No blame, however, was attributable to him, for his goods were ready to be delivered to the Company, when a frost set in on the river, and prevented him from delivering them at the specified time. When the thaw came on, the period at which the delivery was stipulated had expired, and, after intreaties had been used, after a true statement and just representation of the facts of the case had been handed up to the Court of Directors, they inflicted on this poor man penalties to the amount of upwards of £800, although the goods were to have been delivered in at a losing price. No imputation was cast on his honour and integrity, but he was thus mulcted, merely because the Company could not depart from their contract. And what was the proposition now before the Court? It was that the Company should allow a large sum of money to a gentleman who had made an improvident contract. Such a proceeding, contrasted with the course pursued in the case to which he had alluded, was contrary to his sentiments of justice. That a great public body, like the East-India Company, should make some compensation to an unfortunate individual, who had entered into a contract which, in consequence of the altered circumstances of the times (the transition, for instance, from a state of war to a state of peace) had become a losing speculation; to make such a man an allowance seemed an act of liberality, and no doubt many would be prepared to support it. But still many arguments might be advanced against such a practice. An individual, thus circumstanced, might previously have made many very advantageous con-

tracts, and realized thousands of pounds. If so, he must strike a balance between his losses and his gains; and what right had he to expect that he should be indemnified against the former, when under no circumstances would he ever think of refunding any part of the latter? The present motion did, however, call on them to give a large sum of money to a person who had suffered by an unprofitable contract. But what was the case of the unfortunate individual who had vainly intreated the Court of Directors to relieve him, and who was now breaking his heart in the country? Had not the weather operated against him, his contract would have been completed at the proper time: and yet heavy penalties were inflicted on him, because he could not do an impossibility. He (Mr. Rigby) had spoken to some of the Directors on the subject, and they had attended to his statement with so much politeness and courtesy, that he was led to think this poor man's situation would be favourably considered: he was, however, disappointed; and he could not but view it as an extraordinary circumstance, that at the moment when the Court of Directors adopted this harsh measure against a manufacturer, in a time of trying distress, they should come forward and recommend a sum of money to be granted to an individual, who had entered into a legitimate, though not a profitable contract. He thought it was altogether wrong; and he should feel it his duty, unless the case of the person to whom he had alluded were entertained by the Court of Directors, to submit a motion to the Court of Proprietors on the subject. Every individual he had spoken to relative to this proceeding, and many of them were of the first character, looked on it as a measure of cruelty, harshness, and unfairness. The Company ought not to insist on a penalty where no inconvenience was created, where no loss was sustained, and where a full explanation was given of all the circumstances.

The *Chairman* regretted that his Hon. Friend had stated what he thought proper to do on the present occasion, because the question now before the Court was not in any way connected with the case to which he had alluded: the two cases were quite different in their nature. If his Hon. Friend thought it necessary to introduce to the Proprietors the subject he had mentioned, it was competent for him to bring it forward, substantively, on a future occasion. But perhaps, if he re-considered it, and looked at all the circumstances of the case, he would be led to think that such a proceeding was not advisable. It was indispensably necessary that the Company should act in this manner. If persons were suffered to break their engagements with impunity, the consequences would be exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the Company. It was not the mere

sending in articles that had been contracted for that was looked to: the great evil was, the difficulty which arose in consequence with respect to the loading of the ship, by which a very great degree of embarrassment was created. If his Hon. Friend thought a little more on the subject, he would perceive, for the reasons he (the *Chairman*) had stated, that the conditions of the contract were indispensably necessary, and it should be observed that only one-half of the penalties were required.

With respect to the motion before the Court, the circumstances connected with it were fully detailed in the Report of the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, which might be read if it were deemed necessary: but the long and the short of the business was, that Mr. Pelly entered into a most improvident contract for hempen ropes, and lost upwards of £4,000 in supplying the Company. There was one particular circumstance attached to his case, which justified the liberality that was shewn towards him. Mr. Pelly's contract contained no penalty; and when he found that it was a losing speculation, he did not take advantage of that circumstance: trusting to the liberality of the Government of Bombay, and of the Court of Directors, he went on to complete his contract, although grievous loss stared him in the face. It was thought that such conduct ought to be marked by the Company's approbation, and therefore Mr. Pelly's case was now submitted to the Court of Proprietors: the documents relative to it, and which were very voluminous, were open for inspection, and might be read now if the Court wished that course to be taken.

Mr. *Hume* said, he was not aware in time, that this case would be brought before the Court on the present occasion, as he did not see the advertisement till yesterday, otherwise he would have made himself conversant with its details, of which he was now ignorant: he should therefore postpone his observations until the next Court. This, however, he would say, that the case introduced by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Rigby) was a very proper one for consideration. It was rather strange, to grant a reward in one case of contract, and not even to relax from strict severity in another.

The *Chairman*.—"The two cases are wholly different. They are not both breaches of contract. Mr. Pelly entered into a contract to supply a certain quantity of hempen ropes, and he did supply the Company. The other individual entered into a contract to supply a quantity of iron, and he broke his contract."

Mr. *Hume*.—"It appeared to him, that in one case an individual had been punished on account of a breach of contract, and in another the party contracting was to be rewarded. He found, on considering this transaction, and it was his duty to

state the fact, that a practice still continued to exist which he held to be most improper. Notwithstanding the orders given, over and over again, by the Marquis Wellesley, that no Civil Servant should have any thing to do with the Government contracts, it was obvious that that pernicious practice was still encouraged. He thought the Court would do well to stop any transaction of this kind between their Civil Servants and their Government abroad. Let gentlemen consider the circumstances in which their Civil Servants were placed. Day after day they sat at the table, and were in confidential communication with persons holding important situations in the Government. If, then, they chose to become speculators, very extensive advantages were open to them. This ought to be prevented. There were paramount duties to be performed, and to these alone they ought to attend. The allowing their Civil Servants to become connected with commercial bodies, and to contract for supplying the Company with articles of merchandize, ought to be promptly put an end to. With respect to the question now before the Court, he would not at present hazard an opinion on it.

The *Chairman*.—"Even admitting that there is a parallel between the two cases (which I deny), still a greater share of indulgence has been shewn to the individual alluded to by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Rigby) than to Mr. Pelly. The latter proves to us, by incontestible evidence, that by fulfilling his contract he has lost more than £4,000, and we give him £2,000; while the former, who has broken his contract, and thereby became liable to a penalty of five per cent., is only obliged to pay two per cent."

The Hon. *H. Lindsay*.—"The individual whose case has been introduced to the Court by the Hon. Proprietor was not the actual contractor, but a third person, of whom the Company knew nothing. The actual contractors were called on by the Company to pay the penalty, and they levied it on the sub-contractor, who was accountable to them."

Mr. *Rigby* said, every person knew that merchants must frequently apply to minor agents to enable them to fulfil their contracts, and he was glad the Hon. Director had made the observation which had just fallen from him. He thought that the equity of this individual's case appeared most prominent. Could they think of shutting out this poor man from relief by saying, "We know nothing of you; we inflicted the penalty on Messrs. Thompson and Co., who are persons of great wealth, and if they have a right to claim the forfeiture from you, it is no business of ours."

The *Chairman*.—"The contract specifically states, that if any of the iron shall be rejected or not delivered within the ap-

pointed period, then £5 per cent. shall be levied as damages for the inconvenience that may arise."

Mr. Rigby.—"The question then is, was there any inconvenience?"

The Deputy-Chairman.—"Then I say there was very considerable inconvenience. There might be no loss, but considerable inconvenience was undoubtedly produced by the infraction of the contract; and we have suffered before by this very party. We thought we had inflicted the penalty on A and B, who we supposed had caused the trouble; but now we find that it has fallen on C, of whom we know nothing, and with whom we had no transactions. A and B, whom we called on for the penalty, are very wealthy; to them it was as a drop of water in the sea: but on a sudden C is brought forward, who we are told is very poor, and on his account we are asked to pass over this breach of contract. It cost the Committee many days to examine this question, and after the most mature consideration, they reduced the penalty from £5 to £2 per cent. I think, therefore, it is very hard, where so much moderation has been shewn, to tax the Committee or the Court with harshness or cruelty: the real cruelty is to the East-India Company, to whom those Contractors did not behave as they should have done. The case thus incidentally brought forward by the Hon. Gentleman is quite foreign to that really before the Court; and perhaps when the Hon. Gentleman considers it more fully, he will feel that it is best to leave it with the Committee of Buying and Warehouses. If he is not satisfied, he may, as the Hon. Chairman has told him, bring forward a specific motion on some future day, and see whether the Court will be pleased to uphold the determination of the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, or think proper to depart from it."

An Hon. Proprietor said, the question that had been introduced by the Hon. Gent. had nothing to do with that which was really before the Court, and he hoped it would not prevent the Proprietors from promptly deciding on the motion which had been submitted to them by the Hon. Chairman. He had taken the trouble to read all the Papers from beginning to end; he also knew the local circumstances which occasioned Mr. Pelly's loss, as he was on the spot at the time; and he considered his case to be, in every respect, worthy of favourable notice. With regard to the observation that Civil Servants should not be suffered to enter into contracts with the Government, he could only say that it had been very commonly done by the Commercial Residents: whether it was or was not a proper custom he could not say. The Hon. Chairman had laid before the Court a correct statement or outline of

Mr. Pelly's case, and a fairer claim, he thought, never had been substantiated. Mr. Pelly stated his loss at upwards of £4,000; that loss had been sworn to; and he now appealed to the liberality of the Court. He did not claim any thing by law, but threw himself on the generosity of the Company. He hoped the question would be brought to a determination this day.

The Chairman wished to observe, that the advertisement relative to this case appeared on the 12th of September, and had been since repeated. The Bombay Government recommended the case to the Court of Directors.

Mr. Lounder said it was well known, that unless a person insured against lightning, if his premises were destroyed by lightning he could not recover, although he might have insured generally against fire. Now what was lightning but a visitation of Providence, against which no prudence could guard. Frost was also a visitation of Providence; and if by such a visitation this individual was prevented from fulfilling his contract, he ought, in point of equity, to be relieved from the penalty. Might he not say, "I stood upon my contract, and got this iron ready, but the state of the weather prevented its delivery."

Mr. R. Twining rose to order. He submitted that the observations of the Hon. Proprietor were not strictly in order. They did not bear on the question now before the Court.

Mr. Rigby rose also to order. He contended that he was not out of order, originally, in drawing the parallel he had done between the case now before the Court and that which he had mentioned. The Hon. Chairman stated, as a reason for rewarding Mr. Pelly, that he had not taken advantage of there being no penalty attached to his bond, but had proceeded to fulfil his contract, notwithstanding that defect. Now every lawyer and every merchant must, on consideration, be aware, that although there was no penalty immediately included in the body of the contract, yet if he had not complied with its terms he would have committed a breach of that contract, and might be visited by an action for damages. The course pursued by the Deputy-Chairman was rather unfair. Having made a variety of observations that were perfectly capable of being answered, he suddenly turned round and said, "But this case is quite irrelevant; I won't go into it, and it is better that a specific motion should be submitted to the Court on a future day." This was not a plain and direct course of proceeding. He had been pleased to speak of this individual as a man of straw; but that was not the case, he was a man of respectability, and of some property.

The Deputy-Chairman.—"I am in the recollection of the Court, and I deny that I ever said he was a man of straw."

Mr. Rigby.—"I can see no reason why this individual should be severely fined, because, when he was ready to deliver his goods, a frost set in and prevented him, while a full measure of liberality is to be extended to other parties."

The Hon. H. Lindsay.—"I beg leave to state, that the frost set in after the period when the iron was to be delivered."

Mr. Rigby.—"That is positively denied."

Mr. R. Jackson differed from those who thought that his Hon. Friend was altogether out of order, when he introduced the case on which so much had been said. He agreed, however, that his Hon. Friend could not go into the detail, unless the question before them was, how far the contract might or might not be set aside. But surely, when Mr. Pelly's forbearance from insisting on his legal rights had been so much praised by the Directors, it was not unnatural for his Hon. Friend (Mr. Rigby) to call upon them to practise that forbearance themselves, which they so much applauded in another. He observed on their table a Memorial, which Mr. Pelly had addressed to the Court of Directors, and which had forcibly attracted his attention. It contained some expressions and paragraphs which he extremely regretted. If his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), who had left the Court, had not made some observations on the Bombay Government, for entering into contracts with their Civil Servants, he (Mr. Jackson) would not of himself have noticed the subject, because it was one with which he was not sufficiently conversant. But the passage which he was about to read from this Memorial spoke volumes on the subject. Mr. Pelly there says:

"Your Honourable Court will do me the favour to bear in mind, that the completing of the contract was quite optional: for no one but a person depending on the favour of your Honourable Court would have completed it, without being borne out harmless; and I put it to the candour of your Honourable Court, whether it is fair that I, merely because I happen to be a public servant, and therefore incapable of acting as an unshackled agent, should become the victim of circumstances over which I had no controul?"

He (Mr. Jackson) knew the Company well, and he believed that no public body could be more bountiful or liberal to its servants; and he believed precisely the same of their Local Governments, to whose proceedings his attention had been often called. He saw the great difficulty which they had to encounter, in determining what

was liberal towards individuals, without forgetting that they were the guardians of those funds on which claims were so incessantly made. Now he would say, that if there was a proposition more unjust than another, both towards their Local Governments and the Court of Directors itself, it was contained in that sentence, where a presumption was raised that Mr. Pelly might be made a victim, because he was a servant of the Company. Most assuredly this charge (for such it must be considered) was destitute of foundation. It was impossible that it could be otherwise; and he defied Mr. Pelly to shew any instance where the Company had borne hard upon him, or upon any other person, because he happened to be their servant. This sentence formed a very conclusive proof against the propriety of allowing their Civil Servants to enter into contracts with the Local Governments. By such a proceeding, they were now obliged to place on their records the language he had read; language, coming too from one who admitted that he had no legal claim, and who called on the Company to do an act of liberality. Could they, without feelings of displeasure, read such language as this: "Is it fair that I, merely because I happen to be a public servant, and therefore incapable of acting as an unshackled agent, should become the victim of circumstances (alluding to certain public transactions) over which I had no controul?" Was it meant that they should give the sum of £2,000 to this gentleman, because he was a victim, and because he was not an unshackled agent? Yet such must be the inference, while the paragraphs in question remained on their records as a part of the Memorial. He had seen the Directors so often endeavouring to steer clear between inclination and duty, that he felt assured that they had well weighed the proposed indemnification, and he should probably agree to the grant: but he would never, without a decided contradiction, allow it to be said, or suffer the Court of Directors and their Local Governments to be told, that Mr. Pelly, or any other gentleman, "has been made a victim, because he happens to be a Company's servant." It would perhaps be better in future to abstain from such contracts.

The Deputy-Chairman said, the passage quoted by the Learned Gent. would, in some degree, bear the observation which had been applied to it. But it often happened, when individuals were extremely anxious to obtain a favourite object, that they made use of all the machinery they could collect together to effect their purpose. Mr. Pelly here advanced a very bad argument; but the drift of it went to this point: that the non-performance of a contract entered into with the Company

would make him so much a marked man, as to retard, if not destroy, his preferment; and he (the Deputy-Chairman) believed that every gentleman present must feel, that those servants who did not fulfil any contract they might have entered into, would not have the same favourable opportunity of marching forward, which others, not placed in similar circumstances, would have; this in some degree explained the passage. The position of the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Rigby), that damages might always be recovered against an individual for breach of contract, was correct; and in this case they had the opinion of the Advocate-General of Bombay, who held that Mr. Pelly's reasoning was not sound, and that it was a good and valid contract. If Mr. Pelly had stated his adherence to his contract to have rested on the broad principle of honour and probity, he would have stood on much better ground. His case, however, was now brought forward as that of a suffering man.

Mr. Lowndes understood that the frost, which was said to have caused the non-delivery of the iron, did not commence until the period fixed for the delivery had expired. He should like to know the truth of that report.

The Hon. H. Lindsay said he would refer to the papers on the subject.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

MR. HORNBLOWER'S CASE.

Mr. Rigby moved, that a Special Court of Proprietors be summoned, to take into consideration the Memorial of Mr. W. Hornblower; also to take into consideration the Penalties imposed on Messrs. Thompson and Co., and Messrs. Crawshaw and Co., in Dec. last, in consequence of the Breach of a Contract entered into by them to supply the Company with Iron; and farther, to consider the propriety of remitting the said Penalties.

The Chairman.—“It is usual for an application of this kind to be made in writing, and signed by nine Proprietors; but the Hon. Gentleman may give notice, that at the next Quarterly General Court he will bring forward this question.”

Mr. Bosanquet said, the notice of the Hon. Proprietor, in its present form, could not be received. The Hon. Proprietor might give notice that he would move, at the next Court, that those documents should be taken into consideration, and the Court would decide whether it was proper to do so or not; but, as the notice

now stood, it asserted positively that the Court should meet to take them into consideration. That was prescribing the line of conduct the Court must pursue, which could not be permitted.

The Deputy Chairman wished to know what specific motion it was intended to lay before them; they were, it seemed, to meet, and consider, and deliberate, without any definite object. If the Hon. Proprietor told them that he would move the rescinding of a Resolution of the Court of Directors, they would then know what they were about.

After a short conversation as to the proper form of notice, Mr. Rigby said he would, at the next General Court, move that the Petition and Memorial of Mr. William Hornblower be taken into consideration; and that the Penalties inflicted on Messrs. Thompson and Co., and Messrs. Crawshaw and Co., in respect of the non-delivery of Iron, according to Contract, in Dec. last, be remitted.

The Hon. H. Lindsay.—“I find, on examination, that the frost set in on the 24th of Dec., and the contract was not to be fulfilled till the 31st: I therefore take the liberty of correcting the error into which I had fallen.”

Mr. Rigby.—“I would not have stated the fact so positively, if I had not seen letters, requesting an extension of time for the delivery of the iron, the frost having set in. I wish to ask, whether those penalties form part of the profits of the Company, or to what purpose they are applied?”

The Chairman.—“They form part of the Company's cash.”

Mr. Rigby.—“They are not applied to the use of any particular individual, or to meet any particular claim?”

The Chairman.—“They are not.”

Mr. Rigby then moved, that all the Papers connected with the motion of which he had given notice should be laid before the next General Court; which proposition was negatived, on a show of hands.

EXPEDITIONS TO THE PERSIAN GULPH.

Mr. R. Jackson, after some observations respecting the late Expeditions from the West of India, made the following motion, which was agreed to without opposition:

“That there be laid before this Court all such Dispatches, not being of a private nature, as relate to the late Expeditions to the Gulph of Persia.”—Adjourned.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chowringhee, on Friday the 14th April, at which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings presided.

Major Roughsedge, proposed at the preceding meeting, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

On the resignation of Holt Mackenzie, Esq., one of the Members of the Committee of Papers, Colonel George Fagan was elected in his room.

A letter was read from the Secretary, addressed to the Committee of Papers, in reference to which it was resolved, that the Museum be put generally under the charge of the Secretary, with the establishment, as voted in former proceedings; and that one of the Members of the Society be requested to exercise such superintendence over the Museum as affects the scientific classification and proper arrangement of the articles it contains. Dr. Adam having signified his readiness to undertake the task, it was unanimously resolved that he be nominated Superintendent of the Museum.

A letter was read from Mr. Gibbons, presenting another model of the Chinese monster, in the name of C. Palmer, Esq. Mr. Gibbons also presented two weapons used by the inhabitants of the Garo Hills.

Dr. Adam presented a collection of marine productions, consisting of thirty specimens of shells, in pairs, three of coral, and a piece of rock, bearing some beautiful varieties of gorgonia or sea fern. The shells, with the exception of two from the Mauritius, are the productions of the south-west coast of China; and the rock with the gorgonia was procured at Malacca, from a fisherman who had recently dragged it up.

A letter was read from E. S. Montagu, Esq., presenting to the Library the *Grammatica Latino Tumulica*, manuscript copy, and the *Arsacedarum Imperium, sive Regum Parthorum Historia*, par Vaillant. Paris, 1728, octavo.

A letter to the Most Noble the President from Mons. Jullien, of Paris, was read, transmitting to the Society, a *Notice sur les Signes Numériques des Anciens Egyptiens*, by M. Jomard, and the 10th and 11th numbers, 4th volume, of the *Revue Encyclopédique*.

The Marquis of Hastings presented four numbers of the *Monumens anciens et modernes de l'Hiadoustan*, in the name of Mons. Langles.

Mr. Wilson, the Secretary, presented to the Society two illuminated Sanscrit manuscripts, the Ramgita and Ram Cavacha, in the name of Captain Fell; and, on the part of Colonel Wilford, two autograph manuscripts in Latin, the Commentaries of Montserrat, a Jesuit Missionary at the Court of Akber.

An Essay by Colonel Wilford on the boundaries of Anu-Gangam, its mountains, forests, and rivers, from Sanscrit and classical authorities, was also read. Of this elaborate and learned work, by one of our most celebrated Orientalists, we shall endeavour to give some idea by adverting to a few portions of it, which particularize the new authorities he has consulted, and some curious and important points of identification with classical names.

This Essay, including the ancient geography of the Gangetic Provinces, will consist, when completed, of three sections: the first describes the boundaries, mountains, and rivers; the second will contain a description of the various districts. The third section will consist of a comparative view of the geographical accounts of these countries by Ptolemy, and other ancient geographers in the west, and those of the Pauranics; and lastly, historical descriptions of some of the principal towns, such as Palibothra and Pataliputra.

Mountains.—Of the mountains, Colonel Wilford observes that there are to the north of India three ranges: Hima, or snowy, is to the north of Nipala or Nyapala; Hema, or the golden mountain, is beyond Tibet, and Nishadha is still further north. Naypala is between the Padapa, or foot of the mountains, and Hima. Our ancient geographers were acquainted with the two first, Hima or Imaus: Hema, Hemada, Hemoda or Emodus. Their information was no doubt very defective, and their ideas concerning them were of course very indistinct and confused, as it appears from Ptolemy's map. Our author has added an inferior range, which he calls Bepyrhus. This range, with Imaus and Emodus, he has disposed in the shape of the letter Y. Imaus is the shaft, and the others make the two branches; Emodus is to the left or north, and Bepyrhus to the right or south. Emodus, beyond Tibet, is entirely out of its place here, and of course must be rejected. Bepyrhus is derived from the Sanscrit Bhima-pada or Bhaya-pada, or the tremendous pass up and down the mountains: literally the tremendous footings, rests for the foot

or *stapa*. These words are pronounced by the Naypalese Bhimphe, Bhimpher, and Bhaypheed, or Bhaypher; but in Hind-dee they say Bhim-paid, Bhim-pair, and Bhim-pairi, Bhay-paid or Bhay-pairi. Fear and terror are spread over this immense range, and strangers and travellers are dismayed at the sight of them. The Pauranics admit, it is true, this etymological derivation of these words, and of Bhimapar or Bhayapar, the dreary mansion; but they have transferred the sensation of terror from strangers and travellers to the inhabitants themselves, and accordingly they have framed several legends.

The Demasi of Ptolemy imply the southern mountains, from the Sanscrit Yamya and Yamasya, which signify the south; because Yama rules there. These words, in the spoken dialects, are pronounced Jamya and Jamasya, from which last the Greeks made Damasoi, as Diamuna for Jamuna; and when Pliny says that the Hindoos called the southern parts of the world Dramasa, we should read Diamasa or Damasa. Besides Jama, or Pluto, is supposed to reside particularly there also; hence these mountains, or part of them, are called Jama-dhara, which imply either the southern mountains, or the mountains of Yama, the ruler of the south in Sanscrit. In the spoken dialects they say Jamdhera, from which Bernier made Chamdara.*

Col. Wilford then passes to the mountains to the east of Bengal. Between that country and Traipura there is a range of hills which passes close to Comillah, then all along the sea-shore, and ends near Chatganh. This range is called Rag-hunandana in the Cshetra-samasa, and in the district of Chatganh there are two portions of it: one is called Chandra-sechara, or Chandra giri; in this is Seta-cunda, or the pool of Seta, and the burning well. The other portion is called Virupachshya.

The mountains, as well as the country to the eastward of Traipura, are often called Reang by the natives. When we read, in Major Dow's History of Hindoostan, that Sultan Sujah fled from D'hacca to Aracan, through the almost impervious forests and mountains of Rangamati, it is a mistake, as it should be the forests and mountains of Reang. It is not likely that that unfortunate Prince should fly from D'hacca to Rangamat, on the borders of Asama, a great way towards the north; but it is natural to suppose that he would dart at once into the wilds of Traipura and Reang.

Forests.—The forests which cover the Vindhyan mountains are in general called Jhatchanda, always pronounced Jhari-

chand, in the spoken dialects, which signifies a country abounding with jhari, or places overgrown with thickets and under-wood. According to Major Dow's History, when the Emperor Firose III., in the year 1358, was returning from Bengal, he passed through the Padmavata forests, which is one of the old names of Patna, once the metropolis of that country. These forests abounded in elephants, and the Emperor caught many. For a similar reason the mountains and forests of Jhar-chand are called, in the Peutling Tables, the Lymodus mountains, abounding in elephants, and placed there to the south of the Ganges. They really were in the country of Magadh or Magd, as generally pronounced, and which was also the name of Patnar and of South Bahar. Much information concerning India was derived from Arabian merchants and sailors, with whom the Greek and Roman fleets were chiefly manned. These prefixed to the name of countries the Arabic article Al, as in Al-Tibet, Al-Sin, &c. Thus they said, Al-Magd for Magadh; Al-Murica and Al-Aryyaca, for Mura, or Murica and Aryyaca, from which the Greeks made Limyrica and Lariaca. El-Maied or Patna, is placed in the above tables 250 Roman miles to the eastward of the confluence of the Jumna with the Ganges, and its name is written there Elymaide. These forests are called Ricshavan, or Bear-forests, and the inhabitants Bhallata or Bhallatha, Bear-hunters or Bear-killers. These are the Phyllitæ of Ptolemy, and the Bulloits of Captain Robert Covert. There were also the Dryllo-Phyllitæ, probably from some place near Derowly. The Condali, now the Gouds (as Bengala from Banga), were part of the Phyllitæ. This shews that the bear-hunters were spread over a most extensive region.

Rivers.—The first river of note below Hurdwar, and on the right side of the Ganges, is the Calindi or Calini (for both are used indifferently by the natives), and which falls into the Ganges near Canoge. The royal road from the Indus to Pali-bothra crossed this river at a place called Calinipaesha according to Megasthenes, and now probably Codahgunge: Calini-paesha in Sanscrit signifies a place near the Calini. The next river is the blue Yamuna or Calindi. In the spoken dialects it is called Jamuna, Jumna and Jubuna, particularly in Bengal. It is called Diamuna by Ptolemy, Jomanes by Pliny, and Jobares by Arrian, probably for Jobanes or Jubuna. It is called Calindi because it has its source in the hilly country of Calinda, called Culinda in the geographical commentaries on the Maha-Bharata. It is the Culindrine of Ptolemy, from Culindan, a derivative form from Culinda.

Magnet Rocks.—In the Chatur-varga-Chinamani it is declared that the Daityas

having been once defeated by the gods, fled from before them; but finding no place of shelter, their councillor Sucracharyya created an immense magnet like a mountain, which attracted the arrows of the gods, which were pointed with iron. Indra perceiving this, struck the mountain with his thunder and divided it into numberless splinters; some fell upon the land, some into the sea. One fell into the sea to the south-east of Chattala or Chattganh, and this is the reason why it is so difficult to get over that sea! We are acquainted with two splinters of that mountain, one near the mouth of the river of Nagrais, and called by the natives Mani, and by us Diamond Island, which denominations are simply synonymous: for the jewel was known formerly in Europe under the name of Adamant, which originally signified a diamond. The French say to this day Aimant, not surely on account of its love of iron. These magnetic rocks of which we are now speaking are mentioned in the Arabian Nights, and in the English translations they are called the rocks of Adamant. The other splinter is near Parindra, or the Lion's place in the Lion's mouth, Sincapur. These magnetic rocks constitute the Maniolæ Islands of Ptolemy, which, he says, attracted the iron nails of every ship that passed that way. There were ten of them, and among the islands of Sincapur there are about ten larger than the rest. Their name, Maniolæ, is obviously from Mani, in a derivative form Maniyala, which is admissible in the present case. El Edrissi has placed such another splinter or rock at the entrance of the Red Sea, and calls it Mandeb, which Colonel Wilford takes to be from the Sanscrit Manidwip, and in the spoken dialects, Mani-dib."

We could with pleasure bring to the notice of our readers many other passages from the learned work of Colonel Wilford, in which he traces the course of all the principal rivers towards the sea; comparing the Greek with Sanscrit authorities, and introducing a variety of interesting observations; but our report would, in that case, be drawn to an inconvenient length.

An abstract of the Raga bansa, a Sanscrit poem, by the celebrated Caledasa, by Captain Fell, of Benares, was also laid before the Society. Caledasa, a Brahmin, was born in Tirhoot, and is supposed to have lived about 50 years anterior to the Christian era. The poem consists of nineteen cantos, and contains an historical account of the progenitors of Rama, to the fourth degree, and of his lineal descendants; forming a genealogical table of twenty-nine Princes. Caledasa is said to have been one of the nine gems of the court of the Prince of Dhar in Malwa. The

scite of that ancient capital is still to be seen, we understand, about two miles to the south of Oujien. The name of Caledasa is known to the English reader by Mr. H. H. Wilson's translation of the Cloud Messenger of that distinguished poet. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz. April 19.*

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN OBSERVED AT CANTON.
(Communicated by a scientific Gentleman at Canton.)

March 4, 1821. P.M.—Though the first instant of the contact of immersion was perceived, yet three or four seconds elapsed before sufficient impression was made upon the sun's disk to be certain of the fact: and the time then noted by the clock was 1h 30' 26". The emersion was well defined at 3h 46' 40" by the clock; the sun's altitude then being 59° 7' 00" as taken on a false (spirit) horizon.

The three following altitudes were taken amongst others towards the end of the eclipse, to ascertain the rate of the clock:

h	'	"	h	'	"
3	18	14	70	57	00
3	25	9	68	6	30
3	29	20	66	22	30

by which it will appear that the clock was then two seconds slow of Canton mean time; and making allowance for the seconds elapsed at the commencement of the eclipse, the true time of h " "

Immersion may be taken at... 1 30 24
Of emersion..... 3 46 42

Duration 2 16 18

The eclipse was observed upon a false horizon, through the telescope of a Stancliffe's sextant.

COMET OBSERVED IN CHINA AND VARIOUS PARTS OF INDIA.

Canton, May 1820.

Described by F. Reeves, Esq., F.R. & L.S.

This Comet was first observed on the 5th of May 1820, in the body of Centaur, and nearly in the following position:

A line drawn through the foot, and easternmost spur of the cross, and produced N.E., would cut the Comet; and a line through the western foot of Centaur, would also cut the Comet; and an arc of a circle through Centaur and Lupus, would also cut the Comet.

The Comet has no tail, being one of those called Hair.

It has become of late more visible to the naked eye, but has changed its place a little, and that to the north-eastward.

* Also by Sir Wm. Jones's translation of *Sacontala*.—Ed.

Madras, March 1, 1821.

A Comet has been visible at Madras four or five evenings past. Soon after dark it is seen not many degrees above the horizon to the westward, at no great distance from the star Gamma in Pegasus, and some way to the northward of Jupiter, but higher than that Planet; it has been getting more faint daily, and is proceeding to the westward.

Bombay, March 10, 1821.

We are assured that a Comet has been seen by many respectable persons in Bombay, and that it has been seen also at sea.

Kishme (Persian Gulf), March 11, 1821.

A Comet has been seen in the N. W. quarter for these some evenings past.

VOLCANO IN THE ISLAND OF BANDA.

An eruption took place from the Volcano on the Island of Banda, at noon, on Sunday the 11th of June 1820. Suddenly a thick volume of smoke issued out of the mountain, accompanied by a dreadful noise similar to that of thunder. The red flag was hoisted in Fort Belgica; the bells were rung, and an alarm given. The inhabitants were in consequence seen running in all directions, in the greatest confusion. Meanwhile the eruption continued throwing up stones with great force and noise; at night the spectacle became truly awful, and appeared like a pile of fire; earthquakes, and thunder and lightning were so frequent as to occasion the greatest terror. On Monday the 11th, and to the 15th, the atmosphere appeared to be serene and calm, with light variable winds; a great number of fruit trees and plants had been injured. The ships were removed to a considerable distance, and ready to put to sea in case of necessity. The eruption subsided after fourteen days, and the inhabitants returned to their homes, although the volcano continues to send forth flames and thick smoke in a lesser degree. Some of the inhabitants remember to have witnessed the former eruption, and observe that it was equally dreadful, and continued for several years.

PERSIAN ORDER OF THE LION AND THE SUN.

The diploma of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun, which the celebrated Orientalist, M. Joseph de Hamer, lately received, conveys a curious example of the originality of Oriental style. The following is a literal translation: "Very

estimable, very honourable, eloquent in the art of oratory, penetrating, able interpreter of the language of the good Christian people, who believe in Jesus, Councillor of the High Imperial Court of Germany, whose pen is well cut, and whose writing is a flourish, whose fingers are sharp, and whose tongue active; column of the most excellent, most venerated study of ten languages, Joseph Hamer!" &c.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Sir Hudson Lowe has brought home from his garden in St. Helena a specimen of the Bamboo plant 48 feet in length. He has also brought with it the root and seeds, with a view to its propagation in this country.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUDIMENTS OF BENGALIE GRAMMAR, by Graves Chamney Houghton, M.A., Professor of Sanscrit and Bengalee in the Hon. East India Company's College. Published under the patronage of the Hon. East-India Company.

In the Press:

A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF TROPICAL CLIMATES, in which a particular View of the Statistical Pathology, and of the History and Treatment of the Diseases of those Countries, is attempted to be given; calculated chiefly as a Guide to the Young Medical Practitioner, on his first resorting to those countries. By Colin Chisholm, M.D. F.R.S., Member of several other learned Societies in Europe, and the United States of America, and late Inspector General of the Medical Department of the Ordnance in the West Indies.

SHIGRAM-PO, or the Life and Adventures of a Cadet: A Hudibrastic Poem, in 32 Cantos, with Notes. Dedicated to "Nobody." Price to Subscribers, Sa. Rs. 8. Non Subscribers, Sa. Rs. 12.—Calcutta.

TRAVELS IN PALESTINE, through the Countries of Basham and Gilead, East of the River Jordan; including a Visit to the Cities of Geraza and Gamala, in the Decapolis. By J. S. Buckingham, Esq., Member of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, and of the Literary Societies of Madras and Bombay. Maps, Plates, and Vignettes. 4to.

MALAY ANNALS; translated from the Malay Language. By the late Dr. John Leyden; with an Introduction by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F.R.S., &c. 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. boards.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

NEW LOAN.

Fort William, Territorial Department, May 1, 1821.

Notice is hereby given, that of the promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June 1811, and standing on the general register of the registered debt of this Presidency, Nos. 1 to 10,000 inclusive, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Tuesday, the 31st of July next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Any of the notes, however, hereby advertised for payment, will, until further orders, be received in transfer to the Loan this day opened.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor-Gen. in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

1st. The public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorized to grant certificates or acknowledgments, entitling the proprietors of them, or their representatives, to receive promissory notes of this Government on the terms specified in the five following articles of this advertisement.

2d. The acknowledgments in question will, until further orders, be issued in exchange at par for the principal, or the principal and interest of any of the six per cent. promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th of June 1811, which may be tendered for that purpose.

3d. In all cases wherein the promissory notes shall be tendered in transfer to this Loan before the 30th of June next, the interest which would have become due on that date shall be paid at the time of transfer, if required, in bills on the Hon. Court of Directors, bearing date the said 30th of June, and payable 12 months after date, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee.

4th. In cases in which the proprietors of the promissory notes transferred to this Loan may be resident in Europe, the interest on their notes up to the 31st of December 1821 shall, if required, be paid on their behalf in bills on the Hon. the Court of Directors, payable 12 months after date, at the rate of 2s. 6d. the rupee.

5th. A certificate or acknowledgment will be granted in the following form, for transfers which may be made to this Loan of promissory notes, the proprietors of which may be satisfactorily shown to be resident in Europe.

Form of Certificate.

"I do hereby acknowledge that A. B., now resident in Europe, has by his attorney
Asiatic Journ.—No. 71.

ney, C. D., this day paid into the Hon. Company's Treasury by transfer the sum of Calcutta sicca rupees —, which is to be accounted for to him, or order, in manner following: that is to say, interest on the principal at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June 1821 to the 31st of March 1822, will be paid to him, or order, at the General Treasuries of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, either, at his option, partly in bills and partly in cash; that is to say, in bills favouring A. B. on the Hon. Court of Directors, bearing date the 31st of December 1821, payable 12 months after date, and at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee, for such portion of the interest as shall be due from the 30th June to the 31st December 1821, and in cash for the remaining three months, payable on the 31st of March 1822, or wholly in cash, to be added, at his option, to the principal, he paying or receiving the fraction of 100 Calcutta sicca rupees, so that the amount may be brought to even hundreds; and for the principal alone, or with the interest so added, as the case may be, a promissory note, to be dated 31st March 1822, will be granted, on application to the Deputy Accountant-General in Bengal, payable conformably to the conditions of the Advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 1st May 1821.

"E. F., Sub-Treasurer."

6th. A certificate or acknowledgment will be granted, in the following form, for transfers which may be made to this Loan of promissory notes, the proprietors of which are resident in India:

Form of Certificate.

"I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Hon. Company's Treasury, by transfer, the sum of Calcutta sicca rupees —, which is to be accounted for to him, or order, in manner following; that is to say, interest on the principal at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the 30th June 1821 to the 31st March 1822, will be paid to him, or order, at the General Treasury of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or, at his option, will be added to the principal, he paying or receiving the fraction of 100 Calcutta sicca rupees, so that the amount may be brought to even hundreds; and for the principal, or with the interest so added, as the case may be, a promissory note, to be dated the 31st of March 1822, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant-General in Bengal, payable conformably to the conditions of the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 1st May 1821.

"C. D., Sub-Treasurer."

7th. The Sub-Treasurer at Calcutta, the Residents at Lucknow and Delhi, the several Collectors of land-revenue, and the several Military Paymasters under this Presidency, are hereby authorized to receive, until further orders, subscriptions in cash on loan to the Hon. Company, at a discount of 3 per cent.; that is to say, acknowledgments will be issued by the said officers, as hereinafter directed, at the rate of 100 rupees for every 103 rupees subscribed.

8th. The sicca rupees of Lucnow, Furruckabad, and Benares, will be received at the rate of 104½ per 100 Calcutta sicca rupees.

9th. No sums will be received in subscription to this Loan for a less amount than Calcutta sicca rupees 1030, nor will any acknowledgments be granted but in sums of even hundreds.

10th. A certificate will be granted in the following form, for subscriptions which may be received under the 7th article of this advertisement:

Form of Certificate.

"I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Hon. Company's Treasury the sum of Calcutta sicca rupees —, which is to be accounted for to him, or order, in manner following; that is to say, interest on the principal at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from this date to the 31st of March 1822, will be paid to him at the General Treasury of Fort William, or, at his option, be added to the principal, he paying or receiving the sum necessary to be added to, or deducted from the said interest, in order that the amount may be brought to even hundreds; and for the principal alone, or with the interest so added, as the case may be, a promissory note, to be dated the 31st of March 1822, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant-General in Bengal, payable conformably to the conditions of the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 1st May 1821.

"C. D.

"Sub-Treasurer,
"or Resident,
"or Collector."

11th. The accounts of this Loan will be closed on the 31st March, 1822.

12th. The acknowledgments, after the proprietors shall have received the interest due to the 31st March 1822, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant-General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a promissory note or notes (not being less than 1,000 Calcutta sicca rupees each), in sums of even hundreds of Calcutta sicca rupees, and to bear date the 31st day of March 1822; which notes will be registered under that date, and be numbered in the order in which the acknowledgments may be presented at his office.

13th. The Accountant-General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant-General in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, free of every expense whatever. The proprietor however must, in every such case, either receive the interest due on the acknowledgment, or subscribe it in the manner above-mentioned, before the acknowledgment is transmitted to Bengal, and must also express thereon the number and amount of the promissory notes which he would wish to receive in exchange for it, and which will be issued accordingly to the amount of the acknowledgment, for any sums in even hundreds of not less than 1,000 Calcutta sicca rupees.

14th. The notes of this Loan shall not be paid off without a previous notice of 60 days being given to the public, by an advertisement to be published in the Government Gazette; such notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment, at the period appointed for the discharge of the notes so advertised for payment, and all interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

15th. The promissory notes to be so granted shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register of the registered debt of the Bengal Presidency, and the principal shall be payable in cash, in Bengal only.

16th. The notes shall be advertised for payment, according to the order of priority in date and number, in which they shall have been placed upon the general register. But all notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the notes, so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprized in prior advertisements may have omitted, by themselves, or their attorneys duly authorized, to apply for payment.

17th. It is clearly to be understood, that purchases by the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and transfers of the notes of the present Loan into any future Loan, in the manner hitherto used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding clause, with respect to priority of payment.

18th. The interest on the promissory notes shall be payable in cash, half-yearly, on the 30th of Sept. and the 31st of March, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, or until the interest shall cease on the expiration of the notice of payment, as expressed in the 16th clause.

19th. The proprietors of notes, which may require the interest to be paid at Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency, in cash, at the exchange of 335.172 Calcutta sicca rupees per 350 Madras rupees; or if the holder of a note at that Presidency be desirous at any time of receiving the interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George will grant him a draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the said sum in Calcutta sicca rupees, which may be due upon the note, on account of interest, to the period of the last half-yearly instalment.

20th. The proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at Bombay, shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency, in cash, at the exchange of 100 Calcutta sicca rupees per 108 Bombay rupees; or if the holder of a note at that Presidency be desirous of receiving the interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta sicca rupees which may be due upon the note, on account of interest, to the period of the last half-yearly instalment.

Promissory notes, under the signature of the Secretary to Government of Fort William, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the certificates or acknowledgments.

"Fort William.

"Promissory Note for Calcutta sicca rupees —

"The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta sicca rupees — as a Loan to the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of sicca rupees — to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of sixty days' notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General in Council, in the Government Gazette; and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of sicca rupees — at the rate of six per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments to the said A. B., his executors, administrators, or his or their order, on the 30th of September and the 31st of March in each year, until the expiration of sixty days after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest will be payable with the principal, and all further interest cease. The interest shall be payable in cash at the General Treasuries of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay (if at Fort St. George, at the rate of Calcutta

sicca rupees 335.172 per 350 Madras rupees; and if at Bombay, at the rate of Calcutta sicca rupees 100 per 108 Bombay rupees), with the option of the holder to receive the interest by a draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William.

"(Signed) E. F. Sec. to Govt.
"Accountant General's Office,
"Registered as No —"

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Territorial Department,
May 11, 1821.

The public are hereby informed, that no further subscriptions in cash will be received to the Loan which was opened on the 1st instant, and the several officers of Government, who, by the 7th article of the advertisement published in the Government Gazette Extraordinary of the above date, were authorized to receive cash subscriptions to the Loan in question, are hereby prohibited from granting any further acknowledgments for subscriptions tendered under the said article, after the receipt of the present notification, by such officers respectively.

Published by order of his Excellency the Most Noble the Gov. Gen. in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to Govt.

MILITARY.

Extract from Division Orders by Major General Cooke, dated Head-Quarters, Kaira, 5th May 1821.

"The review and inspection of H.M.'s 17th Light Dragoons being completed, Maj. Gen. Cooke discharges a pleasing part of his duty in recording the great satisfaction which he has experienced in observing every thing connected with the state and discipline of the regiment.

"The steady and soldierlike appearance of the men, the expertness and accuracy with which the several evolutions and movements were performed, and the high efficiency of the horses and equipments, reflect the greatest possible credit on the zeal and exertions of Lieut. Col. Wilson, and the officers under his command; and it is further gratifying to the Maj. Gen.'s feelings to express his approbation of the comfortable state of the hospital and medical department, which fully evinces the humane and unremitting attention, and professional abilities of Dr. Wybrow."

(Signed) WILLIAM OGILVIE,
Aid-de-camp, Acting Provl. Maj. of Brge.

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

BREVET RANK.

April 23. Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the department of the Adj. Gen. to H.M.'s Forces,
R R O

dated Calcutta, the 5th Nov. 1816, the Most Noble the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to promote the under-mentioned Subalterns of fifteen years' standing and upwards, who had not attained the rank of Capt. on the 27th of March 1821, to the Brevet of that rank in the East-Indies only from that date:

Lieut. H. Young, 8th Lt. Drags.
Lieut. and Adj. H. B. Armstrong, 14th Foot.

Lieut. W. Sullivar, 30th Foot.
Lieut. J. T. Keays, 47th Foot.
Lieut. W. Williams, 59th Foot.
Lieut. J. G. Ewing, 24th Foot.
Lieut. J. W. Campbell, 89th Foot.
Lieut. G. Greene, 34th Foot.
Lieut. Joseph Raines, 46th Foot.
Lieut. W. A. Steele, 89th Foot.
Lieut. James Hutchinson, 47th Foot.
Lieut. John Norton, 34th Foot.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

14th Foot. April 15. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Maj. C. J. Doyle, from half-pay of 2d Garrison bat., to be Maj. vice F. S. Tidy, promoted in the 59th Foot, 30th March 1821.

30th Foot. April 17. Ens. Jos. Berridge, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Alex. C. McDougall, deceased, 8th Sept.

34th Foot. March 27. Lieut. Lax will act as Adjut. to the Corps during the absence of Lieut. and Adjut. Straith, proceeding to Europe.

59th Foot. April 15. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Maj. F. S. Tidy, C. B., from 14th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. without purchase, vice A. McLeod, deceased, 30th Mar. 1821.

65th Foot. April 17. Ens. John Mulkern to be Lieut. without purchase, vice F. Strangeways, deceased, 12th Jan. 1821.

Hemsworth Usher, gent., to be Ens. without purchase, vice John Mulkern, promoted, ditto.

87th Foot. March 5. The Most Noble the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to accept the resignation of Ens. Jas. Burney until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known.

April 17. Ens. Ingenius DeL'Etang, from the 34th Foot, to be Ens. without purchase, vice J. Burney, resigned, 3d March 1821.

89th Foot. April 17. Ens. Charles G. King, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased, 3d June 1820.

FURLOUGHS.

March 9. Lieut. Taylor, 89th Foot, for two years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Macdonald, 89th Foot, for two years, to Europe, on sick certificate, instead of his private affairs, as granted by G. O. of 20th Oct. 1820.

April 14. Lieut. Cheape, 30th Foot, for two years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Van Buerle, 89th Foot, for two years, to Europe, on his private affairs.

17. Lieut. D. H. Kennedy, 30th Foot, attached to the Regular Cav. of His Highness the Nizam, to proceed to the Mauritius, on account of his health, for six months.

19. Capt. Hore, 67th Foot, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs, for two years.

Capt. Atkins, 17th Lt. Drags. to return to Europe, for recovery of his health, for two years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARABIAN GULF.*

British Residence, Mocha, Jan. 16, 1821.

—In continuation of my last, of the 14th ult., I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Arabs in this quarter have at length been brought to their senses, and (by dint of hard blows) that we have obtained ample satisfaction for the insults and indignities offered to a British officer; indeed they will long remember the lesson they have now received, and no doubt will be induced hereafter to pay a proper respect to the British character. To convey a proper idea of the causes which have led to this great change in their conduct and manners, I shall give you a brief outline of our operations here since the commencement of our second campaign.

To enable the Local Government to refer our demands to the Court of Senna, and to give time for the bringing down from Soheide the Chief Hadjee Futte (the former Dolah of Mocha), fourteen days truce had been granted, and which expired on the 19th December. On the 16th, a satisfactory answer to our demands was received from the Imaum, and every assurance of a friendly disposition; at the expiration of the truce, a grace of two days was granted, and which, in the spirit of forbearance, we extended, at the earnest solicitation of the Dolah and the principal merchants, and on various pretexts and evasions it was spun out from day to day until the 26th.

In the mean time, preparations were making on both sides for war. Our former ineffectual attempt on the North Fort had certainly inspired the Arabs with a conviction of its being "impregnable;" and therefore dictated to us the necessity of destroying that work in the first instance; and accordingly the Benares and Antelope cruizers, equipped with two long 18-pounders and an 8-inch mortar each, and the Thames bomb, with her two long eighteens and 13-inch mortar, had been

* This account of the bombardment of Mocha contains many particulars not mentioned in those which have already been inserted in the Journal.

hauled in under the north side of the fort, at the distance of less than 600 and 400 yards respectively: the Topaze took up a position about 800 yards to the westward of the fort in her draft of water. At length, finding no dependance could be placed in men who had shewn such disregard to truth and sincerity, by procrastinating the truce under false pretences, an appeal to hostilities became inevitable, and the truce flag was hauled down on the morning of the 26th ult. The attack began on "Taire" the "Impregnable," a strong fort of 10 guns, 9, 12, and 24-pounders, with a citadel for matchlock defence. At 7 A.M. the squadron opened a heavy cannonade, which was briskly returned from the two sea forts and four town batteries. The effect of our fire was soon perceptible, and gratifying beyond measure; for in the course of two hours a practicable breach was made in the north curtain, and the rear face of the citadel was falling in large masses. At times large holes and romantic arches were formed, which the next fire demolished. The plan adopted, at the suggestion of Lieut. Jacobs of the artillery, of firing loaded spherical case from our 18-pounders into the masonry of the walls, and there exploding, was admirable, and tended in a great measure to the speedy destruction of the works. At 10 o'clock the Arab garrison (about 150 men in number) evacuated the ruin, and scampered across the isthmus into their town with great loss, under a heavy fire of our grape shot. Our men now landed, and taking possession, displayed the British colours; the guns were spiked and thrown over the wall, and three mines were laid, whose explosion completed the destruction of the work. This duty was happily accomplished with a trifling loss on our side, and the bomb continued throwing shells into the town during the night, in grand style, and with great effect on the buildings:—Among other things found in the ruins of Fort "Taire," was their Holy Flag, and a poem written by one of the garrison on the occasion of our failure before it on the 4th Dec., the substance of which I learn to be to the following effect:

Arab Poem.—"It happened on a certain day that five English ships of war came here to fight a battle with the warriors of this fort: their guns could do but little against us true believers, for we fought that day,—and who would not fight under our gallant Commander: we fought the battle of our Imaum, under the holy banners of our Prophet, like the Sons of Thunder!—They came to land, but we soon put them to flight: we drove them to their boats; and many there were of them who bit the dust,—who left their bodies at the Ahmoody Gate festering in the sun, a prey to the dogs. Thus we Sons of Thun-

der fight and conquer: let them come again, we will make them bite the dust; we will shew them that we can fight and conquer still,—or lay down our lives under the Holy Banner."

On the 27th Dec. the frigate moved up abreast the town, and the two cruizers worked up to the right on the north side of "Abdouroof," or the "Protector," a fort of nine guns with a citadel, and somewhat stronger than the former. The firing was occasional on both sides. During this day the boats of the squadron were annoyed by a galling fire of matchlocks, while employed laying out warps for hawling the cruizers and the bomb close into position under this fort. On the 28th, the violence of the wind impeded the progress of the laborious duty of warping into position, and, at the urgent solicitation, and on the promises of the Vakeel, Meer Futte Ullah (who had arrived and superseded the authority of Fukke Hasson, the old Dolah), a truce was granted for one day. The hostages were now landed in exchange for two Europeans, who had deserted from one of the vessels of the 7th ult., and for whose appearance they had been hitherto detained. On the 30th Dec., at 6 A.M., the two cruizers and bomb being stationed in the coil of the light, on the north side of the south fort, at the distance of 500 and 350 yards respectively, and the frigate, in her draft, opposite the town, a general cannonade was opened on all sides. The effect of our fire was again equal to our most sanguine expectations; in a few hours we had the satisfaction of seeing this strong fort crumbled to the dust; like the former one, the shot and shells from the cruizers tumbled it down piecemeal. By nine o'clock the citadel was breached, and the work untenable; the garrison, about 400 in number, were driven out, and not being able to run the gauntlet across the isthmus, were compelled to decamp towards the S. E. point, and swim across to the main, by which many were drowned. At 10 A.M. possession was taken, and the British union displayed on the flag-staff: the guns were then spiked and thrown down, and five mines were sprung, which, with the assistance of a rope, completed the destruction of this strong hold; and the "Protector," so formidable at sunrise, was before noon a confused mass of rubbish.

Among other things found here was the cocked hat of poor Lieut. Atkinson, of the Royal Marines, who fell on the 4th ult. in the attempt made on the North Fort, brought there no doubt as a military trophy to keep up their courage, and inspire them to defend their post to the last extremity, and, as a stimulus to which, a bonus of six dollars had been given to each man the preceding evening. During the night the bomb continued to throw shells into the

town, and a few occasional shot, interchanged during the 31st, closed the operations with the year. On the evening, the Vakeel, now the Dolah, sent off to sue for peace, and signified his readiness to accede to our demands; but as he had never produced any document to prove that he had been invested with power to act, it was disregarded.

In the course of this service the vessels were frequently hulled by the enemy's shot, and our loss was one marine killed, and eight seamen and two officers wounded: the latter being Lieut. Jacobs of the Artillery, and Lieut. Wilson of the Marines.

Jan. 1st, 1821. Preparations were now making for the continuance of a rigorous blockade, and Capt. Bruce was about to embark in the Topaze, on his return to India. Touching at Aden to make some arrangements connected with the blockade, and with a view to establish a commercial intercourse with that place, the next morning Ameer Futte Ullah, the new Dolah, with his suite, came off to wait on Capt. Bruce, a thing unheard of before; he then produced his full powers from the Imaum, implored an amicable adjustment of differences, and promised to accede to all our demands; upon this a treaty was signed on the 3d, and on the 4th Captain Bruce, with the commanders of the cruisers and other officers, landed under a salute from the shipping and the shore. Our guard had been previously landed, and horses were prepared for us by the Dolah, which we accordingly mounted, and (contrary to all former precedent) rode as conquerors to the Dolah's residence, the cavalcade being preceded by the band from the frigate and a detachment of marines, artillery, and sepoy, besides an honorary escort of Arab troops under the command of their General in Chief. We were received with every mark of attention and respect, and we then proceeded to the English house where the English colours were hoisted. The next day Capt. Lumley landed, and paid a visit to the Dolah in the same state and ceremony as on the preceding day. These visits were duly returned by the Dolah. On the 6th, the day appointed for the public degradation of Hadjee Futte, Capt. Lumley, Capt. Bruce, the Commanders of the cruisers, many officers of the squadron, and the principal merchants of the place, being assembled at the English residence, the Dolah, attended by the Casce (High Priest), Kotterbah (Secretary), Ameer Bar (Lord of the Sea), and the Ameer Lasker (Commander of the Forces), arrived, and were saluted by the guard drawn up at the gate. On entering the hall of audience, the Dolah called in the prisoner Hadjee Futte, and addressing himself to Captain Lumley and Captain Bruce, said in a loud voice, "I now produce to

you Hadjee Futte, and deliver him over to you: he is at your mercy, do with him whatever you please; the outrages he committed on a British officer, he is sorry for; and I am deputed thus publicly to declare, that his conduct was altogether unauthorized and contrary to the wishes of the Imaum of Yemen." To which address Captain Bruce replied, "he is forgiven, let it be forgotten," and then handed him to a chair. The scene was highly affecting to the feelings of the high-minded Arab chief to whom it applied, and who was evidently impressed with the full force of his degradation and of our magnanimity. After this interesting transaction our intercourse with these people became more sociable, and visits passed on both sides without much attention to ceremony or display of pageantry. On the 14th instant dispatches arrived from the Court of Senna, confirming every article of the treaty to the utmost extent of our demands; and thus happily terminated a service of the most arduous and difficult nature.

I have been an attentive observer of what has passed here, and never did I witness any service performed with so small a force so greatly to the credit of every one concerned. But to Capt. Lumley, of H. M.'s ship Topaze, his officers and crew, every praise is due; for where that frigate could not act with full effect, on account of her draft of water, all her resources were applied, and every assistance and support given to the smaller vessels of the squadron engaged, by men, guns, boats, &c. I had also several opportunities of witnessing the many interviews, messages, and discussions, which took place in the course of the operations between the Arabs and Capt. Bruce, the agent on the part of Government, who was charged with the political part of the business; and I could not help noticing with feelings of admiration, the skill, firmness, and temper which that zealous officer so eminently displayed throughout, and which no doubt tended in a great measure to the successful termination of our affairs in this quarter.

On the 16th, Capt. Bruce gave a farewell dinner at the English residence, to the Dolah, and all the principal inhabitants of the place; and Capt. Robson was appointed as acting Resident in charge of the British affairs at Mocha.—*Bom. Gaz. March 21.*

PERSIAN GULF.

To the Editor of the Madras Government Gazette.

SIR: In the account of the overthrow of the Beni Boo Ali on the 2d of last month, published in your paper of the 3th instant, there are two or three passages not very clearly stated, which I beg you will permit me to correct, as they are liable to misconstruction.

PINDARRIES.

Asseergurh, April 18, 1821.—Shaick Dhullah is still hovering in our neighbourhood for prey. He caught hold of a Suwar, attached to this fortress, the other day, about eight or ten days since, who was coming in from Boorhampore. After giving him a few pricks with a spear he left him, with a desire that he should tender his salam to our Commandant. We have a company from this fortress out after him, which is generally in the neighbourhood of Boorhampore, but it might as well be in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for all the good that is effected by it. A Pindarie is not to be laid hold of by infantry. Perhaps it may be said that the company is not detached merely to seize the Shaick, but to protect the adjacent villages likewise. I am induced to believe that the functionaries in authority at these self-same villages would rather protect the Shaick than be protected by us; therefore the inefficacy of sending out the company is still not disproved.

We find it as hot here as we ever experienced in the Hon. Company's provinces on our side of India; notwithstanding we were led to believe that we could wear red jackets throughout the year. In the red jackets I must conclude the word *linen* was omitted; for if a man wore *banat* ones, I should think he would suffer not a little from the heat.

The sappers and miners have just commenced on making this heap of rubbish, *nomine* Asseergurh, somewhat decent; but it will be the work of an age to form it into a pretty little fortress of eagle's nest.—*Cal. Paper, May 9.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

May 5. Lieut. Col. Paris Bradshaw, Resident at Lucknow.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 27. Mr. John T. Shakespear, a puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut. Mr. Henry Shakespear, Superintendent of Police in the Divisions of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorsshedabad and Patna, and Chief Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta.

April 13. The Hon. J. R. Elphinstone, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. J. Sanford, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. G. C. Master, Third Judge of do. Mr. W. M. Fleming, Fourth Judge of do.

First. The account says, the 65th regt. and 1st bat. of the 7th now advanced, with skirmishes in front, to within 150 or 200 yards of the date trees, "from whence the severe fire of matchlocks obliged them to retire."* This passage should have been "obliged the skirmishers (who had reached the skirts of the wood) to retire," for the brigade did not retire, but continued to advance.

Second. The account says, the enemy "fell upon the rear of the 65th, which fine regiment they broke through."* This however was not exactly the case, for none of the enemy were able to make their way through the 65th. But the three companies which faced about having necessarily separated from the rest of the battalion, in the charge and pursuit of the enemy, whom they chased off by the rear of the right, may have given rise to this error; and their having re-formed again, after the pursuit, in rear of the second line, may have given rise, possibly, to the inaccuracy in the next paragraph, wherein it is said, that "this brigade was then ordered to fall back, their ground being occupied by the other brigade."

The hurry of the moment, where so many events and transitions were crowded together into the short space of a few minutes (perhaps not more than ten), may sufficiently excuse trifling inaccuracies like these.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

AN OFFICER.

Bombay, 27th April 1821.

We have also received a letter from the writer of the communication above referred to, in which he makes corrections similar to the above. The extracts came to us from a most respectable quarter, anxious to give intelligence of our success; the writer of the communication, with the like anxiety, states that he scribbled in great haste to a friend shortly after the affair, not having the least idea that any part of his letter would have met the public eye; it was written at a time, too, he observes, when some of those present saw the operations in a different point of view from others. The extracts, we know, were compressed and corrected for the press; and in doing this a few unintentional misconceptions of the original appear to have taken place, particularly as to what related to the advance of the guns and stores. We have communicated with the gentleman who was so good as to send us the extracts: he regrets extremely, as the writer did not wish them to be made public, that they were published; but the anxiety manifested here to be informed upon the subject, will no doubt be considered a sufficient excuse for having given the account.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

* Vide Asiatic Journal for October, p. 3.

Mr. W. Loch, Judge and Magistrate of Tirhoot.

Mr. F. Magniac, do. do. of the city of Moorshedabad.

Mr. N. MacLeod, do. do. of the city of Benares.

Mr. W. Lowther, do. do. of Sarun.

Mr. A. J. Colvin, do. do. of Allahabad.

Mr. W. Chalmer, do. do. of the Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. G. French, do. do. of Mirzapore.

Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, do. do. of Ramghur.

Mr. R. H. Scott, Register of Moradabad, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Nugeenan.

Mr. J. C. Dick, Second do. of Meerut.

Mr. H. Graham, Register of the Zillah Court of Allyghur.

Mr. G. F. Franco, Third do. do. of Meerut.

Mr. John Neave, Register of the Zillah Court of Cawnpore.

Mr. A. Grote, Second do. do. of Moradabad.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Second do. of the City Court of Benares.

Mr. H. Nisbet, Register of the Zillah Court of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. W. Templer, do. of the City Court of Patna.

Mr. H. Blundell, Additional do. of the Zillah Court of Rajeshahye, and Joint Magistrate stationed on the frontier of the three districts of Rajeshahye, Rungpore, and Dinagepore.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, Second Register of Dinagepore.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, Register of the 24 Pergunnahs, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Baugundee.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, Register of the Zillah Court of Midnapore.

Mr. B. Barlow, do. do. of Nuddeah.

Mr. J. Staniforth, do. do. Sylhet.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, Register of the Zillah Court of Rajeshahye.

Mr. R. Woodward, do. do. of Chittagong.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 27. Mr. H. G. Christian, Senior Member of the Mofussil Special Commission acting under the provisions of Regulation I. 1821.

Mr. W. W. Bird, Junior do. do.

Mr. W. R. Jennings, Collector of Tipperah.

March 1. Mr. Colin Shakespear, Postmaster General.

Mr. W. Brodie, Superintendent of Stamps.

16. Mr. C. F. Fergusson, Junior Member of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

31. The Rev. Joseph Parson, Secretary to the Military Orphan Society, vice Assey, deceased.

Ensign T. Prinsep of the Corps of Engineers, Surveyor to the Commission in the Sunderbunds.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

April 6. Mr. Chas. Cary, Commercial Resident at Luckipore.

23. Mr. Geo. Uduy, Jun., Second Assistant to the Export Warehouse Keeper.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 24. Maj. Gen. L. Thomas, C. B., is appointed Vice-President of the Military Board.

Lieut. Wm. Ward, 5th regt. Lt. Cav., to be Dep. Paymaster at Hussingabad, vice Fitzgerald, embarked for Europe.

March 1. Capt. G. Casement, Brig. Maj. to the troops serving in Rohileund, to be Barrack-Master in the 8th or Bareilly division of the barrack department, vice Lieut. J. J. Casement, who exchanges.

Lieut. J. J. Casement, Barrack-Master in the 8th or Bareilly division of the barrack department, to be Brig. Maj. to the troops serving in Rohileund, vice Capt. G. Casement, who exchanges.

Capt. Manley, 50th regt. N. I., to officiate as Barrack-Master of the 1st or Presidency division of the barrack department, during the absence of Capt. Swinton.

Major W. R. Gilbert, 15th regt. N. I., to be a Supernum. Aid-de-Camp on the establishment of the Governor General's personal Staff.

Capt. C. H. Baines, 13th regt. N. I., to act as Fort Adjutant at Buxar during the absence of Capt. H. E. G. Cooper.

24. Lieut. Peter Johnson, 1st bat. 2d regt. N. I., to do duty with the Escort attached to the Resident at Indore.

31. Lieut. Buttanshaw, 1st bat. 4th regt. N. I., to officiate as Barrack-Master to the Saugor division of the barrack department, during Capt. Carter's absence.

Lieut. G. J. Pasley, H. M.'s 14th regt. of Foot, to be Second Officer to Capt. Borthwick, in charge of Mullar Rao Holkar's horse, and Ghufloor Khaun's contingent.

April 6. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. Thornton, 1st Lt. Cav., is temporarily attached to the Gov. General's Body Guard, and directed to join the squadron serving with Lieut. Col. W. Richard's detachment.

7. Lieut. and Adj. Wotherspoon to officiate as Station Staff at Hussingabad, during the absence on duty of Capt. Worsley, Assist. Adj. Gen.

Capt. H. E. Page, of the Invalid establishment, is appointed an Agent for the Commissariat at Monghyr, on a salary of one hundred (100) rupees per mensem.

9. Lieut. and Interp. and Qr. Mast.

Winfield, 2d bat. 24th regt. N. I., to act as Station Staff at Almorah from the 24th ultimo.

24. Capt. Cock, Act. Brig. Maj. at Dinapore, having been compelled by ill health to quit that station, Brev. Capt. Snodgrass, 4th regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Brig. Maj. at Dinapore, until further orders.

27. 1st Lieut. Rotton, Artillery, to officiate as Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Sir J. Martindell, C. B.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

April 6. Col. (and Maj. Gen.) T. Brown is posted to the 1st brigade, vice Hardyman, transferred to the senior list.

1st Regt. April 3. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Thornton to be Adjutant, vice Waugh, appointed to command the Oudeypore Escort.

2d Regt. April 2. Lieut. Lambie to act as Qr. Mast. during the absence of Lieut. Arrow, or until further orders.

3d Regt. April 21. Lieut. and Adj. Angelo to act as Interp. and Qr. Mast. during the absence of Lieut. Benett.

5th Regt. Feb. 27. Cornet F. B. Locke to be Interp. and Qr. Mast., vice Warde, appointed Dep. Paymaster to the Nerbudda Field Force.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

March 31. Sen. Maj. D. McPherson to be Lieut. Col., vice Campbell, deceased; date of com. 1st Aug. 1819.

May 5. Sen. Maj. J. Cock to be Lieut. Col. from 5th May 1821, vice A. Maxwell, transferred to the Invalid Estab.

1st Regt. April 6. Capt. Holbrow, 2d bat., to do duty with 1st bat. at Cawnpore until the 1st of Oct. next.

25. Capt. Engleheart is removed from 1st to 2d bat., vice Capt. Holbrow, removed from latter to former bat.

3d Regt. March 1. Ens. W. C. Carleton, 2d bat., is permitted to do duty with the European Regiment.

4th Regt. Feb. 24. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. E. T. Bradby to be Capt. of a company, vice White, retired, with rank from 7th June 1819, in succession to Faithfull promoted.

Ens. G. H. White to be Lieut., vice Bradby, promoted; date of com. to be adjusted hereafter.

27. Capt. E. T. Bradby is posted to 1st, and Lieut. G. H. White to 2d bat.

April 13. Lieut. C. Christie is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Crane from 1st to 2d bat.

5th Regt. March 9. Ens. Kennedy, 1st bat. 11th regt., to continue to do duty with 1st bat. 5th regt. until 1st Nov. ensuing.

9th Regt. April 6. Lieut. Col. D. McPherson is posted to the 2d bat.

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10th Regt. March 6. Capt. A. Duns-mure is removed to the 2d bat., and Capt. Hodgson from that to 1st bat.

31. Sen. Capt. F. V. Raper to be Major, vice McPherson, promoted; 1st Aug. 1819.

April 6. Major F. V. Raper is posted to 2d bat.

9. Ens. J. Burney is directed to continue doing duty with 1st bat. until 1st of June.

11th Regt. Feb. 24. Lieut. J. W. Jones to be Capt. of a company, vice Richards, retired, with rank from 12th Nov. 1820, in succession to Robertson, promoted.

Ens. M. Dornier to be Lieut., vice Jones, promoted; date of com. to be adjusted hereafter.

27. Capt. J. W. Jones is posted to 2d, and Lieut. M. Dornier to 1st bat.

March 1. Lieut. A. H. Wood to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Jones, promoted.

12th Regt. April 3. Lieut. Mansfield to act as Adjut. to 2d bat. during the absence of Lieut. Bruce.

13th Regt. April 3. Lieut. and Adj. Murray, 1st bat. to be Detachment Staff.

May 5. Capt. W. Blake to be Major,—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Elliott to be Captain of a company,—Ens. William Grant to be Lieut.—from 5th May 1821, in succession to Hall, invalided.

15th Regt. April 21. Lieut. W. White and J. Blair are removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. Hutchins and J. W. Stiles from 2d to 1st bat.

17th Regt. March 8. Ens. Beveridge is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

19th Regt. March 6. Ens. J. Stevens, 1st bat. 3d regt., to continue to do duty with the 2d bat. 19th, at Mirzapore, until the 1st Oct.

21st Regt. Feb. 27. Capt. G. Casement is posted to the 1st bat.

April 19. Lieuts. R. W. Wilkins and Hugh Sibbald are removed to 1st bat., and Lieuts. Gordon and Neufville to 2d bat.

May 5. Capt. W. Baker to be Major,—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. C. Odell to be Captain of a company,—Ens. W. H. Halford to be Lieut.,—from 5th May 1821, in succession to Cock, promoted.

22d Regt. March 1. Ensigns R. Rush Margrave and G. A. C. Stewart are permitted to exchange corps; the former is accordingly posted to 22d regt. N. I. and 2d bat., the latter to the Europ. Regt.

24th Regt. March 2. Lieut. S. Delap to be Adjutant to 1st bat.

April 2. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Geo. Young to act as Adjut. to left wing of 2d bat. during its separation from headquarters.

25th Regt. April 2. Lieut. R. C. Johnson to be Act. Adj. to detached wing of 2d bat.

27th Regt. March 8. Lieut. F. S. Don-

nelly is removed to 2d bat., and Lieut. Anstruther to 1st bat.

30th Regt. March 10. Ens. W. G. Cooper is appointed to do duty with 2d bat., and directed to join left wing at Dacca.

Local Corps, &c. Feb. 24. Lieut. Col. J. J. Bird, Invalid establishment, is removed from the command of the Cawnpore, to that of the Seharungpore Prov. Bat., vice Playdell, deceased.

Capt. F. Dickson, 26th regt N. I., is appointed to the command of the Goruckpore Prov. Bat. from 20th inst. vice Major Huthwaite appointed to the command of the Calcutta Native Militia.

Capt. P. M. Hay, 23rd regt. N. I., is appointed to the temporary command of the Cawnpore Prov. Bat.

March 5. Lieut. A. F. P. Macleod, 2d bat. 2d reg. N. I., is appointed to do duty with the Goruckpore Light Inf. Bat.

9. Capt. Bishop, 1st bat. 6th regt. N. I., is appointed to the temporary charge of the Seharungpore Prov. Bat.

10. Ens. J. C. Sage, 2d reg. N. I., is directed to do duty with the Hill Rangers.

April 9. Local Lieut. Kenny to act as Adjut. to the Rampoorah Local Bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Adjut. Pringle.

16. Lieut. M. Ramsay, 2d bat. 8th regt., and J. T. Kennedy, 1st bat. 5th regt., are attached to the Chumparun Light Infantry, and directed to join.

30. Local Ensign W. Hutchinson, Ramghur Bat., is transferred to the Goruckpore Light Infantry Bat.

May 5. Major T. Hall, Invalid establishment, is appointed to the command of the Bareilly Prov. Bat., vice Stewart, embarked for Europe.

Cadets recently promoted, appointed to do duty.

March 27. Ens. Owen Lomer, Francis Carleton Reeves, John Blencowe, William Young Torckler, and Thomas Henry Newhouse, to do duty the Hon. Company's European Regiment at Ghazee-pore.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

April 4. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to assign Rank to the undermentioned Second Lieuts., Cornets, and Ensigns, from the dates expressed opposite their names respectively.

Artillery.

2d-Lieut. James Alexander, 16th June 1820.

2d-Lieut. Henry Clerk, do.

2d-Lieut. E. F. Day, do.

2d-Lieut. Henry Humfrey, do.

2d-Lieut. William Anderson, do.

2d-Lieut. Joseph Turton, do.

2d-Lieut. Frederick Brind, do.

2d-Lieut. J. Mowatt, do.

Cavalry.
Cornet G. L. Trafford, 16th July 1820.
Cornet Robert Aitken, 23d Aug. 1820.

Infantry.

Ens. K. F. McKenzie, 8th July 1820.
Ens. Joseph Corfield, do.
Ens. Isaac Cooper, do.
Ens. R. E. Battley, do.
Ens. Herbert Compton, 13th July 1820.
Ens. C. H. Naylor, do.
Ens. W. F. Beatson, do.
Ens. Hugh Troup, 16th July, 1820.
Ens. Patrick Grant, do.
Ens. Alex. John Fraser, do.
Ens. Samuel Twemlow, do.
Ens. W. G. Cooper, do.
Ens. W. G. J. Robe, do.
Ens. J. L. Farrer, do.
Ens. Colin Troup, do.
Ens. It. Somerville, 20th July 1820.
Ens. James Burney, do.
Ens. John Burney, do.
Ens. F. C. Reeves, 25d Aug. 1820.
Ens. Owen Lomer, 3d Sept. 1820.
Ens. John Blencowe, 24th Sept. 1820.
Ens. W. Y. Torckler, 26th Sept. 1820.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS POSTED.

April 5. The Cornets and Ensigns whose Rank is settled in the foregoing list are posted to Regts. and Batts. as follows:

Cavalry.

Cornet G. L. Trafford, to 2d regt. Light Cav.
Cornet R. Aitken, to 6th do.

Infantry.

Ens. K. F. McKenzie, to 25th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. J. Corfield, 4th regt. and 2d bat.
Ens. I. Cooper, 11th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. R. E. Battley, 10th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. H. Compton, 16th regt. and 2d bat.
Ens. C. H. Naylor, 22d regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. W. F. Beatson, 25th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. H. Troup, 4th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. P. Grant, 11th regt. and 2d bat.
Ens. A. J. Fraser, 15th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. S. Twemlow, 24th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. W. G. Cooper, 8th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. W. G. J. Robe, 10th regt. and 2d bat.
Ens. J. L. Farrer, 14th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. C. Troup, 6th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. R. Somerville, 21st regt. and 2d bat.
Ens. J. C. Burney, 23d regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. J. Burney, 17th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. F. C. Reeves, 5th regt. and 2d bat.
Ens. O. Lomer, 26th regt. and 1st bat.

Ens. J. Blencowe, 18th regt. and 1st bat.
Ens. W. Y. Torckler, Europ. regt.

March 1. The undermentioned Ensigns, at present doing duty with the Hon. Company's European Regt. at Ghazee-pore, having been reported qualified to join their Corps, are directed to join the Battalions to which they have been respectively posted.
Ens. Charles Guthrie, 2d bat. 26th regt., in Malwah.

Ens. T. Smith, 2d bat. 15th regt., at Bareilly.

Ens. J. H. Smith, 2d bat. 24th regt., at Moradabad.

Ens. J. C. Tudor, 1st bat. 12th regt., at Jubbulpore.

Ens. R. Chetwode, 2d bat. 18th regt., at Saugur.

Ens. T. Lysaght, 2d bat. 6th regt., at Nussersabad.

Ens. Alexander McKean, 1st bat. 14th regt., at Hansi.

Ens. F. B. Todd, 2d bat. 29th regt., at Loodhiana.

May 4. Ens. C. Fowle, 1st bat. 1st regt., at Cawnpore.

Ens. W. Jackson, 2d bat. 1st regt., at Purbagur.

Ens. G. N. Irvine, 2d bat. 11th regt., at Barrackpore.

Ens. T. J. F. Gunston, 1st bat. 16th regt., at Hussingabad.

Ens. J. M. McCrae, 2d bat. 17th regt., at Bhopal-pore.

Ens. D. Campbell, 1st bat. 19th regt., at Benares.

Ens. A. Lewis, 2d bat. 20th regt., at Barrackpore.

Ens. R. C. Jenkins, 2d bat. 21st regt., at Lucknow.

Ens. R. R. Margrave, 2d bat. 22d regt., at Hussingabad.

Ens. W. Foley, 2d bat. 27th regt., at Cuttack.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

March 1. The following Removals and Postings are directed:

Capt. N. B. Webb is removed from 4th comp. 3d, to 1st comp. 2d bat.

Capt. J. Brodhurst, from 8th comp. 1st, to 4th comp. 3d bat.

Capt. W. Battine, from 1st comp. 2d, to 7th comp. 4th bat.

Capt. C. P. Kennedy, from 7th comp. 4th, to 8th comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. H. Humfreys is posted to 3d comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. W. Anderson, to 5th do.

2d-Lieut. J. Alexander, to 3d comp. 3d bat.

28. 2d-Lieut. H. Clerk, to 4th comp. 3d bat.

2d-Lieut. E. C. T. B. Hughes, to 4th comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. Fred. Brind, to 6th comp. 2d bat.

Capt. C. P. Kennedy, recently returned from England, is directed to join the headquarters of the regt. at Dum-Dum, where he is to do duty until further orders.

ORDNANCE.

March 1. Lieut. P. G. Matheson, Com. of Ordnance, is appointed to the charge of the Magazine of Delhi, in the room of Capt. R. Powney, removed to the Expense Magazine in Fort William.

Lieut. Matheson is, for the present, to be attached to the Expense Magazine, and continue in charge of it until further orders.

9. Conduct. Hooper, lately attached to the Magazine at Prince of Wales' Island, is posted to the Arsenal at Fort William.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Feb. 24. Assist. Surg. Allan, lately attached to the Mission in Bhopal, is placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

28. Surg. H. Moscrop, lately returned from Europe, is posted to 8th regt. and 1st bat.

March 1. Assist. Surg. R. Brown, to officiate as Gar. Surg., and have charge of the Medical Depot at Agra, during the absence of Surg. G. G. Campbell.

2. Assist. Surg. A. Scott is removed from 1st bat. 19th, and posted to 1st bat. 27th N.I., in the room of Assist. Surg. P. Halket (on furlough), who is posted to the former corps.

Assist. Surg. W. Jackson, 11th regt. N.I., attached to 2d bat. at Barrackpore, to proceed to Benares, and assume Medical charge of the 1st bat. of the regt.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Tod is removed from 3d to 2d bat. of Artil.

1. Assist. Surg. G. G. Macpherson, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Bauleah, vice Gardner, promoted.

8. Assist. Apoth. Marshall, to proceed to Kurnaul, and do duty with the Artil. detachment at that Station, in room of Apoth. Daly, under suspension.

10. Assist. Surg. J. Grant is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Zillah Ram-Gurh.

31. Sen. Assist. Surg. J. Atkinson, to be Surg. from 22d March 1821, vice Assey, deceased.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Martin, to be Assist. Marine Surg., vice Thompson.

April 14. Assist. Surg. J. Morton, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Rungpore, vice Assist. Surg. Forbes, permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service.

19. Surg. H. Moscrop is posted to 4th regt. N.I., and directed to join 2d bat. at Sultampore (Oude). Assist. Surg. Forsyth, now with that bat., will proceed to Goruckpore, and relieve Offic. Assist.

Surg. Colvin from the duties of the Civil Station.

Assist. Surg. J. Allan, lately attached to Bhopaul Mission, now at Cawnpore, to proceed to Seharungpore, and relieve Offic. Assist. Surg. W. Brown, who will repair to the Presidency and join H.M. 87th Foot, to which he belongs.

Assist. Surg. W. Fraser, now doing duty with the Hospital of the 87th Foot, will proceed to Bakergunge and relieve Offic. Assist. Surg. La Cerf.

On the arrival at Berhampore of Assist. Surg. Mouat, H.M. 17th Foot, Assist. Surg. M. Nisbet, M.D., now doing duty with that corps, is to proceed to Tipperah and relieve Offic. Assist. Surg. Harding.

24. Assist. Surg. P. Suter is appointed to the Medical charge of the Western, or Barrapore Div. of Salt Agency, vice Stewart.

Mr. J. Cox McIntosh, from the Hon. Company's Dispensary, to be an Apoth. on the regular establishment, vice Guy, dismissed by Court-Martial.

May 3. Apoth. Daly, now at Kurnaul, is to proceed to Cawnpore, and place himself under the orders of the Superintendent. Surg. On his arrival, Apoth. Gross is to be sent to Ghazepore, to join the Hon. Company's European Regt. Apoth. Walker, now attached to the European Regt., will proceed to Dum-Dum when relieved, and join the 2d bat. of Artill., to which he is posted.

Apoth. McIntosh (lately appointed) is posted to the Hospital of H.M. 24th Foot, but will join and do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, till further orders.

5. Assist. Surg. J. Stewart is permitted to enter the service of H.M. the King of Oude, for the purpose of being attached, in his Medical capacity, to the corps of Rohilla Cav., lately transferred to His Majesty.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

March 5. Lieut. C. Griffiths, 1st bat. 18th regt. N.I., is appointed to officiate as Adj. of Nat. Invalids, and Paymast. of Nat. Pensioners at Allahabad, vice Bellew.

April 14. Conduct. H. Meyers, Ordnance Department, attached to the Dinapore Magazine, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

May 5. Lieut. Col. A. Maxwell, 4th, and Maj. T. Hall, 13th regt. N.I., are transferred, at their own request, to the Invalid establishment.

5. Lieut. Col. A. Maxwell, Invalid establishment, to be Regulating Officer of the Invalid Tannah of Chittagong, vice Matthews, deceased.

FURLOUGHS.

Feb. 24. Col. Fine, 30th regt., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

March 1. Capt. Swinton, Barrack Master of 1st or Presidency division of the barrack department, to Madras, for the benefit of his health, for six weeks.

8. Capt. R. Martin, 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., being engaged, under the sanction of Government, in pursuits of a Public nature, has leave to remain at the Presidency until further orders.

10. Lieut. W. H. Terraneau, 8th regt. N.I., to Prince of Wales' Island, for the benefit of his health, for six months.

31. Lieut. Donald Macalister, regt. of Artill., to proceed to Europe, via Prince of Wales' Island and China, on account of his private affairs.

The permission granted to Lieut. F. M. Chambers, 6th regt. N.I., in G.O. of the 9th ult., to proceed to Europe on account of his private affairs, via Bombay, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Lieut. Geo. Brooke, regt. of Artillery, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

April 7. Assist. Surg. D. A. Patterson, to Europe, on account of his health.

9. The leave of absence granted to Capt. Coulthard, Artill. regt., in G.O. of the 16th ult., is cancelled, at his own request.

14. Maj. Truscott, 27th regt. N.I., and Dep. Superint. Surg. Charles Robinson, having respectively forwarded Medical certificates from the Cape of Good Hope, their leave of absence is extended for six months.

24. Maj. Pat. Byres, 11th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent for five months.

27. Maj. D. V. Kerin, commanding the Furruckabad Prov. Bat., to be absent from his station for a period of six months, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

May 5. Maj. Thos. Hall, Invalid establishment, is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for six months.

Lieut. G. Arrow, 2d regt. Lt. Cav., to return to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Buy.]	April 4, 1821.		[Sell.]
	Ra. As. Prem.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation,	Ra. As. Prem.
1813 to 1820..	11 12	{	11 0
1811..	9 0		8 8
April 11, 1821.			
1813 to 1820..	11 6	{	11 4
1811..	7 8		7 0
April 18, 1821.			
1813 to 1820..	14 0	{	13 8
1811..	6 8		6 0
April 25, 1821.			
1813 to 1820..	13 0	{	12 0
1811..	6 0		5 8

SEIZURE OF LIEUT. FISHER, BY THE BURMAHS.

Chittagong, April 23, 1821.—A report is current here, and which is very generally believed, that Lieut. Fisher, Adjutant in the Surveying Department, has been seized and confined by the Burmahs, whilst he was surveying our boundaries in the direction of Sylhet. He is confined at a place called, I believe, Kutchar, to the eastward of Sylhet. It is a very hilly country, and was conquered about two years ago from the aborigines, by a force of about 6,000 men, sent by the Burmah Rajah. Fears are entertained of Lieut. Fisher's life, as much from the unhealthiness of the climate as from the cruelty of the Burmahs. We suppose Government have, ere this, if the report be true, written to the Chief at Kutchar to release Lieut. Fisher, which we hope will be attended to, otherwise recourse must be had to arms, and expeditiously, as the rainy season is close at hand. Should it set in before we send troops to punish the troublesome and insolent fellows, very little will be done, whilst our men will be, no doubt, much harassed, and exposed to the insubriety of the climate.—*Ind. Gaz.*, May 1.

ROBBERIES.

Kalludghee, Jan. 1, 1821.—On the 31st December, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, a party of about 40 well-armed, but nearly naked robbers, attacked the bazar of the 2d cavalry at this station. They immediately inquired for the Cutwal, and two principal Suraffs, whose houses they attacked, burnt, and in part plundered. The alarm having been quickly spread upon their first entrance, the Suraffs had sufficient time to escape with their families and some of their effects. Most of the Dookanders were too much alarmed for their personal safety to think of the protection of their property; each person imagining himself to be the object of violence, all was consternation. The extent in value of the plunder realized by the banditti is at present unknown. One man was killed, and some few defenceless wretches wounded, during the course of this unexpected rapine.

By eight o'clock the robbers had decamped, and the whole of the bazar was in flames. A large proportion of property, which had escaped the hasty search of the merciless plunderers, was consumed by fire. The Commandant and officers of the 2d cavalry have in part alleviated the distress of the sufferers, by a liberal subscription. No exertions were spared by the officer commanding the detachment to apprehend the offenders, but as yet they have proved unsuccessful. Picquets of cavalry are still escorting in all directions. The caste and general pursuits of the banditti is unknown.—*Cel. Jour.* Jan. 29.

Singhboon.—A squadron of the Governor General's Body Guard was lately sent from the Presidency towards Singhboon, in pursuit of a band of depredators that had appeared in that quarter; and we are glad to learn, from letters received in town, that they have completely succeeded in routing them. A letter now before us states, that on the 16th the squadron came up with the enemy, when they made a beautiful charge, led on by Capt. Thornton, and cut up between 50 and 60 of them. The loss on our side was trifling, two troopers being badly wounded, one syce and one native doctor killed, five horses wounded, and one missing. Both officers and men are said to have behaved with great spirit and gallantry in the charge.—*Ibid.* April 24.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

An impression having got abroad that the tremendous Epidemic, which was so awfully destructive in 1817, is now raging with great violence in Calcutta and various other parts of Bengal, we have much pleasure in having it in our power, on undoubted authority, to state, that the dreadful accounts which have been circulated on the subject are not entitled to implicit belief. That a few fatal cases have lately occurred in Calcutta we are aware, and those cases have been enough to fill every person with apprehension and alarm: but among the European population, at least, there is no foundation for asserting that the disease is now unusually prevalent. About a week ago a death took place which was ascribed in the public papers to cholera morbus, although there was not, we are told, a single symptom which indicated the existence of the disease. We need not point out to our readers the injurious effect of rumours which attribute peculiar mortality to any place or period: for when true, the task of communicating the fact is a dispiriting and a melancholy one; but when erroneous, it is certainly incumbent upon us to use our utmost endeavours to remove the anxiety and distress which such information invariably occasions.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* April 19.

OPHTHALMIA.

Accounts from Allahabad mention the prevalence of Ophthalmia at that station, and particularly among children, which is supposed to be produced by the hot winds. The eyelids swell, and a great quantity of matter is secreted, but simple ablu-tion with water, and cooling lotions, have been found sufficient to remove the disease in a short time.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* April 26.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF THE WEATHER, &c.

In Lower Bengal, for March 1821.

The Weather, during the greater part of the month, has been cloudy, and for the

most part pleasant. From the beginning to the middle of the month, frequent, and in some cases heavy showers of hail and rain have occurred, with variable winds. From the 23d to the 31st the atmosphere has been clear, with hot westerly winds.

The Waters of the Bhagritty and Ganges have experienced a rise during the month, of about eight inches altogether, and the navigation of the former at the end of the month presents the same appearances as at its commencement. Middling sized budgerows and boats of 300 maunds continue to proceed up and down with ease. The Bhagritty may remain navigable for such budgerows, and for boats of 200 maunds, until about the 20th of April.

The Ganges has continued for three months longer navigable than was the case last year. The chief cause of this is, that most of the sand banks, which created shallows at as early a period as January last year, have been removed by strong currents in the river, which operated favourably to that effect in September, at the end of the last rains.

The Indigo of Assin and Kartic has been regularly and progressively improving during the month.

The Mulberry (Toot) has also advanced prosperously, and increased in growth very rapidly, so as to have every appearance of turning out a very profitable speculation to the ryots.

The Barley, Wheat, Gram, and other Pulse Crops, have been nearly all gathered in during the month, and the produce has been, in general, luxuriant. Such as remain uncut are of the latter (Nov.) sowings, and are also so ripe, that the grain harvest might be entirely completed in the course of a few days. Such seed crops as yield oil have been also gathered. The great produce obtained this year in all kinds of grain, enables the ryots to sell at one-half the prices which corn has fetched for the last two years. Through mismanagement, however, their stocks of pease, &c. have suffered from the rains of the month, and the fodder intended for their cattle has been thus lessened or damaged.

The Indigo Sowings of Falgoon and Chail commenced about the earlier part of the month, and the copious showers which have fallen have been favourable to most of the planters and ryots, for sowing the greater part of their cultivation. Yet the rain has been more partial than general throughout the Mofussil, for in some quarters it has fallen to the depth of six or seven inches, but not to more than two in others. Owing to the greater part of the month being cloudy, the plant of the latter sowings has thriven, on the light soils, as well as could have been expected, its growth being from four to eight leaves. But the plant on the heavier soils is far from

being in a promising condition, as the excessive heat and hot winds have scorched the earth to such a degree that its growth has been imperceptible. Should rain not occur soon the latter plant will be destroyed; and that which enjoys a light soil must also suffer greatly, besides its being subject to the depredations of insects.

The Roads are still good between the Presidency and Rajmahal.—*Calcutta Paper*, April 12.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium.—Yesterday the Opium Sale, announced by advertisement for some time back, took place at the Exchange Rooms, and lasted a little more than three hours. During that short space of time, a quantity of the drug disposed of fetched nearly fifty-four lacs of rupees, and the sale was particularly distinguished by the rapidity with which it was completed, the boldness of the native speculators in their purchases, the small difference between the extremes of price, and the unprecedented rates to which the whole advanced. The first 42 lots were knocked down very speedily to a native purchaser at 2,555 rupees per chest, and in subsequent cases, quantities to a large extent went off with equal dispatch. The following is a statement of the results, viz.

Quality.	Chests sold.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Average per chest. Sa. Rs.
Behar, ...	1704	43 42 550	2,548 7 1
Benares, ...	417	10 39 800	2,498 8 5
	2121	53 32 350	2,537 10 4
Highest price of Behar 2550 & lowest 2530 per chest.			
Ditto Benares 2500 ditto 2455 do.			

The results of the last sale in December were considered extremely high, the average price per chest of Behar being Rs. 2435 1 9, and of Benares Rs. 2463 5 7; but it will be seen that the average prices at present exceed them in the former case, by nearly 113 rupees, and in the latter by more than 30. The highest price of Behar at the last sale falls short of the same price at the present by 90 rupees, and the highest of Benares at the last sale is only equal to the lowest that the same quality has brought at present.

Compared with preceding sales, the difference in favour of the present is very great, as Behar, in March 1819, produced Rs. 816 8 2, and Benares Rs. 821 10 5, per chest less than they have now fetched. [*Cal. Jour.* March 1.

Cotton.—Nothing we believe has been done in this market since our last. The importation into Mirzapore continues to be heavy, that of last week being 16,245 bales, making the total of the present crop to the 28th ult. 1,13,968 bales of all sizes. The market there has suffered a depression,

and at the quoted market prices, good Cutchoura could be delivered here at about 17 rupees, in screwed bales. At Moorshedabad the price had fallen three to four rupees per maund.

The following exhibits the importation into Mirzapore in the two first months of the present, and during the same period in the three preceding years, respectively:—

1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.
maunds.	maunds.	maunds.	maunds.
4,94,506	1,49,400	1,45,987	9,99,332

Statement of the annual Exportation of Cotton from Calcutta, for six years, ending 31st December 1820.

Years.	Great Britain.	Foreign Europe.	America.	China.	Total Sales of 300 lbs.
1815	17,904	9,382	—	60,564	80,350
1816	74,999	4,884	1,359	130,645	189,835
1817	156,881	25,079	15,894	99,793	277,699
1818	168,724	35,853	40,456	71,819	316,857
1819	33,470	2,642	1,492	29,375	67,068
1820	6,746	—	—	37,147	44,423

[*Bengal Hurk.* March 19.

WEATHER.

Moorshedabad, April 20, 1821.—Yesterday evening a gale of wind set in from the eastward, attended with thunder, lightning and hail; some of the hailstones were the size of a pigeon's egg. The rain was very seasonable to enable the cultivators to prepare their lands, and cool the atmosphere, which has for some days past been intensely hot. The effects of the storm was more severely felt at Berhampore than in the immediate neighbourhood. Just as the gun was fired at nine o'clock, the lightning struck the station flag-staff on the banks of the river, which came down with a tremendous crash. It was apparently attracted by the iron work about the cap of the lower mast, and the electric fluid passing downwards, completely rent the mast to pieces; the top-mast above the cap, having no iron work to attract it, is less injured, a small part only being splintered off. A tree, covered with a creeping plant, in the garden, and near the house of Col. Edwards, of H.M.'s 17th Foot (commanding officer), was also destroyed, but happily no lives have been lost, nor have I heard of any further damage being done.—*Cal. Jour.*

Ghazepore, April 13.—The hot winds are raging with great intensity, and I am happy to say the station is in general very healthy, though the natives of the towns of Ghazepore and Mohummedabad are suffering much from dysentery and fever. We have lately been visited by some squalls of wind and rain from the N.E., accompanied by thunder and lightning, but luckily without any damage to the crops, which were gathering at the time, and are now safely stacked adjacent to the Govern-

ment studs. The river is remarkably low, and few boats are to be seen floating on its languid bosom, which forms a lamentable contrast to the "ancient river," when sweeping forward in its giant-like strength and power.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

UNION CHAPEL AT DURRUMTOLLAH.

The Union Chapel in Durrumtollah was opened on the 18th instant, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Townley, from Zechariah iv. 7. "And he shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, Grace unto it." The chapel is said to be large enough to accommodate 403 persons.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* April 26.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Stocker; Miss Porteus; Miss Lyons; Miss M. Lyons; Miss M. A. Lyons; W. Haynes, Esq.; T. Keyes, Esq.; Master H. Stocker; Master W. Stocker; Mrs. Jampeau; Thos. Pasmore; John White; Miss Hope; Mr. Foley; Mr. G. McKintosh, and Mr. H. McKintosh, Cadets.

From Madras: Mr. J. Hunter; A. W. Begbie, Esq., Civil Service.

From Bombay: Capt. Dangerfield, 8th regt. N.I.

From the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. R. Brooks, merchant; Mr. W. H. Ross, free mariner; Mr. and Mrs. Hooper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

March 8. Ship Eclipse, Kirby, from London 20th Aug.

Brig Mary Jane, McCormick, from the Cape of Good Hope 26th Feb.

April 4. Ship Pallas, Cock, from the Isle of France and Madras.

7. Ship Forbes, Brown, from London 4th Nov.

17. Brig Norfolk, Maingy, from Panang 5th March.

21. Ship Amboyna, Wilson, from Batavia 14th Jan., and Padang 20th Feb.

May 4. Ship Pascoa, Taylor, from Bombay 15th March.

8. American Ship Benjamin Rush, Girdon, from Philadelphia 27th Dec.

Departures.

April 5. Ship Morning Star, Wallace, for the Isle of France.

7. Ship Sea-flower, Spiers, for Penang and Batavia.

15. Ship Merope, Parkyns, for China.

May 2. Ship Houghly, Robson, for Bombay.

3. Ship Prince Blucher, Johnson, for the Mauritius.—Passengers: Mrs. Byres; Mrs. Simpson; W. Blunt, Esq.; J. A. Simpson, Esq.; F. Macnaghten, Esq.; Maj. Byres; Maj. Hall; Capt. Deville; Lieut. Kennedy; Lieut. Macgarth; J. Magee, Esq., Assist. Surg.

5. Ship Dorothy, Hargraves, for Malta and Gibraltar.
Spanish Ship Victoria, Ornedal, for Manila.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 28. Mrs. Capt. Roe, of a son.
March 6. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Col. Ludlow, of a son.
16. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Nuthall, of a daughter.
21. At Berelly, the lady of Lieut. Henry Foster, of the Rohilla Cavalry, of a daughter.
28. At Jessore, the lady of Wm. Wollen, Esq. of a son.
31. At Cossypore, Mrs. Wm. Bason, Jun. of a son.
— At Shahabad, Mrs. E. Bowbear, of a son.
April 1. The lady of Thos. Learmouth, Esq. of a daughter.
— At Hoogly, the lady of H. C. Brocager, Esq. of a daughter.
2. Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a son.
3. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Godby, 1st bat. 18th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
5. The lady of J. Jameson, Esq. of a son.
7. Mrs. Sarah Bond, the wife of Mr. Benj. Bond, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a son.
8. The lady of Mr. J. W. Ricketts, of a daughter.
11. At Chinsurah, the lady of the late Lieut. Robert Roche, 25th N.I., of a son.
12. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. Swinton, Nizam's Service, of a son.
— Mrs. J. Llewelyn, of a daughter.
13. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Currie, 2d bat. N.I., of a daughter.
14. At Berhampore, the lady of Geo. Richardson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
16. Mrs. Wm. Patton, of a daughter.
18. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. of a son.
— The wife of Mr. Hen. Butler, assist. at Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s, of a son.
— In Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. A. Lockett, Secretary to the College Council, of a son.
19. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Sam. Smith, 3d Lt. Cav., of a son.
— At Futtighur, the lady of W. Tulloh Robertson, Esq., of the Civil service, of a daughter.
20. At the Presidency, the lady of J. O'B. Tandy, Esq., of a son.
21. At Soory, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq. of a daughter.
22. At Ballygunge, the lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. of a daughter.
25. The wife of Mr. Wm. Soubise, Assistant in the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, of a daughter.

25. At Comedpoor, near Commercolly, the lady of R. Barnes, Esq. of a daughter.
27. At Bankipore, Mrs. Jas. Havel, of a daughter.
28. Mrs. Sarah Jewell, of a son.
May 4. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Jas. Read, Aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Thomas, C.B., of a son.
6. The lady of A. Mactier, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. Empson, of a son.
7. At Howrah, the lady of M. Smith, Esq. of a son.
Late, At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Col. D. McLeod, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At Cawnpore, Mr. Thos. St. John Hunter, of the Commissariat Department, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Assist. Riding Mast. Ansel, of H.M. 8th, or King's Royal Irish regt. of Lt. Dragoons.
28. By the Rev. P. Lucas, Philip Cat-chick, Esq. to Catchatoor, eldest daughter of Arratoon Avietick, Esq. of Rangoon.
March 23. At Cawnpore, Lieut. J. S. Rotton, of the Artill., to Miss Harriet Martindell, daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell.
29. Capt. Forster Walker, H.C. Europ. regt., to Miss Lydia Sarah Pattle.
April 5. At the Cathedral, Mr. Henry Vaughan Ingels, to Miss Ann Maria Cranley.
9. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. R. J. Anderson, of H.M. 18th regt., to Miss M. N. Murray.
17. At Scrora (Oude), Capt. Rich. Newton, 22d regt. N.I., to Mrs. Midwinter, sister to Lieut. Col. Wm. Thomas, commanding the Station.
28. At Delhi, E. J. Johnson, Esq. Madras Military Service, to Miss Barton.
May 1. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Eastman, to Miss Helen Simpson, daughter of the late W. Simpson, Esq., of Bel-couchce.
9. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Eales, to Mrs. Anne Gash, widow of the late J. Gash, Esq., Indigo Planter.

DEATHS.

March 15. In Camp, at Larknee, near Nagpoor, Mrs. Claye Watson, wife of Maj. Claye Watson, commanding 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I. The early and sudden death of this truly amiable and pious woman was caused by fright and cold, taken by her tent being blown down in a thunder storm, which brought on a violent attack of fever and ague, terminating in premature labour.
25. At Bendorah, Mr. Braz de Monte, aged 25.
29. At Dinapore, Col. Alex. McLeod, C.B., late commanding H.M.'s 59th reg.

29. At Chandernagore, of the cholera, the Hon. Jos. Davot, Intendant General of the French possessions in Bengal, aged 59.
— In the 26th year of his age, after a painful illness of the cholera morbus, Mackertich Arathoon Aganoor, Esq., the third son of Arathoon Isaac Aganoor, Esq., the celebrated Armenian Poet and Antiquarian. He was an enterprising merchant, an excellent grammarian, and miscellaneous writer of considerable talents. He discovered in his younger years a genius for philology; the favourite subjects of his study were ethics and theology; and the virtues of his heart were superior even to the astonishing powers of his understanding. He died sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, who have had opportunities of estimating his private worth and literary merits.
30. Henry Alston, Esq.
— After a lingering illness of one month, Mrs. Anne Poulston, aged 33 years, leaving behind her four children to lament their irreparable loss.
31. The infant son of Mr. T. Andrews.
— Mrs. Elizabeth Percira.
April 2. Margaret, the daughter of Mr. C. Hard, aged two years and seven months.
— At Kishnagur, Dr. Bodelio, formerly a dentist in Calcutta. His death was sudden, and various causes have been assigned for it.
3. At Barrackpore, Capt. James Roche, H.M. 14th regt. of Foot, aged 41 years. He has left a widow and seven orphans.
5. Master Robert Bruce Hough, son of H. F. Hough, Esq., surgeon, aged four months and 22 days.
6. Capt. V. Kirby, Commander of the ship Eclipse.
— The infant son of Mr. T. Christie, aged 18 months.
7. At his house in Moorhy-huttan, aged 50 years, Syed Sadduck, a highly respectable and well known Persian merchant, long resident in Calcutta, whose upright and honourable qualities have endeared him to many, who now deeply regret his loss. His body was yesterday embalmed, and conveyed on board one of his own ships, the Alexander, Capt. B. Rogers, for the purpose of being taken to his native country for interment.
— At Malda, deeply regretted by her disconsolate parents, Miss Amelia Johnson Bird, aged eight years eight months and 22 days.
10. At the Presidency, Charles Edin, son of Lieut. and Adjut. Malden, 1st bat. 9th N. I., aged 11 months.
— At Nuddea, Lucy Mary, the infant daughter of B. De Courcy, Esq., aged 10 months.
— At Soory, Beerbhoom, the infant daughter of J. V. Biscoe, Esq., aged seven months.

11. Mrs. Youngs, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Youngs, Branch Pilot.
— Miss Eliza Emma Bartlett, aged two years and two months.
12. Benjamin Turner, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 25.
— At Garden Reach, Robert Evans, Esq., Assistant in the Commissariat Department, aged 53.
13. At Futtighur, of a sudden fit of illness, R. Cashore, Esq., leaving a disconsolate widow, five children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to bewail their irreparable loss.
14. At Serasing Factory, Helen, the infant daughter of J. Richmond, Esq. aged three months.
— At Dacca, Mr. James Cockburn, late tailor in Calcutta.
— Of the epidemic cholera, Mr. William Sills, Chief Officer of the ship Resource, aged 37.
— After a painful illness, Mr. T. Kavannah, aged 44.
15. At Patna, Mrs. Catharine O'Bryen, of child-birth. She suffered in the most calm manner the distressing travail of her situation for four days, and expired soon after being delivered of a male child, who shared her unfortunate fate.
16. At the Presidency General Hospital, Assist. Surg. David Aikman Patterson, late of the 1st bat. 11th regt. N.I.
— Miss Jane Blanchard, daughter of the late Mr. W. Blanchard, Indigo Factor, Jaffergunge, aged four years and eight months.
17. D. A. Paterson, Esq. Assist. Surg. 11th N.I., aged 34.
18. At Chinsurah, of a lock jaw, Mrs. A. Bolst, aged 38. She has left five unfortunate orphans to bewail her untimely and irreparable loss.
19. At Barrackpore, George Charles, the son of Lieut. Hoggan, aged one year and three months.
20. Mr. John Lish, Assistant in the Military Board Office, aged 27.
21. Mrs. Mary Malone, widow of the late Mr. Edward Malone, Cooper and Wine Merchant, aged 44.
24. Mary Anne, the infant daughter of Henry Tyler, Esq. aged eight months.
25. After an illness of 18 days, Mr. John Bethune Inglis, aged 39 years; leaving a wife and eight children to deplore his loss.
26. The lady of J. B. Smith, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, aged 63.
— At Kidderpore, James, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Taylor, aged two years.
May 3. Adeline Sarah, the infant daughter of Mr. T. Steers, of the Native Hospital, aged two years.
— Mr. James Cameron, Assistant to the late Mr. J. B. Inglis, aged 33.
8. Near Calcutta, aged 68 years, Col. Mackenzie, C.B., F.R.S., &c. of the

Madras Engineers, Surveyor General of India. The services of Col. Mackenzie, as an Engineer or Surveyor, on the Continent of India, on Ceylon, and in the Eastern Islands, have been acknowledged by the different Governments under which he was employed, and by the Hon. the Court of Directors, on many occasions, during a long public life of more than 40 years. His talents, erudition, and research, as an Antiquary, are well known to the learned in India, and to the Literati of Europe, who have cultivated the Languages, and studied the Antiquities of the East. His social and domestic virtues endeared him to his family and relatives; and he will long be regretted by a numerous circle of friends at all the Presidencies of India.

12. Captain Francis Dickson, Aid-de-Camp to The Most Noble The Governor-General, aged 37.

MADRAS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 30. Capt. John Wilson, 3d regt. N.I., to be Post-master at Bangalore.

Capt. the Baron Kutzleben, 22d regt. N.I., to act as Barrack-master and Post-master at Bangalore during Capt. Wilson's detention at the Presidency, on duty.

April 17. Capt. M. Kemble, Assist. Adj. Gen. with the Field Force in the Doab, is permitted to act as Paymaster to that Force on the responsibility of Capt. Waddell, and until the arrival of his successor, Capt. Brown.

Lieut. Robert Young, 23d regt. N.I., is permitted to act as Paymaster to the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force, during the absence, and on the responsibility of Capt. Hindley.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

3d Regt. March 27. Sen. Lieut. H. P. Keighly to be Captain; and Sen. Cornet G. A. Brodie to be Lieut., in succession to Walker, invalided; date of com. 1st March 1821.

Cornet recently promoted, posted to do duty.

April 9. Cornet B. W. Cumberlege, with 8th regt. at Arcot.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

4th Regt. April 3. Sen. Ensign E. H. Hall to be Lieut., vice Watson, deceased; date of com. 12th Dec. 1820.

5th Regt. April 24. Sen. Ens. C. Wahab to be Lieut., vice M'Pherson, deceased; date of com. 18th April 1821.

6th Regt. April 28. Capt. Chambers is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. M. J. Harris, from 1st to 2d bat.

7th Regt. April 3. Sen. Ens. H. T. Hitchins to be Lieut., vice Tulk, deceased; date of com. 28th March 1821.

8th Regt. April 14. Lieut. Kellett is directed to proceed to Ellore, and accompany the 1st bat. 4th regt. to Nagpoor, where he will join the 1st bat. 8th regt., with which corps he is appointed to do duty.

10th Regt. May 8. Lieut. A. Wilson to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Stokoe, proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. T. A. Crichton to be Adj. to the 2d bat., vice Wilson, removed.

15th Regt. April 24. Sen. Ens. F. W. Brodie to be Lieut. in succession to Alcock, struck off; date of com. 14th April 1821.

18th Regt. May 4. Sen. Lieut. T. H. Monk to be Capt. and Sen. Ens. J. C. Ranken to be Lieut., vice Church, deceased; date of com. 25th April 1821.

8. Lieut. E. E. Bruce to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. of that corps, vice Murcot, promoted.

Lieut. G. C. Whitlock to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice Monk, promoted.

22d Regt. April 27. Sen. Ens. G. R. Dodham to be Lieut., vice Grant, deceased; date of com. 17th April 1821.

23d Regt. April 9. Lieut. A. Macpherson is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. J. Macdonald, from 1st to 2d bat.

13. Lieut. A. M'Pherson to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice Garnault, removed.

25th Regt. April 24. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) P. Whannell to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. P. Ritchie to be Lieut., vice Blair, deceased; date of com. 11th April 1821.

26. Ensigns W. G. T. Lewis, H. E. Kenny, T. G. E. G. Kenny, and James Black, doing duty with 5th extra bat., are appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 25th regt., at Bangalore.

1st Extra Bat. April 27. Lieut. A. Hendrie, 7th regt. N.I., to be Adj. to 1st extra bat., vice M'Pherson, deceased.

Ensigns recently promoted, posted to do duty.

April 9. Ensigns T. M. Mills, R. Mitchell, H. R. Brownlow, and T. L. Green, with 2d bat. 24th regt., at Wal-lajahbad.

Ens. G. H. Milnes, with 2d bat. 11th regt., at Vellore.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

April 13. Lieut. James Roy to be Adj. to the Corps, from 8th March 1821, vice Groves, removed.

ENGINEERS.

March 27. Lieut. John Coventry to be Superintending Engineer in the Northern Division.

Ensign Alex. Lawe to be Superintending Engineer with the light field division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

ORDNANCE.

Feb. 20. Samuel Greenleaf, of effective Supernumeraries, to be a Conductor, vice Clossey, invalided.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

March 27. Dr. H. Harris, second Member of the Medical Board, to be first Member.

Mr. J. Goldie, third Member of the Medical Board, to be second Member.

Mr. J. D. White, acting Member of the Medical Board, to be third Member.

30. Mr. William Bruce Jack is admitted on the establishment, as an Assist. Surg. from the 26th inst.

April 3. Mr. Assist. Surg. George Bucke to afford medical aid to the Residency, &c. at Cochin.

24. Mr. Assist. Surg. Greig to continue his services at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

26. Assist. Surg. N. A. Woods is removed from 2d bat. 21st reg. N. I. to 1st extra battalion.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Fleming, M.D., is posted to 2d bat. 21st reg. N. I.

27. Sen. Surg. T. H. Davies to be Superintend. Surg., from 3d inst., to complete the establishment.

Mr. Surg. S. Heward to be Superintend. Surg., Presidency Division.

Mr. Surg. W. Pritchard, to be Superintend. Surg. in the Southern Division.

Mr. Surg. T. H. Davies to be Superintend. Surg. with the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force.

Mr. Surg. John Burton to be Garrison. Surg. of Bellary, and to afford medical aid to the Civil Department at that station.

May 1. Assist. Surg. E. Chapman to afford medical aid to the Residency of Travancore, vice Bucke.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

April 28. Capt. D. Walker, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, is posted to the Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

FURLONGHS.

March 23. Capt. D. Walker, non-effective establishment, to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

27. Lieut. Thomas Cussans, Artillery, to proceed to Bengal, on his private affairs, until the 31st of August next.

April 6. Major E. Edwards, 8th reg. N. I., to proceed to sea, and eventually to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Howison, 6th reg. N. I., to proceed to sea on sick certificate, for six months.

Mr. Assist. Surg. N. A. Woods to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

10. Lieut. H. Strong, 24th regt. N. I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

Capt. J. Hampton, 7th reg. N. I., to proceed to Calcutta, on his private affairs, for six months.

13. Capt. H. Coyle, 14th reg. N. I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

17. Capt. E. Hindley, Paymaster to the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force, to proceed to the sea coast, on sick certificate, until the 31st October next.

27. Lieut. W. Stokoe, 10th reg. N. I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Second Examination for 1820.

To the Hon. Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B., &c., Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir:—We have the honour to submit the following classification of the Students attached to the College of Fort St. George, as the result of the Second Examination for the year 1820.

Teloogoo.
1st Class.—Mr. Maclean.
2d Class.—Mr. Lewin,
— Eden,
— Cheape,
— Smith,
— Stephenson.
3d Class.—Mr. Goldingham.

Tamil.
Mr. Lewin,
— Goldingham,
Hindostanee.
Mr. Stephenson,
— Smith.

Carnataca.
Mr. Eden.
Sanscrit.
Mr. Maclean,
— Cheape.

Teloogoo.—1. Mr. Maclean stands in the first class of Teloogoo Students. His translation from that language into English is well executed; and that from English into Teloogoo is particularly well done. He also speaks with sufficient fluency and correctness.

2. Mr. Lewin is at the head of the second Teloogoo class. His knowledge of the language is very respectable; and his translations are well executed. He also speaks with considerable ease and correctness; and we consider his progress to be sufficient for the transaction of business.

3. Mr. Eden is the next in rank in the second Teloogoo class. His progress both in this language and in Carnataca, is most satisfactory. He translates from and into both languages well, and speaks with sufficient fluency.

4. Mr. Cheape has studied Teloogoo longer than any of the gentlemen in the same class; but his progress has been in-

peded by illness. His translations on this occasion were as well done as could have been expected.

5. Mr. Smith appears to have applied himself with great industry to study; and his proficiency in Teloo-goo is highly creditable to him.

6. Mr. Stevenson, during the last six months, seems to have applied less to the study of the Teloo-goo than the Hindoostanee, or we feel convinced that we should have been able to make a more satisfactory report of his progress in this language.

7. Mr. Goldingham has studied Teloo-goo only during a period of two months, and stands in the third class. The progress that he has made is very satisfactory. He translated an easy tale into English, with very few errors; and he expresses himself in conversation with much greater ease than could be expected, when the period of his study is considered. His progress is such as gives promise of his being early qualified for the second increase.

Tamil.—Mr. Lewin's proficiency in Tamil since the last examination is highly satisfactory. He reads and construes papers of ordinary difficulty, with perfect ease and fluency. His translations evince considerable familiarity with the idiom of the language, and possessing, as he does, so extensive an acquaintance with it, practice is alone required to give fluency to his speech and a pronunciation less foreign.

Mr. Goldingham's acquirements in this language, both as regards their extent, the accuracy with which they are possessed, and the readiness with which they are brought into practice, considerably surpass the attainments of any Tamil Student in the same time of study. He reads and construes with great facility. His translation into Tamil evinces a very extensive acquaintance with the idiom of the language. He converses with much elegance of phrase and variety of expression, and his pronunciation is remarkably correct and good.

Hindoostanee.—Mr. Stevenson's translation from Hindoostanee, although it contains some errors, is in the main sufficiently correct. In the more difficult task of translating from English into Hindoostanee, his exercises, though they exhibit some orthographical mistakes, evince a very great knowledge of the idiom of the language, and are highly creditable to him. He converses with tolerable fluency and ease; and we consider the result of his examination in this language as affording satisfactory proof of very assiduous application to study during the last term.

Mr. Smith's exercises reflect much credit upon him, considering the short time he has studied the language; and we doubt not that he will at an early period be qualified for the second increase.

Sanscrit.—Mr. Maclean performed his several exercises with tolerable correctness.

He has not, however, added much to his knowledge of the Sanscrit since his last examination; but this is to be ascribed in a great degree to the disadvantage this gentleman was subject to, in being deprived, since the period of his arrival at Cuddalore, of the assistance of a Pundit, the individual who was appointed to attend him having been attacked with an illness which eventually terminated in his death.

Mr. Cheape's progress in the Sanscrit has, upon the whole, been satisfactory. He translates from that language passages of moderate difficulty, with facility and correctness: he was, however, somewhat deficient in his knowledge of the grammar.

Carnataka.—The progress made by Mr. Eden, the only student in this language, has already been noticed. This gentleman, as well as Messrs. Maclean, Lewin, and Stevenson, passed the usual examination in the Regulations.

We have much pleasure in reporting Mr. Maclean, Mr. Lewin, and Mr. Eden, as fully qualified to enter the public service; and, with reference to these gentlemen in particular, we beg leave to submit a modification of the thirteenth Clause, Title II. of the College Rules, so as to enable students, who have distinguished themselves by the successful prosecution of their studies whilst in College, and in consequence have entered the public service, to apply for an examination, with the view of obtaining the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees, provided that such application be made with the period specified in the section above quoted, viz. three years from the date of their admission into the College, and at the end of the term immediately following that at which the Student was reported qualified to enter the public service.

When a student has made such proficiency in two languages, as would enable him to transact public business in them, and has at the same time afforded us reason to infer from the extent, rapidity and style of his acquirements, that he would, by pursuing his studies for another term, qualify himself for the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees, we have on several occasions recommended, that the option should be afforded to such student of remaining in College, with that view, until the next ensuing examination. When this option is accepted by the student, the advantages held out by the success of further study are in a considerable degree counterbalanced, by his losing the benefit of six months actual service in the department to which he may be appointed, and of the knowledge and experience to be there acquired.

The proposed modification would secure to the students the advantages resulting from the exertions of their talents, in acquiring a more extensive and perfect knowledge of the languages of the country.

without subjecting them to the loss of seniority in the branches of the service upon which they first enter. A student reported qualified for the general duties of the service, is of course enabled to prosecute his studies without requiring the aid of a teacher who can speak English, and can therefore make equal progress in the provinces as at the Presidency; and by commencing his public duties in the country, he will enjoy the further opportunity of learning the professional and technical part of the language, which he cannot often gain to so great an extent from a College Teacher; and thus, while by his industry the Student is preparing himself for the honour and advantage of the reward held forth to high proficiency, he will not fall in rank behind contemporaries, less ambitious of meritorious distinction, who have quitted the Institution before him; whilst the benefit of his higher attainments must redound to the advantage of the public interests.

We consider Mr. Cheape and Mr. Stevenson to have established their claim to the second increase of Rupees 350 per month, which we accordingly recommend may be conferred upon them.

We have great pleasure in adding, that the debts of the students, which were noticed on a former occasion, have not been increased; but in one or two instances have been diminished; and that the debts of the remaining students are inconsiderable.

We have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your obedient humble Servants,
EDW. C. GREENWAY,
W. OLIVER,
R. CLARKE,
J. M'KERRELL,
H. VIVEASH,
J. DENT.

College, 23d Jan. 1821.

FINANCIAL.

Private letters from Madras mention that Sir Thomas Munro has effected a saving of 44 lacs in the last year.

The Financial operations of the Supreme Government are also of the most gratifying nature; and the realization of a surplus of three millions of revenue is confidently looked for, as the result of the year 1822-3.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

On Sunday forenoon last St. Andrew's Church was opened for the first time for divine service, on which occasion an excellent discourse was delivered, from the 16th and 17th verses of the 3d chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, to a congregation which filled this spacious and handsome structure: in the construction of which much science has been displayed, and it exhibits also a great deal

of curious and difficult workmanship, some of it new, we believe, in this part of the world. On this occasion, Dr. Colin Rogers and William Scott, Esq. were ordained Elders of the Kirk Session.—*Mad. Gov. Guz.*, March 1.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Vardon; Messrs. Garsten, Risdon, G. M. Douglas, T. G. Neidham, W. Bremman, D. Archer, D. Gray, F. T. Robertson, Mr. Connolly, free merchant, H. M. G. Vardon, free mariners, and Master Vardon; Messrs. F. Brooks, W. Lys, W. Sinclair, P. Stinsen, W. E. Braoskoff, F. J. Warren, R. Chifney, and C. L. Hardy, cadets; Mr. J. Low, assist. surg.; Mr. James Brown, free mariner.

From Calcutta: Mr. Bushby, Mr. Blair.

From Bombay: Lieut. Darby, 1st bat. 11th regt., Captain Faris.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 23. Ship Almorah, Winter, from Port Jackson 19th Feb.

May 9. Ship Liverpool, Green, from Calcutta 24th April.

10. Ship Caledonia, Carus, from Batavia 29th March.

11. Ship Tyne, Brodie, from London 21st Dec.

12. Ship Glorious, Paterson, from Bombay.

Ship Hebe, Wetherall, from Port Jackson 4th Feb.

14. Ship Eliza, Woodhead, from Bombay.

19. Ship Phillippa, Hodges, from Bombay 4th May.

Ship Competitor, Low, from London 24th Dec.

20. Ship Theodosia, Kitson, from Liverpool 17th Dec.

27. Ship Lady of the Lake, Bridges, from Muscat 6th May.

Ship Marchioness of Hastings, Robinson, from Bombay 14th May.

Departures.

March 29. Ship Forbes, Brown, for Calcutta.

May 5. Ship Almorah, Winter, for Colombo.

16. Ship Glorious, Paterson, for Calcutta.

20. Ship Phillippa, Hodges, for Calcutta.

22. Ship Hebe, Wetherall, for Calcutta.

25. Ship Hooghly, Lamb, for Gibraltar.

29. Ship Marchioness of Hastings, Robinson, for Calcutta.

30. Ship Competitor, Low, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. At Quilon, the lady of A. S. H. Aplin, Esq., H.M. 89th regt., of a son.

April 19. At Maddepollam, the lady of H. Taylor, Esq., H.C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Masulipatam, the lady of G. E. Russell, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

22. Mrs. A. Hill, of a daughter.

30. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Garrard, of the Engineers, of a son.

— At Palamcottah, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Crichton, 1st bat. 20th regt. N.I., of a son.

— At Malwan, the lady of W. Stubbs, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

May 10. On the Esplanade, the lady of Capt. W. Black, 1st or Marine bat. 11th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Masulipatam, the wife of Mr. Sub. Assist. Surg. Long, of a son.

12. At St. Thome, the lady of Capt. Matthews, 2d bat. 19th regt., of a son.

15. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. R. R. Ternan, 16th Lt. Inf., of a daughter.

— At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of E. A. Langley, Esq., 3d regt. Lt. Cav., of a son.

18. At Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. Simkins, H.M. 34th regt., of a daughter.

21. At Mysore, the wife of Mr. H. Van Jugin, Head Writer to the Residency at Mysore, of a son.

28. Mrs. Wm. Grant, of a son.

Lately, on board the Ship Ann and Amelia, the lady of Capt. Stevenson, H.M. 59th regt. of foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7. At Zion's Church, in Tranquebar, W. E. Peterson, Esq., to Arabella Matilda, only daughter of A. Wright, Esq., of Chiddembrun.

12. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. John Browning Pharoah, to Miss Dorothea D'Silva, second daughter of Mr. Simon D'Silva.

March 5. At Trichinopoly, Mr. J. M'Nemara, to Miss Sarah Brown.

April 12. At Cuddalore, Lieut. Duncan Sim, of the corps of Engineers, to Mrs. Catharine Jane M'Leod.

May 1. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Blundell, of the Horse Brigade, to Emily, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Barrow, Dep. Judge Advocate General of H.M. Forces.

9. At Tanjore, Mr. A. Even Sober, of Negapatam, to Miss Emily Jacobina Weyna.

11. At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Ensign John Rush Moore, of H.M. 34th regt., to Miss E. Smith.

16. At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Mr. H. Stanhope, to Miss Anne Radcliffe.

21. At St. Andrew's Church, James MacGregor, Esq., H.M. Royal Scots, to Miss Anne Stevens.

— At Vepery Church, Mr. J. Andrews, to Miss Mary Howell.

23. At the Church at St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. Thomas Taylor to Miss Mary Ann Garrett.

DEATHS.

Feb. 7. After a most painful and lingering illness of three months, Mrs. Anna Bella Feo, aged 23, second daughter of the late Mr. George Moss.

13. After a long and lingering illness, Mr. Peter Bormel, Musician at Bangalore.

March 11. At Vellore, Lieut. and Fort Adj. John Jones, 1st bat. 3d regt., or P.L.I., most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

13. After a painful and lingering illness, Sophia Rainey, the widow of the late James Rainey.

April 13. At Nellore, Macduff Cordiner, Esq.

17. At Cuddapah, Lieut. and Adj. M'Pherson, 1st extra bat.

18. At Gooty, Ens. Robt. Boyd Ewing, 23d regt.

20. At Poonamallee, Mrs. Mallandaine.

23. Theresa, fourth daughter of Col. Muat, aged one year and eight months.

24. At Seringapatam, Capt. W. L. Church, 1st bat. 18th regt., of a severe bilious attack.

29. After an illness of four months, Mrs. Ann Perriman, wife of Mr. John Perriman, aged 21.

May 2. At Cannanore, after a few days' illness, Major John Giles, H.M. 53d regt.

4. In camp at Kulladgee, after a severe and protracted illness of nearly two months, Major Hare, 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I.

5. At Vizagapatam, at the house of the Garrison Surgeon, Lieut. C. W. Turner, of the 28th regt. Bengal N.I. This gentleman had proceeded thus far from Bengal by dawk, on his way to Hyderabad, when he was seized with a severe fit of the gout, attacking his feet and hands alternately; and after several days, falling suddenly on the stomach and lungs, where it produced in a few hours a considerable effusion of water into the chest, and about the heart, producing suffocation.

6. In the 56th year of his age, John D'Monte, Esq., late of the firm of Arbuthnot, D'Monte, and Co.

7. At Guntoor, B. Droz, Esq., of the H.C. Civil Service, of a bilious fever.

9. At Bellary, Diana, wife of Major J. Lindsey, 2d bat. 24th regt. N.I.

12. Lieut. Col. Sam. Dalrymple, C.B., of the Madras Artillery. Col. D. arrived in India in 1790 and had been actively and honourably employed on every service of importance in which the Army of this

Presidency was engaged during the last 30 years. He possessed all the qualities of a gallant soldier and accomplished officer, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his superiors, in the same degree in which he inspired those under his command with veneration and attachment. He may justly be ranked among the most distinguished of the Company's military servants, either in past or in present times. His mind was ever devoted to professional duties and pursuits, his heart to the welfare and interests of his companions in arms. In private life he was the kindest, the most affectionate, the most generous of relations and of friends. His labour of love, to all who stood in need of his assistance, was unwearied and unbounded. The zeal and energy of his character were not more strikingly exhibited in a campaign, than in promoting the reward of the deserving or the relief of the distressed. Indeed his private and professional virtues sprang from the same, or a kindred source; and the public will largely share in that loss, which to his family and friends is irreparable. The sentiments with which he was regarded by those who stood in the nearer relations of life to him, and which have dictated this small tribute to his memory, were sanctioned by the highest authorities under whose observation his merits fell; and accordingly he possessed more numerous and marked testimonials of public approbation than can in ordinary circumstances be bestowed on an officer in the Company's army. The funeral, which took place the following evening, received military honours, and was attended by his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander-in-Chief, with the General Staff of the Army, and by nearly all the Officers of the Garrison of Fort St. George and of the Cantonment at St. Thomas's Mount, as well as by the Hon. the Judges, and a remarkably great number of the principal inhabitants of Madras.

17. At Poorevaikum, aged 47 years, Mrs. Jean Smaller, wife of Mr. Sub. Assist. Surg. Samuel Smaller.

18. In Fort St. George, Mr. Conductor James Hayden, of the Arsenal, aged 55 years; a brave, intelligent, honest man, who from his arrival in India in the year 1784 to the day of his death devoted all his time and attention to the service of his Hon. employers. It is painful to add, that he has left a widow and four children, with very inadequate means of support, to deplore their irreparable loss.

BOMBAY.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.
MILITARY.

Bombay Castle, March 30, 1821.—The return of most of the troops from Arabia

having been reported, the force recently under the command of Major General Lionel Smith, C.B., is to be broken up, all extra establishments consequent upon its assembly discharged as they arrive, and the appointment of all Officers to the staff to cease three days after they respectively reach the Presidency.

All Staff Officers who have returned from service are directed to resume the duties of their several permanent and local appointments.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

April 23. Mr. Charles Norris, to be Resident in Cutch.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 24. Lieut. Col. McClintock is appointed a Member and President of the Standing Committee of Survey at the Presidency, and Lieut. Mander, Adj. of the Invalid bat., is relieved from the duty.

The G.O. of 23d of last month, appointing A. Jukes, Esq. to act as Political Agent at Kishme, is cancelled.

Feb. 8. Capt. Macfarlane, 2d bat. 1st or grenadier regt. N.I., to act as Executive Engineer, with the Baroda Subsidiary Force.

13. Act. Sub.-Assist. Commissary Reynolds is directed to proceed to Bhooj, and relieve Lieut. Payne, who officiates in the Commissariat department at that station.

15. Capt. Hughes, Maj. of Brig. at Dappolie, to act as Interp. to 1st bat. 4th regt. and 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I., in the Mahratta and Hindoostanee languages.

12. Capt. Bagnold, 12th regt. N.I., is appointed Maj. of Brig. to a detachment of the strength* under the command of Lieut. Col. Turner, ordered in service against the Coolce Chiefs in Guzerat.

12. Capt. Payne to continue in charge of the Bazaars in Cutch.

16. Lieut. Seymour, 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., to command the details of the grenadier and 10th regt. N.I. in Cutch.

Lieut. Foquet to act as Adj. to the detachment.

16. Capt. Hutchinson, 10th regt. N.I., is appointed a Member of the Committee for examining and passing the abstracts for the Konkan prize money, in the room of the Dep. Adj. Gen.

19. Lieut. Hurring, H.M.'s 17th Drag. to officiate as Interp. to three troops of that regt. ordered on service into Katiwar.

Capt. Stamper, Brig. Maj. at Kairah, to take charge of the Commissariat Department.

* Detail of Artillery; 2d bat. 1st R.N.I.; 2d bat. 7th do.; detail of Pioneers.

ment, from the date of the departure from Kairah of Capt. Frederick, Assist. Commissary in the Northern districts of Guzerat.

26. Lieut. Col. Thos. Corsellis, to succeed Lieut. Col. Osborne as commanding the Guickwar Subsidiary Force.

May 3. Maj. Salter, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I., to command a detachment directed to take the field against the Bheels, in Kandeish; Capt. Scott, 2d bat. 15th regt. M.N.I., to be Maj. of Brig.; and Lieut. Jones, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I., to be Qr. Mast.

Maj. Egan, 1st or marine bat. 11th regt. N.I., is appointed President of the standing Committee of Survey, and permitted to draw the difference between the half and full Batta of his rank as such.

7. Lieut. Tate to conduct the duties of the Revenue Survey on the Islands of Bombay and Salsette, during the employment of Capt. Dickinson as Act. Superintending Engineer.

18. Lieut. D. P. Ottey, Adj. of 2d bat. 6th regt. N.I., is appointed Qr. Mast. of Brig. to the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Turner.

18. Maj. Tucker, Dep. Qr. Mast. Gen. of the Army, having reported his return, on duty, from Bengal, is directed to resume the duties of his appointment on the General Staff of this Presidency.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

April 19. Sen. Maj. W. Hull to be Lieut. Col. in succession to Gifford, deceased; date of rank 14th April 1821.

3d Regt. April 2. Lieut. W. T. Hewitt to be Adj. to 1st bat. in succession to Ogilby, transferred to 12th regt.; date of appointment 1st April 1821.

4th Regt. April 26. Sen. Capt. E. Frederick to be Maj., and Lieut., and Brev. Capt. H. Newton to be Capt., in succession to Watson, deceased; date of rank 17th April 1821.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Graham, Adj. to 2d bat. to be transferred to 1st bat., former date.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Burn, to be Adj. to the 2d bat. vice Graham, transferred to 1st bat., 17th May 1821.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Burn, is confirmed as act. Adj. to 2d bat., from 29th Dec. last.

5th Regt. April 3. Lieut. M. M. Shaw, 1st bat. to act as Adj. to that bat. from 10th Feb., in the room of Lieut. and Adj. Powell, at present employed as Assist. Adj. Gen. to the field detachment under Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope.

May 7. Lieut. M. L. Gallway to be Capt., vice Midford, deceased.

6th Regt. May 18. Lieut. Alex. T. Reed to act as Adj. to 2d bat. until Lieut. Ottey's return, or until further orders.

10th Regt. April 19. Sen. Capt. John Taylor to be Major; and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. B. Gerrans to be Capt., in succession to Hull, promoted.

May 18. Capt. Gerrans to perform the duties of Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., until further orders; date of appoint. 14th April.

11th Regt. Jan. 22. Lieut. Cavaye to officiate as Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. from the 15th inst., in succession to Brev. Capt. Gillum, resigned.

12th Regt. May 4. Lieut. Barlow, 1st bat., is appointed Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st bat. from the 1st inst.

Cadets admitted and promoted.

April 23. Messrs. H. H. Hobson, E. P. Ramsay, H. James, N. Strong, T. H. Ottey, W. H. Clarkson, and W. C. Freeman, to be Ensigns.

May 18. Mr. E. Hunt to be Ensign.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

May 7. Lieut. A. Robinson, to be Capt., vice Parr, killed in action; date of rank 11th Feb. 1821.

ARTILLERY.

May 18. Sen. Maj. F. Pierce to be Lieut. Col. in succession to Sealy, deceased; date of rank 14th May 1821.

Sen. Capt. Edmund Hardy to be Maj.; and 1st-Lieut. Alex. A. Auldjo to be Capt., in succession to Pierce, promoted; ditto ditto.

Cadets admitted and promoted.

April 23. Messrs. J. T. Leslie and T. Sutton, to be 2d-Lieuts.

ENGINEERS.

April 9. Lieut. Glascott is appointed to perform the duties of Executive Engineer in the Southern Conkan, during the absence of Ens. Jervis.

ORDNANCE.

April 19. Sub-Conductor Marten Hyam to be Conductor, vice Fillock, deceased; from 4th Feb. 1821.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 27. Sub-Assist. Surg. D. Fallor to be a fixed Assist. Surg., but without being brought on the strength of the establishment.

May 18. Mr. Alex. Tawse is admitted on the establishment as an Assist. Surg.

21. Mr. Tawse is appointed to the duties of the Hon. Company's Cruiser Ternate.

23. Surg. P. C. Baird to act as Superintend. Surg. to the Surat Division of the Army, from the 1st of the month.

MARINE PROMOTIONS, &c.

May 5. The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions and alterations, in consequence of the retirement of Commander G. Swaine Hepburn.

Commander W. T. Graham to be a Jun. Capt., vice Conyers, invalided; date of rank 4th May 1820.

1st-Lieut. F. Maughan to be a Commander, vice Hepburn, retired: ditto 29th March, 1820.

1st-Lieut. F. Faithful, to be a Commander, vice Graham, promoted; ditto 4th May 1820.

2d-Lieut. G. Grant to be a 1st-Lieut., vice Maughan, promoted; ditto 29th March 1820.

Sen. Midshipman J. Richard to be a 2d-Lieut., vice Grant, promoted; ditto 29th March 1820.

2d-Lieut. Minchin to be 1st-Lieut., vice Faithful, promoted; ditto, 4th May, 1820.

Sen. Midshipman Wilson to be a 2d Lieut., vice Minchin, promoted; ditto.

2d-Lieut. J. Arnold to be a 1st-Lieut., vice Arthur, deceased; ditto 14th Dec. 1820.

Midshipman A. Hutly to be a 2d-Lieut., vice Arnold, promoted; ditto ditto.

9. Lieut. J. B. Grubb is appointed to command the Ternate, vice Pruett, on furlough.

Lieut. Robinson to act as Secretary and Accountant to the Marine Board, vice Grubb.

Lieut. C. Wright to command the Vesta, vice Robinson.

FURLOUGHS.

Feb. 10. Capt. Joseph Jones, 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., to Europe, on his private affairs, for three years.

April 5. Lieut. H. Lyons, 1st bat. 12th regt. N. I., to England, on sick certificate, for three years.

11. Lieut. C. Crawley, 2d regt. N.I., to Madras, for five months.

May 9. Capt. Pruett, of Marines, to England, on sick certificate.

18. Lieut. C. Watkins, Bombay Europ. Regt., to England, for one year, from date of his embarkation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

May 30, 1821.

Six per Cent. Bengal Loan, 1811-12, paying off later Loans.	Sell. Prem. Rs. 10½
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Asiatic Journ.—No. 71.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee, 7-11.	
20 Days..... Calcutta, 108-100	Sicca, 112.
30 Days..... Madras, 104-100	Madras d.
8 Days..... Surat, 100-100	Surat d.
8 Days..... Poona, 100-100	Poona d.
8 Days..... Ahmedabad, 119-100	Ahm d.
8 Days..... Sicca, 96-100	Ahm d.
8 Days..... Brochta, 93-100	Kanary d.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.

Freight to China may be stated at an average at about 80 rupees; very far below our calculation, we confess.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, April 11.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We regret to state that the Cholera has again made its appearance in our vicinity; the cases immediately at the Presidency have been but few, but some districts in the adjoining islands of Salsette and Cranja have suffered severely. We have been informed that the disease has assumed a new appearance: that it is not now so moderate, but simple Cholera.—*Bom. Gaz.*, May 16.

The following is the official return of Deaths by this dreadful Epidemic:

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
May 23	18	7	3	28
24	29	13	7	49
25	16	11	5	32
26	22	11	3	36
27	22	13	1	36
28	23	23	3	49
	135	73	22	230

It is chiefly confined to the labouring classes, who work hard, and are much exposed to the sun at this season of the year. The heat during these last few days has been excessive, the thermometer standing usually at 92, at noon.—*Ibid.* May 3.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mr. J. J. Sparrow; Mrs. Sparrow; Maj. Smith; Capt. and Mrs. Russell; two Misses Russell; Lieut. Watson; Messrs. Ravenshaw, Farquharson, Warden, Hornby, Ramsay, Ottey, Hobson, James, and Strong, Cadets; Mr. Boyce; Miss Boyce; Lieut. and Mrs. Gray; Capt. and Mrs. Graham and son; Miss Brown; Mr. A. Ferrier; Mr. Wm. Wiles; Assist. Surg. Tawse; Mr. J. Hunt, Cadet; Mr. John Cannon; Miss Dufford; Mrs. C. Kemp; Mr. West; Mr. Caldwell; Mr. Bell; Mr. Marshall.

From Calcutta: Lieut. G. L. Vantick; Comet J. A. Scott; Maj. and Mrs. Tucker. From Madras: Mrs. Fothergill. From the Mauritius: Mr. C. F. Beck; Capt. Hyland, Country Service.

SUPR. PARTRIDGE, BETHAM.

The Partridge, Capt. Betham, from Bengal to London, condemned and sold at Bombay in March last, has been re-
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paired and equipped for sea, and on the 12th of April was about to proceed to China.—*Lloyd's List*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 14. Ship *Eliza*, Frith, from the Mauritius 18th Feb.
16. Ship *Royal Charlotte*, Mouatt, from Madras.

7. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Clarkson, from London 4th Nov. 1820.

18. Ship *Marchioness of Hastings*, Robinson, from Bengal 7th Feb.

21. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Hill, from Calcutta 8th March.

Ship *Kent*, Kemp, from Calcutta 2d March.

May 10. Ship *Alexander*, Surflen, from England 13th Dec. 1820.

15. Ship *John Muroe*, Green, from Bengal 16th March.

23. Ship *Earl Kellie*, Pearson, from Calcutta 29th Jan.

24. Ship *Travancore*, Booj, from Batavia 24th April.

25. Ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Ralph, from London.

27. Brig *Countess of Loudon*, Henning, from Batavia 22d April.

Departures.

April 12. Ship *Liverpool*, Green, to Calcutta.

15. Ship *Good Success*, Poynton, to China.

4. Ship *Eliza*, Woodhead, to Calcutta.

5. Ship *Glorious*, Paterson, to Bengal.

May 13. Ship *Marchioness of Hastings*, Robinson, to Bengal.

Ship *Milford*, Horwood, to China.—

Passengers: Mrs. Berry; Miss Berry.

1. Ship *Lady Barlow*, Clark, to China.

2. Ship *Alexander*, Surflen, to Ceylon, Isle of France, and England.

Ship *James Scott*, Boon, to Calcutta.

3. Ship *Helen*, Lungley, to China.

Ship *Earl St. Vincent*, Simpson, to London.

3. Ship *Sir Stephen Lushington*, M'Keller, to England.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. At Colabah, the lady of Assist. Surg. Hathway, of a daughter.

March 2. At Devon Cottage, the lady of Capt. I. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Com. Gen., of a son.

April 6. The lady of Maj. Egan, of a daughter.

7. At Baroda, the lady of Lieut. Col. Macdonochie, of a son.

14. The lady of the Rev. Hen. Jeffreys, of a son.

14. Mrs. Young, of a daughter.

11. At Mulligaum, the lady of Lieut. Col. Malach, C.B., of a son.

18. The lady of the Rev. Hen. Davies, of a son.

At Huntley Lodge, the lady of Dougald Christie, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Poona, the lady of the Rev. T. Robinson, of a daughter.

May 1. The lady of Lieut. Col. Hessman, com. 2d bat. Artill., of a son.

12. At Byculla, the lady of Col. Osborne, 11th regt. N.I., of a son.

20. The lady of Wm. Erskine, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 14. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. John Johnson, of the Horse Artill., to Miss Mary Charlotte Fildes.

17. Hen. Beys, Country Service, to Mademoiselle Clementine Duverger, of Bourbon.

24. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Rich. Fielding, Clerk in the Adj. Gen.'s Depart., to Miss Mary Wood.

May 15. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Thos. Ferrar to Miss Eliza W. Cantrill.

18. At Surat, Lieut. Col. F. H. Pierce, commanding the Horse Artill., to Caroline Frances, eldest daughter of C. A. West, Esq., Medical Service.

20. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Geo. Phillips, European Constable of Police, to Miss Maria Edwards, of Bombay.

22. Capt. Barton, Brig. Maj. of Artill., to Eliza Georgiana O'Hanlon, daughter of Sam. Hawkins, Esq.

27. At St. Thomas's Church, W. P. Ranney, Esq., Chief Officer of the Ship, Byramgore, to Miss Catharine Cuthbert, of Bombay.

28. At St. Thomas's Church, Maj. D. H. Bellasis, Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army, and fourth son of the late Maj. Gen. Bellasis, to Mrs. M. Eldridge.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28. Alex. Pilfold, Esq., Paymast. to H.M. 67th regt., aged about 44.

April 2. At Broach, Isabella Mabel, youngest daughter of Capt. W. Meall, commanding at that station, aged nine months.

4. Sub-Conduct. John M'Leod, of the Ordnance Department, aged 27.

5. Capt. W. J. Moorhouse, H.M.'s 65th regt., aged 30.

7. Sub-Conduct. R. Butler, of the Commissariat Department, aged 37.

— Sen. Midshipman and Act. Lieut. D. J. Davis, of the H.C. Marine, aged 24.

13. In the 48th year of his age, of which 32 had been devoted to the service of his Honorable employers, Lieut. Col. Fred. Walter Gifford, of the Hon. Company Bombay European regt., and commandant of the Garrison of Bombay; an old and meritorious officer, universally respected and esteemed both in public and private

life. He was attended to the grave by a numerous body of friends and brother officers: an ever flattering and most honorable testimony of departed worth.

13. Mr. J. Wood, Second Officer of the ship *Bombay Castle*, aged 35.

— The infant son of the Rev. H. Jeffreys.

14. At Byculla, from inflammation of the bowels, J. C. McClintock, Lieut. Col. on the Hon. Company's Bombay establishment, aged 45.

15. Isabella Smith, infant daughter of Maj. Gen. Lionel Smith, C.B., aged seven months and 20 days.

— At Surat, Mr. Calistan Gaspar, aged 42.

16. At Surat, suddenly, Mr. Miras Moorad, aged 59.

— In the camp at Severndroog, of a fit of apoplexy, in the 39th year of his age, Maj. Jas. Balfour Watson, commanding 1st bat. 4th regt. B.N.I.

18. At Poona, aged 18 years, after a long and painful illness, Sophia, the wife of Mr. J. A. Vickers.

22. At Poona, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Maj. Mayne, aged 19 months.

30. At Baroda, in the 20th year of his age, after a few hours' illness, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. S. D. Wilson, of the 2d regt. N.I., and son of Maj. Gen. Wilson, of this establishment.

May 8. Lieut. J. Mander, of the Invalids.

11. Mary Ann Caroline, infant daughter of Mr. Geo. Higgs, aged 14 months.

20. Lieut. Col. C. Barton Burr, C.B., Agent for clothing the Army, aged about 49; much lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

— At Poona, of that malignant and fatal complaint, the cholera morbus, Harriet Ann, the lady of Lieut. Slight, of Engineers, in her 19th year.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

India Loan of 1811.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 8th July, 1812:

Resolved, That all Persons who, at the date of the public advertisements in India for the repayment of the Eight per cent Loans, or by a transfer thereof to a Six per cent. Loan, and who, by reason of their absence from India at the time, incurred a loss of interest by the measures then adopted by the Indian Government, shall, on satisfactory proof of their having been at that time the actual Proprietors of parts of such Eight per cent. Loans, be paid interest at Eight per cent. per annum, from the period when the last interest was paid on their several obligations, to the 30th June 1811, the date to which eight per cent. is granted by the general Six per cent. Loan of the 31st December 1810, and from that period the obligations of these parties to be placed in the said Six per cent. Loan of 31st December 1810, in the order of the numbers and dates of their original obligations. The payment of interest hereby directed, to be made either by cash in India, or by bills upon the Court, at the several rates of exchange stipulated in the obligations originally granted at the respective Presidencies.

That all persons of the description above stated, with the exception of such as shall be hereafter noticed, who may have transferred their obligations from the Eight per cent. Loan to the Six per cent. Loan, and

who may be, at the time of the receipt of these orders, in possession of the new obligations, be entitled to the terms granted in our Resolution of the 19th July 1811, namely: "That the holders of any part of the late optional Loans, whose Agents shall have subscribed the same to the new Loans raised in India (under a guarantee in case the said subscriptions should be disavowed by their principals in Europe) shall be entitled to continue the same in the Loans to which they may have been transferred, subject to the following condition, viz. That whenever the said Loans shall be discharged, the holders of them shall be permitted either to receive the principal of them in India, or by a bill upon the Court of Directors, payable eighteen months after date, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence per Sicca Rupee."

With respect to those persons absent from India, who were subscribers to Loans raised at Bombay, and whose agents had, without authority, transferred their obligations to the Bengal Six per cent. Loan of 31st December 1810, that they be allowed a remuneration for any loss of interest which shall be proved to have been thereby incurred, on the principles stated in a preceding paragraph; and that they be further allowed to re-transfer the principal of their obligations, according to their original amount in Bombay currency, into a Six per cent. Loan at Bombay. The interest to be payable at the times stipulated in the Bengal Six per cent. Loan of 31st December 1810, either by cash at Bombay, or by bills upon the Court, at two shillings

and sixpence the Bombay Rupee. The principal, so transferred, to be payable in cash, at Bombay only, according to the order in which the several obligations shall appear to be placed upon the Bengal register, and after the publication of the same notice and description as at Bengal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Arrivals.

Sept. 28. Gravesend, ship Triumph, Garrick, from Bengal 24th Feb.—*Passengers*: Mr. H. Smith; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Street; Lieut. Slaney; Mr. N. A. Woods, Assist. Surg.; Mr. Thos. Reid, Surg. R. N.; Mr. H. Barber, late Purser of the Cambridge; Miss Toussaint; Master Bruce; Master La Page; Mr. Wm. Steward, Merchant, from Madras (died at sea); Capt. Sanderson, H. M.'s 89th regt. (died at sea).

30. Gravesend, ship Lotus, Doveton, from Bengal 26th Feb.—*Passengers*: Col. Pine, Mrs. Pine, and Miss Pine; Mr. Blagrove, Mrs. Blagrove, and four children; Mr. Limond; Master and Miss Curtis; Master Rawlins.

— Gravesend, ship Providence, Adair, from Bengal, Madras, Cape, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Capt. Burtin; Lieuts. Hughes, Strong, and Stokoe; and Mr. Johnson.

— Gravesend, ship Guildford, Johnson, from Bombay, 29th May.—*Passengers*: John Cannon, Esq., Merchant; Lieut. E. Mitchell, H. M.'s 47th regt.; Mr. W. Parry, Assist. Engineer (died 26th July).

Oct. 2. Gravesend, ship Mary, Boyd, from Bengal and Ceylon.

— Gravesend, ship Mangles, Cogill, from Bengal 5th May, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Capt. Broke, Bengal Artillery; Mrs. Broke and Child; Lieut. Kirkman, 19th Bengal Infantry (died 29th Aug.); Lieut. La Touche, 4th Bengal Infantry; Dr. Bell, Bengal service; two Masters Miller, and Master Barlase.

— Gravesend, ship Swallow, Ross, from Bombay and Cape of Good Hope.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Col. Baker; Mr. J. Lorrimer, surg. 17th Dragoons; Serjt. Macdonall, H. M. 47th regt.; and Mrs. Macdonall.

3. Gravesend, ship Waterloo, Wilkinson, from Bengal, &c.—*Passenger*: Capt. White, Bengal Army.

4. Gravesend, ship Hyperion, Norfor, from Bombay.—*Passengers*: Mrs. A. Mansell; Mrs. R. Wilton; Lieut. Col. Cheyne; Capt. Lawrence; Capt. Inverarity; Capt. Cooper; Lieut. Cassin; Lieut. Taylor, Lieut. Macdonald; Masters Mair, Purdell, and Wilkinson; two Masters Presgraves; two Masters Mansell; and two Misses Wilton.

— Gravesend, ship Moira, Hornblow, from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.—*Passengers*: Col. Sir J. Sinclair, Bart., Capt.

Deuchar, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Francklyn, C. J. Cook, Esq., W. H. Twentyman, Esq., W. Brown, Esq., Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. Reeve, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Cox, and Mrs. Yates, from Madras.—Miss Laing, two Misses Mequeler, two Masters Sandford, and Master Jones, from Bengal.—Lieut. De la Main, from Bombay.—Misses Griffiths, White, Trotter, and Chatfield; two Misses Reeve; three Misses Wilson; Masters Ogilvie, Twentyman, Wells, Fallowfield, Trotter, J. Haig, Circe, Griffiths, Stingsby, and Wilson; four Masters Cook; 3 Masters Fitzpatrick; 61 Invalids; 10 women, and seven children from Madras.—Three men Company's Servants, three women, and one child, from St. Helena.

— Gravesend, ship Lady Carrington, Knape, from Bengal, Cape, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Capt. R. Seymour, Bengal N. I.; Mr. C. Forbes, Madras N. I.; Capt. J. Baker, H. M. 34th regt. (left at St. Helena); Mrs. Maitland; three Misses Maitland; two Masters Maitland; Mrs. Woodhouse; Master J. D. Woodhouse; six servants, and an European soldier.

5. Gravesend, ship Ann and Amelia, Short, from Bengal, Madras, Cape, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Mrs. General Rumley, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Trist, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Alms; Capt. R. C. Stevenson, H. M. 59th regt.; Lieut. T. Sowerby, 26th regt. Bengal N. I.; Lieut. T. Trist, 5th regt. Bengal N. I.; Mr. Wm. Jones, surg.; Misses Rumley, Stevenson, Dennet, and Oldwall; two Masters Aitkinson; two Masters Alms; two Masters Pritchard; and three Masters Jones.—From the Cape: Mr. Burges, three Masters Burges, and three Misses Burges.

— Portsmouth, H. M. ship Alligator, from Madras, 2d June, and St. Helena 7th Aug.

23. Gravesend, ship Woodbridge, Munings, from Batavia and Mauritius.

Departures.

Sept. 27. Deal, Oct. 10. Ramsgate, ship Active, Charlton, for Van Dieman's Land.

29. Gravesend, Oct. 9. Deal, ship Henry Porcher, Cunyngame, for Madras and Bengal.—*Passengers* for Bengal: Mrs. Steer, wife of C. Steer, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Bengal; Mrs. Speed; Misses Watson, Long, and Wilkinson; Messrs. Graham and Forrist, Assist. Surgs.; Messrs. Pepper, Madden, Fairhead, and Moore, cadets; Messrs. Heveson, Elmore, and Master Steer.—For Madras: John Digby Newbolt, Esq. Civil Service; Mrs. Newbolt; Mrs. Ormsby; Misses Maidman and Chennai; Messrs. Lavie and Babington, Writers; Messrs. Preston and Nivory, Assist. Surgs.; Messrs. Byam, Lambert,

Mann, Carmichael, Cadets; Mr. John Gordon.—For the Cape of Good Hope: Henry Colebrooke, Esq., late Member of Council, Bengal; Capt. J. Fairfax; Mr. Alex. Elmore.

— Deal, Oct. 9. Portsmouth, ship Tiger, Brash, for Van Dieman's Land.

Oct. 9. Lymington, ship Southword, Sampson, for New South Wales.

10. Portsmouth, ship George Home, Telfer, for Bombay; and ship Ganges, Chivers, for Madras and Bengal.

19. Gravesend, ship Thalia, Welsh, for New South Wales.

23. Gravesend, ship Hadlow, Craigie, for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 28. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the lady of Philip Ripley, Esq., Commander of the Regiment, East-India-man, of a son.

Oct. 11. In New Millman-street, Mrs. Samuel Babington, of a daughter.

20. At Newport, Isle of Wight, the lady of R. J. Debnam, Capt. 65th Regt., commanding Royal Depot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At St James's Church, Westminster, Major James Hackett, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Marguerite, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Gledsdale, of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

15. At Old Aberdeen, Capt. George Thomas Gordon, of the Hon. East India Company's Lt. Cav., on the Bombay establishment, to Margaret Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Roderick Macleod, D.D., Principal of King's College.

18. At Mary-le-bone New Church, George J. Waters, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service, Madras Establishment, to Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of James Moss, Esq., of York-street, Gloucester-place.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. C. T. Penrose, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Miss Barlow, of Brompton.

DEATHS.

Oct. 12. At Dundee, North Britain, Dr. James Constable, sincerely and justly

regretted, after 28 years' residence in the Island of Jamaica, where his practice, skill, and abilities in the line of his profession "gained him the esteem and respect of the Island." He was brother of Lieut. Col. George Constable.

22. At Poplar, Catherine, the widow of the late Capt. Josiah Pryce, many years in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Lately. At his house, at Bream, Gloucestershire, Robert Bathurst, Jun., Esq., late of Bengal, in the 34th year of his age.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The measures taken by the Supreme Government at Calcutta on 1st May last for paying off the Loan of 30th June 1811, had brought to par so much of it as had not been advertised for payment; it had previously borne a premium nearly equal to the remittable Loans.

The exchange at Calcutta on London for Bills at six months' sight was about 25. 2d. per sicca rupee, but declining.

In London, Bills have been negotiated on Bengal as low as 15. 10d. per sicca rupee.

The receipt of Cash into the new Loan of May last being discontinued, such was the abundance of monies in the Calcutta Market that the Loan Paper bore a premium of about four per cent., with a tendency to improvement.

Very little has been done in the Exchanges between Madras and London, but private Bills had been granted at that Presidency on London as 15. 10d. per Madras rupee.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Oct. 26, 1821.

Cottons nearly support the previous prices: the letters from Liverpool, received this morning, state that market heavy.

Sugar.—At a public sale on Tuesday, the prices gave way 1s. per cwt. Since then there have been very considerable purchases by private contract. There is little alteration in the refined market. Foreign Sugars are entirely neglected.

Coffee.—The Coffee market during all the week has been in a very languid and depressed state, and a great proportion of the quantity offered at public sale has been withdrawn: no reduction whatever in the prices could however be stated.

Saltpetre.—By public sale this forenoon, 80 bags 70 boxes Saltpetre; middling quality sold 22s. 6d.

Silk.—The sale at the India House has closed; the Bengal Silks have sold 10 to 12 per cent. higher than last sale; China at nearly the same rates.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Gokonda - - -	800	Edwards - -	Madras and Bengal.
Mary - - -	400	Boyd - - -	Ditto.
Lady Kennaway -	600	Beach - - -	Ditto.
Nancy - - -	- - -	Thomson - -	Ditto.
Melish - - -	450	Christie - -	Bengal.
Nestor - - -	400	Theaker - -	Bombay.
Medina - - -	500	Mattison - -	Ditto.
Swallow - - -	400	Ross - - -	Ditto.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When to Use.	Ships.	Tonn.	Newspaper Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Commissions.	To be afforded.	To be in Down.
1	Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Timot. Smith	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Fr. G. Moore	Henry Annot.	John D. Smith	Bengaly China	1891.	1891.
2	Sir David Scott	1800	Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A. Twiss	Pat. Lindsay	John Manley	Alex. Hay	Jer. Simons.	Joe. Hodson.	Bengaly China	1891.	1891.
3	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
4	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
5	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
6	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
7	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
8	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
9	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
10	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
11	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
12	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
13	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
14	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
15	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
16	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
17	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
18	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
19	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
20	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
21	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
22	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
23	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
24	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
25	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
26	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
27	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
28	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
29	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
30	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
31	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
32	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
33	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
34	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
35	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
36	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
37	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
38	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
39	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
40	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
41	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
42	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
43	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
44	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
45	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
46	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
47	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
48	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
49	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.
50	W. J. B. B.	1891	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	W. J. B. B.	1891.	1891.

Price Current of East-India Produce for October 1821.

519

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....	..lb.	0	4	6	to	0	5	0					
Coffee, Java.....	..cwt.												
— Cheribon.....		5	0	0	—	5	12	0					
— Bourbon.....													
— Mocha.....		11	0	0	—	15	0	0					
Cotton, Surat.....	..lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	0					
— Madras.....		0	0	7	—	0	0	8					
— Bengal.....		0	0	5	—	0	0	7					
— Bourbon.....		0	1	1	—	0	0	6					
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
Algae, Epatica.....	..cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0					
Aniseeds, Star.....		9	10	0	—	9	16	0					
Borax, Refined.....		2	0	0	—	2	5	0					
— Unrefined, or Tincal		1	12	0	—	1	18	0					
Camphire unrefined.....		7	10	0	—	8	15	0					
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb		0	2	0	—	0	4	0					
— Ceylon.....		0	1	6	—	0	1	9					
Cassia Buds.....	..cwt.	14	0	0	—	30	0	0					
— Lignea.....		7	10	0	—	8	10	0					
Castor Oil.....	..lb.	0	0	8	—	0	1	6					
China Root.....	..cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0					
Coculus Indicus.....		0	15	0	—	1	0	0					
Columbo Root.....													
Dragon's Blood.....		18	0	0	—	36	0	0					
Gua Ammoniac, lump..		3	0	0	—	5	0	0					
— Arabic.....		3	10	0	—	5	10	0					
— Assafetida.....		3	0	0	—	15	0	0					
— Benjamin.....		3	0	0	—	58	0	0					
— Animi.....	..cwt.	2	10	0	—	9	0	0					
— Galbanum.....		26	0	0	—	30	0	0					
— Gambogium.....		10	0	0	—	15	0	0					
— Myrrh.....		5	0	0	—	15	0	0					
— Olibanum.....		1	10	0	—	6	0	0					
Lac Lake.....	..lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	6					
— Dye.....		0	3	9	—	0	5	6					
— Shell, Black.....													
— Shivered.....													
— Stick.....													
Musk, China.....	..oz.	0	8	0	—	10	6						
Nux Vomica.....	..cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0					
Oil Cassia.....	..oz.	0	0	8	—	0	0	9					
— Cinnamon.....													
— Cloves.....													
— Mace.....													
— Nutmegs.....													
Opium.....	..lb.		0	1	6	—	0	5	0				
Rhubarb.....													
Sal Ammoniac.....	..cwt.												
Senna.....	..lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	0					
Turmeric, Java.....	..cwt.												
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
— Turmeric, Bengal.....	..cwt.	0	9	0	to	0	11	0					
— China.....		0	18	0	—	1	5	0					
Zeduary.....													
Galls, in Sorts.....		10	0	0	—	12	0	0					
— Blue.....		15	0	0	—	16	0	0					
Indigo, Blue.....	..lb.												
— Blue and Violet.....		0	9	1	—	0	9	6					
— Purple and Violet ..		0	8	10	—	0	9	0					
— Fine Violet.....		0	8	6	—	0	9	0					
— Coe Ditto.....													
— Midding Ditto.....		0	8	3	—	0	8	6					
— Fine Violet & Copper		0	8	0	—	0	9	6					
— Good Ditto.....													
— Fine & Good Copper		0	8	0	—	0	8	3					
— Ordinary.....		0	4	6	—	0	5	9					
— Fine Madras.....		0	7	3	—	0	7	6					
— Manila.....													
Rice.....	..cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	18	0					
Saltwater.....	..cwt.	14	0	0	—	25	0	0					
Sago.....	..cwt.	0	6	0									
Saltpetre, Refined.....	..cwt.	1	10	0									
Stick, Bengal Skein	..lb.	0	14	0	—	0	15	1					
— Nowi.....		0	15	6	—	1	4	0					
— Ditto White.....		0	15	11	—	1	0	11					
— China.....		0	19	1	—	1	1	1					
— Orange.....		0	12	2	—	0	2	0					
Spices, Cinnamon.....	..lb.	0	5	3	—	0	5	2					
— Cloves.....		0	3	9	—	0	3	10					
— Bourbon.....													
— Mace.....		0	2	7	—	0	5	2					
— Nutmegs.....		0	2	6	—	0	5	8					
— Ginger.....	..cwt.	0	10	6	—	0	11	0					
— Pepper, Black.....	..lb.	0	0	7	—	0	0	8					
— Privilege.....		0	0	7	—								
— White.....		0	1	2	—	0	1	4					
Sugar, Yellow.....	..cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	2	0					
— White.....		1	9	0	—	2	7	0					
— Brown.....		0	14	0	—	0	16	0					
Tea, Bohea.....	..lb.	0	2	6									
— Congou.....		0	2	8	—	0	5	3					
— Soucheong.....		0	2	10	—	0	5	6					
— Campoi.....													
— Twanky.....		0	3	1	—	0	3	5					
— Pekoe.....		0	3	10	—	0	4	0					
— Hyson Skin.....		0	3	0	—	0	3	1					
— Hyson.....		0	4	2	—	0	5	4					
— Gunpowder.....		0	5	2	—	0	5	8					
— Tortoiseshell.....		1	5	0	—	2	0	0					
Wood, Saunders Red.....	..ton	6	0	0	—	6	10	0					

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT
THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 November—Prompt 1 February.

Private-Trade.—Bandannoes—Blue Cloths—
Blue Emmerties—Sannoes—Nankeens—Madras
Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Crape Shawls and Scarfs—
Crapes—Silk Piece Goods—Satins—Wrought
Silks—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 12 November—Prompt 8 February.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—
Mace—Oil of Mace.
Licensed.—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Cloves—
Cinnamon—Pepper—Saltpetre—Cassia Buds—
Cassia Ligna—Sago—Arrow Root—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 14 November—Prompt 8 February.

Licensed and Private-Trade. — Anniseeds—Turmeric—Rhubarb—Senna—Aloes—Asafoetida—Myrrh—Red and White Arsenic—Camphor—Musk—Seed Lac—Shellac—Lac Dye—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Dragon's Blood—Gum Myrrh—Gum Varnish—Benjamin—Cochineal—Gamboge—Vermillion—Alum—Barilla—Cardemom—Munjeet—Galangal—Cowries—Safflower—Tincal—Harthall—Soap—Anniseed Oil—Castor Oil.

For Sale 16 November—Prompt 8 February.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Sandal Wood—Sapan Wood—Jack Wood—Calamanda Wood—Shinbin Planks—Malacca Canes—Bamboo Canes—Whanghees—Rattans—Tortoiseshell—Elephants' Teeth—Sea Horse Teeth—Mother-of-

Pearl Shells—Mother-o'-Pearl Counters—Mother-o'-Pearl Knife-Handles—Cornelians—Indian Ink—Fans—Fire Screens—China White Paper—Paper Hangings—Rags—Soy.

For Sale 4 December—Prompt 1 March.

Tea.—Bohea, 900,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,850,000 lbs.; Twankay, 1,000,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin, 100,000 lbs.; Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,100,000 lbs.

For Sale 12 December—Prompt 8 March.

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece
Goods—Nankeen Cloth—Cashmere Shawls.

**CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPAN-
NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.**

CARGOES of the *Ann* and *Amelia*, and *Lady Carrington*, from *Bengal*; the *Providence* and *Waterloo*, from *Bengal* and *Madras*; the *Hyperion*, from *Bombay*; and the *Maira* from *Bengal*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—
Surat Prohibited Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Cot-
ton—Indigo—Saltpetre—Pepper—Sugar.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Shawls—Silk Handkerchiefs—Rhubarb—Castor Oil—Cornellans—Madeira, Malmsey, Sercial, and Tenta Wine—Teak Planks.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October 1821.

1821. Sept. 26 27 28	1821. Oct. 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 19 20 22 23 24 25	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1788.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuit.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	34 p. Cent.	Omanum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuit.	New Ditto.	4 p. Cent. India Bonds.	Ed per Day Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1821. Sept. 26 27 28
		236 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	233 1/2	234 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	19 18 0
		237 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	235	235	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	19 18 0
		238 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	236 1/2	236 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	19 18 0
		239 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	237 1/2	237 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	19 18 0
		240 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	238 1/2	238 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	19 18 0
		241 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	19 18 0
		242 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	19 18 0
		243 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	241 1/2	241 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 18 0
		244 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	19 18 0
		245 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	243 1/2	243 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	19 18 0
		246 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	19 18 0
		247 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	245 1/2	245 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	19 18 0
		248 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	246 1/2	246 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	19 18 0
		249 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	247 1/2	247 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	19 18 0
		250 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	248 1/2	248 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	19 18 0
		251 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	19 18 0
		252 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	250 1/2	250 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 18 0
		253 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	251 1/2	251 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	19 18 0
		254 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 18 0
		255 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	253 1/2	253 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	19 18 0

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
DECEMBER, 1821.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

§c. §c. §c.

ON FURTHER INTERFERENCE WITH THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S PRIVILEGES OF EXCLUSIVE TRADE.

(This Article was written previous to the passing of 1 and 2 Geo. IV, chap. 65, which authorizes trade between India and foreign Europe, though without altering the restrictions as to tonnage, licenses, &c., or the traffic with China, or in tea, upon which the writer's arguments are principally founded.)

THE attention of the public, especially of those persons who are concerned, either remotely or immediately, in commercial speculations, being again drawn to the subject of the India trade, owing to various complaints and representations of Merchants and Public Bodies respecting the existing restrictions upon the traffic with the East, and by the supposed intention of the Legislature to modify the law, so as to throw wider the gates of intercourse between that part of the globe and the United Kingdom, it is proposed to consider, briefly and impartially, whether such a measure be reconcileable with justice, expediency, and sound policy.

The objects sought for by those who urge this important subject upon the attention of Government, appear to be: First, the removal of the limitation as to the size of vessels passing the Cape of Good Hope (350 tons being the minimum of tonnage prescribed to such vessels, except packets belonging to the East-India Company); of all restrictions confining ships to specified

ports, and of the practice of requiring licenses for trade within certain limits. Secondly, the permission to trade unrestrictedly between the East-Indies and China, and Europe, without being obliged to touch, as at present, at an English port: an indulgence not granted by law to the Company themselves. Thirdly, the permission to make tea a part of the return cargoes; it being alleged that the supply of the Continent with that article is now chiefly engrossed by the Americans.

The two first concessions it is affirmed to be in the power of the Legislature to grant, without violation of the compact between the public and the East-India Company, by virtue of the 20th section of the act 53d of the late King, chap. 155, which is as follows:

"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent the making, during the further term hereby granted to the said Company, such further provisions, by authority of Parliament, as may from time to time

be deemed necessary, for enabling his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly or circuitously, as well between all ports and places situate without the limits of the said Company's charter, and all ports and places (except the dominions of the Emperor of China), situate within those limits, as between the said United Kingdom and all the last-mentioned ports and places, except as aforesaid; but without prejudice to any of the restrictions or provisions herein contained, as to the resort to and residence of any persons in the East-Indies and parts aforesaid."

And it is declared by Mr. Canning, in a letter,* dated 17th May 1820, to be the intention of His Majesty's ministers to propose to Parliament a bill for permitting British vessels to return from ports and places within the limits of the Company's charter, to any country in foreign Europe, without touching at a British port.

The facts and statements alleged in favour of the objects before specified may be summed up as follows:—It is stated that the merchants of other nations, more especially of America, being unfettered by the restraints which embarrass those of our own country in their intercourse with the East, possess advantages decidedly prejudicial to British commerce; that the Americans trade to a great extent with the East Coast of Africa, the Coasts of the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulph, with the Eastern Archipelago, and other countries to the eastward of Malacca, from which trade (useless to the Company, because they do not choose to participate in it) the English merchant is almost entirely excluded; that the Americans, by trading directly between China and Europe, have gradually extinguished our trade with the Continent in tea and other Chinese productions, and are enabled to compete with us unfairly

* Appendix to Report relative to the trade with the East-Indies and China, from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, &c. 1821, p. 519.

in other commodities of the East; that a very extensive market for British manufactures exists in China, if private adventurers were allowed to employ those economical means and expedients which a body like the Company cannot practise; that whilst the Company aver that, with all their advantages, the small quantity of British manufactures sent out by them is frequently disposed of at a loss, the Americans actually find their account in purchasing such goods in this country, for the express purpose of bartering them for tea and other productions of China; moreover, that our manufacturing population is distressed and languishing for want of the stimulus which such an outlet for our merchandize would afford, the shipping interest is injured by exclusion from so large a portion of the commercial world, and our sailors are entering so numerous into the American and other foreign service, that there is at present an actual want of prime seamen, &c.

It cannot be denied that the foregoing statement furnishes very powerful arguments in behalf of the measure asked for. The absolute dependance of this country, in the present state of its finances at least, upon commerce for the augmentation of its resources, and for the employment of the increased and increasing numbers of its manufacturing population, disposes us to listen at all times with partiality to, and even to incur some risks in our eagerness to adopt, whatever suggestions seem calculated to extend it. Above all, our jealousy and apprehensions are easily awakened upon the subject of America's progress in maritime affairs, from a conviction that she is intent upon strengthening and preparing herself for that species of warfare by which alone the empire of the world can be decided. A writer, therefore, who is bold enough to question the expediency of a measure thus recommended, and especially to advocate the unpopular cause of a monopoly, has to contend against plausible

argument, powerful prejudices, and men not very open to conviction.

It is a maxim in political economy, that all restrictions and impediments whatsoever in the way of trade are injurious, and originate in a narrow and imperfect view of the nature of commerce. The exclusive privileges so long enjoyed by the East-India Company are therefore, in the abstract, inpolitic and unjust. But these privileges have continued for such a length of time, that a mighty empire has grown up under them; the opinions, habits, manners and prejudices of a vast population have been formed under, and are adapted to, this system, and perhaps to no other: it then becomes a most momentous question which evil is of the least magnitude; whether, for the sake of conformity to theoretical principles, we should, by resorting to a different mode of policy, endanger a dominion built, more than any other, upon the slight foundation of opinion. This is a question of expediency, which concerns the nation generally: there is another of justice, in which a portion of it is more especially interested; to whom have been granted by different monarchs of Britain, during the space of two centuries, successive charters, sanctioned by different Parliaments; who, for objects not their own, and attended with great political advantages to the country, have been forced into wars and ruinous expenses, whereby (though their possessions have been increased) their revenues have been so curtailed, that whereas, in the year 1768,* the net revenue of the territorial acquisitions of the Company, clear of all deductions and military charges, was stated at £2,048,747, exclusive of their customs, amounting to £439,000 (and independent of their commercial profits), their territorial debt amounts now to many millions, without any very near prospect of liquidating it.

* According to an account brought by the Cruttenden Indiaman, in that year. See *Wealth of Nations*, b. v, c. i.

The injustice of a breach of engagements made with the Company, after a very large diminution of their privileges in 1813, is so apparent, that in most of the representations made to Government, by parties soliciting a further extension of the private India trade, an express disavowal appears of any wish to violate them. For example, in the memorial of the merchants of Liverpool: "Your memorialists are far from desiring that the public faith pledged to the East-India Company should in any manner be infringed." Again, in that from the merchants and manufacturers of the city of Glasgow: "Your memorialists hope it is not necessary to assure your Lordships, that it can never be intended to suggest any advantage, however great it may appear to be to the general mercantile and manufacturing interest of the country, which is to be purchased by a breach of the engagements already made to any class of persons whatever," &c.*

Whether it was clearly understood by the Company, at the period last mentioned, that under the 20th sec. of the 53d of the late King, the Legislature reserved the power of authorizing a direct trade between India and foreign Europe, or that it was thereby only intended that Parliament should provide for the circuitous and intermediate trade with places not in Europe (without some provision for which private traders would have been too much restricted), and which was regulated by the Act 54 Geo. III, c. 34, it is not within the sphere of the writer's information to determine; but it is scarcely probable that such understanding did exist, because it is not referred to in the correspondence of that period; and the Court of Directors, while they predicted,† from previous experience, that the private traders would not be satisfied without

* Report, &c. Appendix U.

† Vide Letter from the Chairs to the President of the Board of Control, dated 13th Jan. 1809.

farther encroachments, would not have failed to advert to it.

But the sole and exclusive enjoyment of the China trade, and of the traffic in the article of tea, was solemnly guaranteed to them, and was, in fact, the only part of their exclusive privileges left untouched. It is now announced by Government, that it is desirable that the Company should "relax in their monopoly of the tea trade;" and some of the witnesses examined by the Lords' Committee declare, that unless permission is given to visit China, and participate in the tea trade, further extension will be of little benefit; that it is essential to the success of the commerce with the Indian Islands, that the traders should be allowed to touch at Canton for the purposes of traffic, and have "a perfect freedom of visiting every port without restriction."

The grounds upon which the advocates of the Company vindicate their claims to a monopoly of the China trade, are peculiar and distinct from those which support the arguments urged in behalf of the exclusive system in their own territories in India. There is a complexity in their views and objects in the latter case, arising from their conflicting characters. "As the revenue of the Company, as sovereigns," says Adam Smith, "chiefly arises from a land-rent, it must be in proportion to the quantity and value of the produce, and both one and the other must depend upon the extent of the market. It is the interest of such a sovereign, therefore, to open the most extensive market for the produce of his country, to allow the most perfect freedom of commerce, in order to increase as much as possible the number and competition of buyers; and upon this account to abolish, not only all monopolies, but all restraints upon the transportation of the home produce from one part of the country to another, upon its exportation to foreign countries, or upon the importation of goods of any kind for which it

can be exchanged."* Accordingly, in the spirit of this doctrine, the only restrictions now suffered to remain upon commercial intercourse with the Company's territories (namely licenses, and limitation as to ports and tonnage) are of a political, not of a commercial nature; devised to prevent or counteract the mischievous consequences attending an indiscriminate resort and residence of strangers there, which are too obvious to need explanation. But the China trade is altogether of so extraordinary and anomalous a character, that few of the rules and maxims prevalent in other parts of the world, or laid down by political economists, are applicable to it.

One striking peculiarity is, that the Government of the country is, or professes to be, averse to traffic, and hostile to intercourse with strangers: so that commerce, which is elsewhere founded upon the principle of mutual benefit and convenience, is here a boon derived from the clemency of the Emperor of China.† This absurd policy, it is supposed, has been long on the decline; but this is not the fact, for as late as the year 1814 an edict was published, interdicting foreigners, under threat of punishment, from direct communication with the Government; and declaring that "they are indebted to the clemency of His Imperial Majesty for their trade, and for permission to tread the ground, and eat

* Wealth of Nations, book iv, c. vii.

† "Foreign trade," says Mr. Barrow, "is barely tolerated in China. So very indifferent the Court of Peking affects to be on this subject, that it has been hinted on some occasions, and indeed serious apprehensions have been entertained in Europe, that they were half disposed to shut the port of Canton against foreigners. The treatment, indeed, which strangers meet with at this place, from the inferior officers of Government, is of itself sufficient to exclude them; and such as could only be tolerated in consideration of the importance of the trade, and especially in the supply of tea; an article which, from being about a century ago a luxury, is now become, particularly in Great Britain, one of the first necessities of life."—*Travels in China*, p. 400.

the herbs in common with the Chinese." A more incontrovertible proof of the little anxiety felt by the Chinese Government to promote and encourage external commerce is their confining it to one port, by no means the most convenient for the purposes of trade, subject to vexatious regulations and absurd imposts,* and by resisting every attempt to open a communication with other parts of the empire. In 1817, some tea was brought by the natives coastways to Canton, and even this trifling deviation from the law produced an Imperial edict, whereby similar acts were forbidden in future, on pain of confiscation of the goods, punishment of the merchants, with that of the viceroys and other officers where the articles were shipped. This severity was declared to be not so much on account of the evasion of the duties which the practice might favour (said to be a trifle in comparison with the greater evil), as of the chance it afforded of communication with foreigners.

Another peculiar feature in the Chinese commercial policy is their restricting the intercourse to a few merchants at Canton, and prohibiting all others from commercial transactions with Europeans. The following ac-

count of the Hong, or security merchants, is given by Mr. Elphinstone.*

"By the regulations established by the Government, no Chinese subject is permitted to hold intercourse or communication with foreigners, excepting the Hong merchants, consisting at present of eleven persons. Any Chinese who may infringe on these regulations becomes liable to be seized and punished for such transgression. The Hong merchants are held responsible for the collection and payment of the Imperial duties on merchandize, and for other demands that are at times made by the Government on foreign trade; they are further made responsible for the conduct of all foreigners while in China, and that they duly observe the regulations prescribed. To enable the Hong merchants to discharge these duties, they are vested with ample powers to preserve their monopoly, to the exclusion of all others. Although commercial transactions are carried on by private merchants with Chinese who are not Hong merchants, these transactions are at all times insecure, and liable to interruption: indeed, the consent or connivance of some of the Hong merchants must previously be obtained, as no goods can either be landed or embarked without the permission, or under the name, of some merchant of this privileged body.

"Vested with these powers, there is inducement as well as the occasion given to the Hong merchants to endeavour to avail themselves of their situation; and accordingly, at various periods, attempts have been made to break in on the established practice and regulations of the trade, with a view to their obtaining larger profits; and, in fact, nothing but the influence that the extent and regularity of the Company's trade gives, has enabled their agents to counteract and restrain the Hong merchants within due bounds."

* Among which is the port duty, amounting to 1950 taels, about £650, and levied upon every ship whether large or small. The import and export duties, too, which, by the law of the country, ought to be levied *ad valorem*, are, according to Mr. Barrow, arbitrarily fixed at the fancy of the collector. The same author observes: "the complaints of all nations against the extortions practised at Canton have been loudly and frequently heard in Europe, but the steps that have hitherto been taken have proved unavailing. The common answer is, 'Why do you come here? We take in exchange your articles of produce and manufacture, which we really have no occasion for, and give you in return our precious tea, which nature has denied to your country, and yet you are not satisfied. Why do you so often visit a country whose customs you dislike? We do not invite you to come among us, but when you do come, and behave well, we treat you accordingly. Respect then our hospitality, but don't pretend to regulate or reform it.'"—*Travels in China*, p. 610.

* Report, &c. Appendix, p. 215.

To this account it may be added, that when, upon a recent occasion, it was discovered that the shopkeepers, or outside dealers,* as they are called, ventured to trade in certain articles without the intervention of the Hong, the Viceroy commanded their shops to be immediately closed.

Nor are these exclusive privileges cheaply purchased by that body. In the year 1802, one of the Hong merchants (Consequa) was amerced in the sum of £12,000, because a few pieces of camlets were smuggled from the ship for which he was security; and, in 1817, the American ship Wabash having been boarded in the night by Chinese pirates, and plundered, the officers of Canton seized and punished the offenders; but discovering some opium (which is contraband)† on board the ship, the Hong merchant, Howqua, was amerced in the sum of 300,000 dollars.

This singular species of policy, and these restraints upon commercial security, are sufficient, one would imagine, to discourage competition with the Company in the China trade, at least under existing circumstances: if we advert, in addition, to the well known severity of the Chinese respecting homicide, though purely accidental; the senseless arrogance and

* In contradistinction to the Hong, the common merchant of Canton is called *Mai-mai-gin*, buying and selling man.

† For which reason the Company do not trade in that article, and thereby labour under a disadvantage in comparison with other traders, especially the Americans, who realize great profits by smuggling into China large quantities of this pernicious drug. The natives are dreadfully addicted to the inordinate use of it; and some years back, the Governor or Viceroy of Canton issued a proclamation, describing the pernicious and fatal effects arising from the practice. He observes, "thus it is that foreigners, by means of a vile excrementitious substance, derive from this empire the most solid profits and advantages; but that our countrymen should blindly pursue this destructive and enslaving vice, even till death is the consequence, without being undeceived, is indeed a fact odious and deplorable in the highest degree." Yet that identical Governor, according to Mr. Barrow, very composedly took his daily dose of opium.

stupid pride of their character, which inspire them with such ridiculous contempt for Europeans, and their extreme jealousy and dread of the ambition which they are taught to believe belongs intrinsically to the British nation,* and which only the most prudent and circumspect conduct on the part of the Company keeps within moderate bounds, we may easily judge upon how slender a thread hangs our commercial connection with this peculiar people. And what would be the consequences of its interruption! Not merely the distress and derangement which ensue upon the diversion of capital from its customary channels, but the loss or enhancement of an article which long habit has made essential to our comfort, and, more serious still, which yields a supply of more than three millions to the public treasury.

These considerations should make us cautious of proceeding upon speculative principles, or, for the sake of experiment, to introduce the least change in our commercial relations with a Government, between whom and ourselves there does not ostensibly subsist the necessary tie of reciprocal benefit; who are moreover the slaves

* Sir George Staunton, who, from long experience, and his familiar acquaintance with the Chinese, may be supposed to possess the best knowledge of their character, says, "I conceive that any considerable entry of British ships, navigated by British seamen, and bringing out to China British agents not in the service of the East-India Company, would be viewed by the Chinese with considerable suspicion, and would be likely to induce them to endeavour to impose new restrictions on the trade, the consequence of which naturally would be extremely embarrassing to the commercial interests of the East-India Company and the British Nation." He says further, that, generally speaking, "the subjects of Great Britain stand higher with the Chinese than those of any other foreign nation; but that the known power and supposed ambition of Great Britain expose them, in a peculiar degree, to be objects of jealousy to the Chinese, which would occasion the suspicion I have already adverted to." And further, "that a jealousy of British power would overbalance any other consideration with the Chinese Government with respect to trade."—*Report*, &c. pp. 164, 166.

of custom, and inveterate enemies to every species of innovation.

But the Americans, it is said, trade unmolested with this people, and encounter none of the fearful consequences predicted; and if it be granted that much of their security results from the establishments maintained by the East-India Company at Canton, what should hinder British merchants from enjoying the same advantages?

To this it is answered; first, that the Chinese are sufficiently able to discriminate between the Americans and the English Company, but the endeavour would be fruitless to make them comprehend the distinction between the Company and other British traders, consequently the former would be involved in whatever mischiefs might result from the ignorance, irregularity or misconduct of those over whom they would have no controul.

Secondly, the Americans are not objects of political jealousy to the Chinese; their power is too remote and too inconsiderable in their apprehension, to cause them uneasiness. In short, they view them with more contempt than traders of other nations, calling them, in the Canton jargon, Englishmen of an inferior *chop*.

Thirdly, the behaviour of the Americans is less obnoxious, and their crews are more orderly than those of English merchantmen. This circumstance has been variously accounted for. Some have ascribed it to the interest which even the lowest individual on board possesses in the cargo of an American ship, and which operates powerfully to restrain any conduct that might affect the success of the adventure.

Perhaps the comparative good conduct of their crews may be traced to the excellent system of discipline established throughout the American marine. In their navy, degrading punishments are unknown, nor can any offender be punished at the mere will of a superior officer: he cannot be even tried on board the ship where the offence is committed. In their mer-

chant service, before a vessel clears out of port, a list of all persons, passengers as well as crew, is taken by proper officers, and the captain is held responsible for every life thus registered. However long absent, he is bound to support his men by sea and land, and on his return must either produce them, or bring with him vouchers, attested by a consul, that the absentees are dead, or have left him voluntarily. For any breach of engagement, or capricious treatment, the aggrieved party can place his captain on trial at the first American port the vessel enters. Such regulations as these, which are strictly enforced, connect together officers and men, and introduce a mild and paternal kind of rule, which must greatly improve the characters of the men.

But without perplexing ourselves with the causes of this characteristic difference between the British and American seaman, it is an historical fact that affrays do often happen between the Chinese and English, and never between the former and the Americans; and we may deduce from it a strong argument against placing our trade in jeopardy by admitting vessels whose crews would probably be less under subjection than those of the Company's ships.

Let us now consider the advantages represented as derivable from an unrestricted trade with China, for which we are to incur so many serious risks. To suffer private traders to import tea into this country would, it is admitted, be an infraction of the engagements made with the Company. It would, moreover, be the height of impolicy as well as of injustice. It would be unjust to the Company, because upon them devolve the expense and burthen of maintaining our relations with the Chinese, and likewise of keeping up a regular supply of this necessary article at home, to guard against the consequences of a sudden interruption of intercourse with that capricious people, which the slightest accident might

occasion. For this object, they are bound by law to have always on hand a year's stock of tea: the value of this surplus stock has been calculated at three millions;* so that, by this regulation, the Company sustain, for public objects, a yearly loss of £150,000 per annum interest on capital unemployed. They are further required by law to expose to sale teas, not only equal in quantity, but similar in sorts to those sold in the preceding year. From these regulations, which are indispensable, the Private Traders would be exempted. Its impolicy is apparent from the consideration that the country would be inundated with teas, at low prices indeed, but of inferior quality, because the Company command the selection of the market, and purchase only the best teas. Private Traders would therefore be supplied, as the Americans are now, with what the Company reject. In a financial point of view, the evils would be serious, because the duty is levied upon the article according to the value, and no diminution of price can increase the consumption much beyond its present dimension. It would moreover open an extensive door to smuggling, encouraged by the enormous rate of duty, and relieved from the restraints imposed by the excellent system of the East-India Company.

None of these objections, however, are considered to apply to a relaxation of the monopoly, for the sake of enabling British merchants to compete with the Americans in supplying the Continent with tea; and who, under the existing system, are not only precluded from a beneficial branch of trade with the neighbouring kingdoms, but from the sale of a considerable quantity of home manufactures in China.

* It is well known that the demand for tea on the European Continent is limited. Very little is consumed in Germany (though the Austrian Government is now forming an establishment in China, and sending a ship

* By Mr. Simons.—Report, &c. p. 189.

there), little in France, and almost none in Spain and Italy. Its chief use is in Holland, Denmark, and Sweden; and these countries, having factories at Canton, and not being fettered by restrictive regulations, are able to supply themselves; especially as they, or at least the two latter, navigate at less expense than we can. If they neglect to do so, and are content to purchase of the Americans, who are even represented as supplying the Dutch with colonial produce under the disadvantage of being subject to higher import duties, the sellers must possess some extraordinary advantages which may enable them to triumph in competition with us. Let us inquire into this.

The cost of ship-building in America, it appears, is compared with ours, is nearly as one to three. They have constructed vessels at the rate of seventeen dollars per ton, whilst we cannot build the most inferior ship at less than £10 per ton.* The stores and provisions for victualing American ships cost much less than ours. That freight to India on board a British vessel is a little lower than in an American indiaman, arises, it seems, from this circumstance, that our ship-owners, having a surplus of ships, are wearing out old vessels, formerly in the transport service. When we build ships for the trade, it is admitted that the freight must be increased, since, at present, private merchants pay no more than is sufficient to cover the wear and tear of the vessel; without legal interest for capital.† The only advantages we possess accrue from the smaller wages paid to our seamen, and from our trading on a capital procurable at five per cent.; whilst six per cent. is the

* According to the evidence of Capt. Oliver.—Report, &c. P. 85.

† Freight on board the Company's China ships is from £23 to £25 per ton, in consequence of the expense of fitting them for defence as war vessels. The Company take up ships for the India trade at from £10 to £13. American freight is from £10 to £11 per ton.

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interest of money in America. At Canton, the American traders are in the habit of getting cargoes upon credit, by bills which have never been honoured, and their Hong merchants have lost much property by them. Capt. Horsburgh states that this circumstance has been the cause of ruining several of the Hong merchants.* At other times, the Hong merchant has taken the speculation upon himself, and suffered in consequence. Howqua, one of the wealthiest of the Hong, sent in this manner a large quantity of tea to Holland, and met with such loss that he has relinquished the trade.‡ Cargoes thus obtained, and consisting of inferior articles at low prices, must necessarily annihilate all competition. But too many persons are misled by statements upon paper respecting the American commerce with China, and conclude that, because the imports and exports have increased, the trade must therefore be beneficial.† The quantity of tea exported from Canton for America,

In 1817-18 was 7,535,885 lbs.

1818-19 — 8,884,998

1,349,113

The quantity of tea exported by the Americans for Europe,

In 1817-18 was 2,086,245 lbs.

1818-19 — 3,103,651

1,017,406

making an increase in the whole of 2,366,519 pounds in the last year over the preceding. On the other hand, it appears that the stock of tea (independent of other China produce) now in the magazines of Holland, and other parts of the continent, in want of a vent, is considerable; and that at Rotterdam teas have been selling at very reduced prices, much below the average cost of the same sorts at the Company's sales, exclusive of duty. In America, again, teas were lately

* Report, &c. P. 177.

† Ibid. P. 223.

‡ Be it remembered, that the increase in the American exports to Canton has been chiefly in dollars, which more than treble in amount the value of merchandize.

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sold at prime cost at New York and Philadelphia; and it is reluctantly admitted by one of the witnesses, whose general testimony favours the open trade, that the distress complained of in America is owing to their merchants having overtraded with China. A further evidence of the glut occasioned by this overtrade is, that whereas the quantity of tea imported into America amounted, at an average of the two years above stated, to upwards of eight millions of pounds, the quantity which paid duty for home consumption, according to the Treasury Report of 1819, was only 4,842,963 pounds.*

With respect to the facility which the measure would afford to the introduction of British manufactures into the Chinese empire, the object is doubtless a most desirable one; but those who do not refuse credit to the statements of the Company's constant exertions, at the expense of pecuniary sacrifices, to extend the sale of, and create a demand for, such articles, must consider farther endeavours nearly hopeless. If adventurers were allowed to transact business with other merchants besides the Hong, the economical expedients spoken of might indeed be efficacious; but as such transactions would be illegal, and also prejudicial to the interests of the Hong, the argument built upon using them must fall to the ground. Yet it is said, by those who always contrive to delve a depth below our mine, that the Americans have found means to dispose of such goods, and have recently carried out a quantity to Canton. Without disputing this fact, which does not appear to rest upon very sure authority, let us wait for the result of the adventure before we assume it as a ground of argument. A passage in the evidence of Mr. Toone explains how such an event may happen without ending very auspiciously:

* Appendix to Report, Vol. 6. p. 542. Mr. Goddard supposes, but surely without probability, that the difference was re-exported to Europe.

"Does it occur to you that there are any articles of manufacture not yet exported to China, that could be exported with profit?"

"Many new species have been tried within the last ten years, and given up when found not to answer. There is an attempt now making to export printed cotton goods, which, to a small extent, succeeded at first, and which induced a larger export last year. That export, I understand, was made by desire of a Chinese shopkeeper, who contracted to receive the goods at a price which would have afforded an ample remuneration; but, on the arrival of the goods, he refused to receive them, the adventure being found absolutely ruinous. The person who brought the goods out was obliged to accept a modified price, and, I understand, now he is very doubtful whether the returns will cover the expenses of cost and transport of the original adventure."—*Report, &c.* p. 199.

Without affirming with Mr. Grant (whose evidence embraces a very comprehensive view of the question we are treating of), that smuggling of tea into this country is now carried on to a considerable extent, it is easily credible that if British traders were permitted to bring that article into the neighbouring ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, the encouragement offered to engage in the illicit trade in England would be irresistible, especially when the glut abroad became considerable.* The ease with which the article is transported (enclosed in oiled-skin bags, which can be thrown overboard and recovered), co-operating with the high duty, affords a temptation, counteracted at present only by the excellent arrangements of the Company, and by the revenue regulations respecting manifests, which would of course be inapplicable to

* Dr. Smith observed in his time, that, notwithstanding what he calls "the sanguinary laws of the customs," tea was clandestinely introduced in abundance into this country from Holland and Gotenburg, by reason of the low prices,

vessels not touching at a British port. The consequences would be, as it happened previous to the year 1784, not only a diminution of the Company's commercial profits, but a serious falling off in the revenue; a state of things which led to the passing of 24 Geo. III. c. 38, commonly called the Commutation Act.

But if the Company are bent upon monopolizing the tea trade, there are, it is said, other Chinese productions in which a profitable trade may be carried on. Of these articles, three of the largest must be excluded, at least as far as the home trade is considered, namely *sugar*, which is loaded with a duty that (after 5th April 1822) must altogether prevent its consumption here; it is besides an important article both of our East and West India Imports.* *Manufactured silks*, the use of which is prohibited in this country, and abroad cannot compete with the French, being less durable, though a little cheaper, and for that reason preferred by the Americans to both French and English silks;† *nankens*, the consumption of which has greatly diminished. There remains but raw

* The policy of protecting British plantation produce, at the expense of the productions of other British Settlements, is justified by arguments very similar to those which, if urged in behalf of the East-India Company, would scarcely be listened to. The duties on sugar from the East, after the period mentioned above, agreeably to the Act, 1 and 2 Geo IV, c. 106, will be as follows:

		Per Cwt.
The produce of a British Settlement, brown or muscovado	£2	0s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, clayed or equal to clayed	2	5 0
Not the produce of a British Settlement, brown or muscovado	3	3 0
Ditto ditto, clayed, or equal to clayed	4	6 8

† It appears that the Canton silks are cheaper than the French, but there is not so much service in them. The Americans prefer cheapness to durability, and therefore cease to buy either from us or our neighbours. The French silks are reckoned twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ours; the Chinese silks, twenty per cent. lower than the French.—*Evidence of Mr. Parnsworth before a Select Committee of the Lords. Second Report, relative to Silk and Woollen Trade, p. 64.*

silk and a few drugs, the profits on which can scarcely cover the additional expense and delay of a China voyage.

Supposing, however, the continental trade to be sufficiently profitable to tempt speculation, is not the loss of capital to the Mother Country (for a considerable period at least) an evil? And what certainty is there that the outward cargoes of vessels employed between the East-Indies and Foreign Europe will consist of British goods? Moreover, with what justice can the claims of the merchants of British India to participate therein be resisted; who, in fact, through their agents here, have petitioned that such privileges, if granted to the merchants of England, may be conceded likewise to them, "so that they may be permitted to navigate their ships built in India from Canton to Foreign Europe?" In fact, one of the strongest arguments against a further opening of the China trade, namely, the dangers apprehended from a more unlimited intercourse between the Chinese and British subjects, is inapplicable so far as regards these traders, whose vessels are navigated by natives of India, long accustomed to commercial transactions with the Chinese; and should the plan be adopted, which it is rather the interest of the East-India Company to promote, of admitting the country traders to all the privileges of British registered ships, it will be an important innovation in the system of navigation laws, and may hereafter be productive of serious consequences to the shipping interests of the United Kingdom.

One serious evil, which must inevitably accrue to the Company from the introduction of Private Traders into the China trade, would be the fluctuation of prices. The Chinese, it seems, take advantage of the first appearance of an unusual number of ships to demand higher prices for their commodities. In ordinary cases, such a disorder remedies itself; but

any derangement of prices, in tea especially, would be mischievous to the Company, who, as before observed, are compelled to keep a sufficient supply of that article for the home-market, and may therefore, from the irregularity of price, be constrained to sell their tea at less than prime-cost. At present, little, if any fluctuation is known: the Company, by means of their influence with the Government, or rather with the Ho-poo, or Commercial Magistrate and Collector of the Revenue, are able to resist any endeavours on the part of the Hong to advance the prices. One of the witnesses examined by the Lords' Committee, Mr. Beale, formerly Prussian Consul at Canton, declares that "he considers the trade to China, as now carried on by the East-India Company, to be perfect in all its parts; by their resident Supracargoes they contract annually for their teas, and by that means are enabled to establish in a great degree the maximum of price; the prices of tea for the last three and forty years in China have, from the circumstances before stated, very little advanced; and most foreigners visiting Canton, in contracting for teas, contract that they shall be supplied at the Company's prices."—*Report, &c.* p. 159.

From the foregoing remarks it must be apparent, that a participation in the China trade cannot be allowed to Private Traders without the following results; namely,

First, a diminution, not merely of the exclusive privileges of the Company, which is admitted, but of their commercial profits, and even the bringing into peril the entire trade with China, which hangs upon a slender thread, though it constitutes the sole remaining portion of the Company's monopoly, and is the chief source of their income.

Secondly, Great financial risk, from the increased facilities afforded thereby to the clandestine introduction into this country of commodities of easy

transit, and subject to excessive duties, or prohibitory regulations.

Thirdly, A temptation to engage in a distant and precarious traffic upon slender encouragement, which may be attended with similar effects to those which ensued upon the first opening of the trade with India, in 1814, and for years afterwards;* though in China they would be productive of mischiefs of a peculiar kind.

The effects adverted to cannot be better described than in the following extract from the Report of external Commerce of Bengal, for the year 1817-18.

"The markets of India, during the period under report, have not warranted the least expectation that the usual articles of European export would realize even prime cost, yet the supplies into India have continued to an extent never before known. The influx of European commodities since that period continuing constant and excessive, the articles have constantly been necessarily disposed of at public outcry, as well as by private contract, at prices which cannot have realized half their prime cost in England.

"Such a glut cannot be ascribed to a desire on the part of individuals here to obtain, through this medium, a return for goods sent from hence to England, as few who compose the mercantile community of this Settlement, and who are the principal exporters of the produce of the East, have received consignments of goods on their own account to any extent worthy of remark.

"Nor does it appear that individuals resident in this country have been the greatest sufferers by the depression of the prices of the Europe articles in the markets of India; it can therefore only be presumed, that the chief cause which has given rise to the great im-

portations during the last commercial year from the Mother Country, arises from erroneous notions entertained by these speculators, who, without paying attention to the quantity of goods which had been shipped from this port subsequently to the trade with the East being opened on the present extended scale, wildly persevered in adventures without a knowledge of the probable demand or consumption."

It has been urged that this glut, however ruinous to those persons who were immediately interested in the speculations, has in the end been rather advantageous than otherwise to the mercantile community, by creating a taste for British manufactures.* But this solitary good, which indeed is very unsatisfactorily made out, would be more than overbalanced by sundry attendant evils, in a country where the philosophy of commerce (if we may so express it) is so ill understood. The following narrative will illustrate this subject, and show the injurious effects of insolvency in China, not merely to the individuals, but also to the East-India Company, who seldom fail there to be involved in the consequences of others' misconduct.

About ten years back, several of the Hong or security merchants became greatly embarrassed, in consequence, it is said, of having supplied the American traders on credit. Their

* Exports of British muslin have been made to Hindostan, as British lace has been sent to Mecklin, for the same reason, namely the comparative cheapness of the articles, owing to our machinery. In the former case, the price of the raw material contributed its aid, which, from the immense influx has been less in price here than at the place of its growth. The market is still loaded with this commodity, though the East-India Company have lightened the stock on hand by exporting in their ships to China from their warehouses in London upwards of three millions of pounds, during the present year. Those who speculate upon a continuance of this rivalry with the natives of India, in fabrics in which they peculiarly excel, should be reminded that raw cotton cannot remain at its present depressed price, and also that the steam engine is erecting on the banks of the Ganges.

* This trade, after occasioning great pecuniary loss and individual distress, seems recovering its equilibrium. The number of vessels licensed in 1818, was 313; in 1820, only 154, just one-half!

defalcation was to the extent of nearly a million. Only two methods of proceeding presented themselves to the creditors: namely, to prevail upon the Chinese Government to declare the merchants bankrupts, or to allow their affairs to be placed under trust. The latter was preferred, to save the insolvents from the severe penalties consequent on bankruptcy in China, namely, imprisonment and banishment. This object could not be effected without difficulty; presents to the amount of £135,000 to the principal authorities in China, were exacted for their acquiescence in a measure, just in itself, and which the Government ought to have sanctioned gratuitously. Nor was this all: the money paid by the embarrassed merchants for permission to carry on their business under trust, was advanced under guarantee of the Company for its repayment. The affairs of the insolvents have been conducted under superintendence of the Company's agents, the sums required for the regular conduct of the business of their respective Hongs being regularly advanced from the Company's treasury at Canton; a considerable part of the debts have been liquidated from the profits of their business thus conducted, though the sum advanced under the Company's guarantee has not been repaid.

Frauds too, of various kinds and in every shape, beset the trader at Canton, who must despair of redress of wrongs, whilst he is forbidden by law to complain to the Government; and if it were otherwise, is ignorant of the language, and in want of a channel to convey his complaint. Mr. Barrow mentions an instance of fraudulent suppression of bankruptcy, by which the interests of the East-India Company, as well as of several individuals in India and Canton, would have materially suffered, which was fortunately frustrated by the simple circumstance of Mr. Drummond, chief of the British factory, rushing into the city, and

repeating aloud a few Chinese words he had got by heart, whilst he held, at the same time, a written memorial, which being carried to the Viceroy, the grievance complained of was redressed. He adds, "it would have been in vain to convey it through the Hong merchants, as they were all interested in keeping it from the knowledge of Government."*

It remains to be considered whether the foregoing or any other objections apply to allowing British merchants to participate in the country trade from port to port in those extensive regions, from which indeed they are not by law interdicted, but they cannot engage in it with advantage, until the restrictions respecting tonnage are repealed, nor under the existing licensing system, whereby a merchant is required, upon his departure from this country, to define the route of his voyage, which subsequent circumstances may make it expedient to alter; and is likewise limited to certain ports, often overstocked with the merchandise he carries.

Here we are met by a formidable obstacle in the case of the country traders, who, whether native or European, are to all intents and purposes British subjects, and have an equal right to expect that their interests should be looked to, with merchants of the United Kingdom. These persons have been long in possession of this trade, for which they are in many respects peculiarly qualified; and they may fairly employ the arguments used by the merchants of London in 1813, against the extension of the Indian export trade to the outports: "That under the sanction of various acts of parliament passed relative to the trade, and in the faith and confidence that no alteration would take place," they have "formed large establishments, and otherwise embarked large capitals for the purpose of carrying it on;" and that any alteration in the system

would "tend to the utter ruin of many individuals and their families, who are now, and have long been embarked on this trade, under sanction of the legislature of the country." It would appear, from a question put by the Lords' Committee (Report, &c. p. 173), that a compensation for the injury resulting to them would be granted by their admission to all the privileges of British registered ships. Upon the policy of this measure a remark has already been made in p. 531; to which we may add that, in point of fact, from the high cost of ship-building in India, and the large interest paid for capital there, it would not be an adequate compensation.

Granting, however, that, in a theoretical point of view, the interest of one part of the community ought not to obstruct the general good; what is likely to be the extent or the advantage of this trade, if the privilege of visiting the port of Canton be withheld?

The question is, in fact, given up by some of the witnesses examined on behalf of the open trade, who state that without the power of going to Canton, the trade with the islands would be productive of little benefit. The chief, and in some places the only returns that could be made, are sandalwood, betel-nut, shark-fins, edible bird-nests, bichos do mar,* moluscas (marine productions of gelatinous quality); articles fit for the China market, and for scarcely any other. It is obvious, too, that ports accessible only to ships of small burthen, must, from the nature of things, be places of little trade, which would still be engrossed, in a great measure, by the Chinese junks, or the small vessels be-

* This article is better known by the trade name, "trepan." They are sea-slugs or sea-cucumbers, which grow on or adhere to the rocks. As articles of luxury, they are in high demand in China. The Chinese traders, who purchase them of the divers, pay at the rate of twenty Spanish dollars per pecul, each pecul containing about a thousand slugs.

longing to the coasting trade of India, whose owners must be more familiar than Europeans with the habits and wants of people of characters congenial to their own. But there are other countries of great extent, opulence, and resources, namely, Cochin China,* Siam, Pegu, Tonquin, Japan. Here again we encounter the same barriers to commercial intercourse which exist in China. The aversion of the Governments to traffic, their dislike of foreigners, their inflexible resistance to the residence of strangers on their soil, are points of policy insisted upon by them, especially by the Japanese,† with as much, or perhaps more obstinacy than by the Chinese. On the other hand, their products are either fit only for the China market, or are excluded from consumption here by prohibitory duties or restrictive enactments.

On the western side of the Peninsula, commerce is liable to other inconveniences and interruptions; and if British vessels of less size than at present are suffered to resort there, a naval protection of no inconsiderable force would be requisite, to defend the trade against the numerous pirates which abound in that quarter. There was a period, when the ships of war were withdrawn from thence, that the passage from Bombay to Bussora, by which the *overland* communication between India and Europe is carried on,

* Mr. Barrow, who visited Cochin China in 1793, speculates upon a trade with that country. He, however, distinctly declares, "How much soever the monopolizing system of the East-India Company may be deprecated, I am decidedly of opinion that the trade to China and Cochin China ought never to be thrown open to individual merchants."—*Voyage to Cochin China*, p. 345.

† It is said by Dr. Ainslie, who, in 1813, visited the port of Nanga-saki, in Japan, that "the Japanese appear entirely free from any prejudices that would stand in the way of a free and unrestricted intercourse with Europeans." This statement not only contradicts all our former notions upon the subject, but is at variance with the recent experience of the Russians.

was entirely stopped. Nor can America furnish any argument against us upon this point at least; several of her merchantmen having been cut off, some very lately, by the piratical vessels which swarm in those seas, especially in the Persian Gulph. Nor is trade more secure to the Eastward, beyond the Malay Straits, and in the China Sea, where numerous independent predatory Rajahs prey upon commerce; and a remarkable fact is mentioned in a paper subjoined to the evidence of Mr. Roberts (Report, &c. p. 295), that there is a sort of tacit agreement or understanding between these chiefs and the owners of the Chinese junks that navigate the Sooloo and Celebee Seas, who are thereby enabled to carry on a coasting trade amongst the numerous clusters of small islands, which is denied to Europeans, and would, in fact, be attended with considerable risk to attempt.

It must be remembered, likewise, that the Netherlands Government has become possessed of a large portion of this part of India, comprehending the whole of Java, the best trading stations on the vast Island of Borneo, the Molucca or Spice Islands, Celebes, with the port of Malacca, and several settlements on the West Coast of Sumatra; and it appears (according to the document just before referred to) that the Dutch have it in contemplation to put these possessions under one general system of controul, so as to secure to themselves a monopoly of the commerce.

A succedaneum has been suggested to obviate the objections made to a further direct communication with China, in the project of increasing the number of free ports or *emporium*, similar to that lately established in the Singapore Strait, situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, by the intelligent and public spirited Governor of Bencoolen, Sir T. S. Raffles. To these ports, it is alleged, the products of China might be brought, and a profitable interchange made with

the commodities of Britain. No other objections present themselves to this expedient, than those which will readily occur after perusing the preceding pages, if the article of tea be not excluded;* except that the cost of the commodities will probably be enhanced nearly as much as by their transit to the British settlements on the peninsula of India; and they must be subject to a farther charge (though the necessity of this is disputed†) for the purpose of reimbursing the Company for the expenses attending the maintenance and defence of the settlements.

It is unnecessary to advert to the trade with the North West Coast of America, from which the merchants of Britain complain of being excluded, because it involves the question already discussed of opening the trade with China: the skins and furs procured from thence being disposable to advantage only in that market. Moreover, English traders would there encounter, under great disadvantage, the rivalry of the Americans, who are nearer to the scene of traffic, have long been in possession of it, and spare no pains to secure it to themselves; labouring to impress upon the native hunters, that any dealings with other people would expose them to the displeasure of "their Great Father, the President."

In attempting to establish the premises of our argument, it has been our object to avoid every species of refinement or sophistry, and to view the question impartially, not merely as one affecting the interests of any particular class or body of men, with whom the writer is entirely uncon-

* This would be almost impracticable. Sir T. S. Raffles (then Lieut. Governor of Java) observes, in a letter to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 11th February 1814, that "the commerce of the Eastern Islands is so much connected with China, that in a free trade from England with these Islands, it would be difficult, and hardly possible, to restrict the importation of China goods into England."

† Report, &c. Appendix T. p. 505.

nected, but as involving those of the nation itself. We have endeavoured to confine ourselves to facts, and to abstain from topics, either of a disputable nature or of comparative unimportance. A multitude of minute particulars might be gathered from the statements laid before Parliament, by direction of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, illustrative of many points upon which little stress has been laid in the course of these pages; in particular, regarding the unsuccessful, though unwearied endeavours of the Company to extend their traffic with other Eastern Countries, chiefly for the purpose of spreading the sale of British manufactures.* We set out with stating the very strong and plausible case of the petitioners for open trade, and have endeavoured to weigh and examine, with candour and a proper feeling, each of its parts, and to oppose, as far as practicable, experience to theory. The question, it cannot be disputed, embraces on both sides a variety of important facts: a mass of very imposing evidence is adduced in support of the measure recommended, which, though in a great degree of a theoretical and speculative character, is, from the respectability of its sources, entitled to serious consideration. On the other hand, we meet with opinions and practical inferences, the result of long habit and observation, fortified too by facts unquestioned and notorious. Interest cannot be said to detract from the value of this information, or at least to diminish its comparative weight, for interest exerts its influence equally, if at all, on both sides. In this state of uncertainty, the history of commerce furnishes no data upon which we can safely rely, because there is no example of a traffic so extensive as our China trade, carried on under such peculiar circum-

* It is observed, in the course of the statements, that an interesting work upon this subject might be compiled from the documents in possession of the Company.

stances, and wherein experiment, if not successful, might be fatal.

If, upon the grounds of public safety, expediency and policy, we find it difficult to decide this momentous question, amidst the conflict of facts and arguments, then let us listen with a favourable ear to the representation of the immense private interests certain to be prejudiced by a change of system. Although it may savour a little of the *argumentum ad misericordiam*, it is nevertheless the duty of an impartial writer to bring forward and exhibit whatever special claims either party may plead to favour or indulgence. Much may be said in behalf of the Company's character at home: their liberality; their public spiritedness in periods of distress and danger; their vast and expensive establishments, providing employment to the labouring classes, and extending to talent and application in their service a full measure of reward and encouragement. Their external policy has, in former times, been most obnoxious to censure, and has nourished an enmity towards them in the minds of those who have not sufficiently considered that it would be as unjust, or perhaps more so (owing to their peculiar circumstances), to lay to the Company's account the irregularities and malversations of their agents, as to charge upon the State the cruelties of Governor Wall, or the culpable acts of any other individual distinguished for the abuse of power and discretion, with which he was necessarily invested. But let us hear what they allege in their own behalf. In one of the papers of correspondence, on the question of renewing the charter in 1813, occurs the following passage:

"That the East-India Company, far from impeding the prosperity of the country, as the petitions, in opposition to history and experience, allege, have by means of their monopoly, essentially contributed to its wealth and its greatness, it will be much more easy to shew, than to discover accurately

where the limit of the advantages resulting from their institution is to be fixed. They gave a very early impulse to the manufactures and trade of this country. They opened a new commerce not with the East only, but, by means of their returns from thence, with foreign Europe. They soon increased the ship-building and improved the navigation of the kingdom, both which they have in latter times carried to a degree of advancement that has made their fleets serviceable to the wars of the nation, and the commanders successful in adding to the naval glory of their country. Against the jealous rivalry of the Portuguese and Dutch, they, through a long course of hostilities, from a superior force, maintained for this nation a share in the

India Trade; they preserved it from being totally lost amidst all the convulsions of the civil wars; they outlived even the more dangerous innovations of subsequent periods; they upheld in India the national interests against the ambitious designs of European enemies, and the despotic violence of Native Powers; and in a long and arduous struggle, maintained with little exception at their own expense, they acquired a territorial empire for the Mother Country, which exalted its rank in the scale of nations. They have since expelled every European nation, except our ally of Portugal, from the Indian Continent and Ocean; and they have given a better government to an immensely extended empire than the East ever saw before."

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF COLONEL MACKENZIE, C.B. LATE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette.)

THE last few years have exercised a most disastrous influence upon Oriental research. A rapid succession of casualties has removed from the cultivation of Asiatic literature some of the brightest names in the roll of scholars; and Hunter, Leyden, Gladwin, Forster, Ellis, and Roebuck, have been swept away from the field in which they were zealously and successfully employed. To this list we have now to add the name of Colonel Mackenzie.

It is a peculiarity in the history of Oriental literature in British India, that as professors seem but little to sympathize with the fate of their associates. They rarely take the pains to communicate to the public, which naturally looks to them for the information, the worth of those hours which are intended to facilitate the study of Oriental letters, or convey to Western a knowledge of the Eastern world; and they as rarely advance to offer tribute of their regret to the memory of those who vanish from amongst them. The individuals particularized above pass away with little notice, beyond the brief record of their deaths in the common obituary column of the newspapers.

of Calcutta; and if Leyden forms a solitary exception, his memory is more indebted to the companions of his early studies at home, than those of his later labours in the East. The contributors to the Indian press, and it redounds but little to their credit, seem to find it a more grateful occupation to revile the living, than to bewail and do honour to the dead.

However imperfectly the task may be performed, it is now proposed to bestow something more than the ordinary notice upon the death of Colonel Mackenzie, and to accompany it, not only with our sincere regrets for his loss, but with some account of the obligations which we owe to his life. Not to have lived in vain is the proud consolation of every man of genius; and although time will do justice to the exertion of industry and talents, yet it is no small gratification to think that they are duly appreciated by our contemporaries. As far, therefore, as we are able, we shall attempt to discharge this duty to the eminent antiquarian whom we have now to lament, and we have no doubt that the deficiencies of our slender tribute will be fully supplied by future fame.

Colonel Colin Mackenzie, C.B., of the Madras Engineers, died in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, on the 8th of May 1821, aged 68 years. From an early period of his residence in India he superadded to his professional exertions a keen inquiry into the Antiquities of the East. In the former of these departments he did not fail to distinguish himself; and his surveys in the Peninsula contributed very materially to the improved geography of that part of India. It is, however, more especially to the latter branch of his labours that we shall confine our observations, as the former received the fullest acknowledgment during his life, in the high office conferred upon him of Surveyor-General of British India. We are not aware that his labours as Surveyor have ever been given to the public, although the Manuscripts sent to the Court of Directors have been made available to the geographers at home. There is one exception, however: and an interesting account of the construction of the plan of the roads from Nellore to the Western Passes and Ongole, measured in 1788, by Colonel Mackenzie, then Practitioner Engineer, appears in the first number of Dalrymple's *Oriental Repertory*, published in 1791.

The result of Colonel Mackenzie's Antiquarian Researches were given to the Public chiefly through the medium of the Asiatic Society, of which he was an old and zealous member. These contributions we shall proceed to particularize.

An account is given in the fifth volume of the Researches, of the Pagoda at Perwuttum, situated in a wild tract of country near the south bank of the *Kutna*. The building was visited by Captain Mackenzie in 1794; it consisted of an inclosure surrounded by a stone wall 660 feet long, 510 feet broad, and about 27 feet high; the surface of which was covered with very curious carvings and figures. In the centre of the enclosed space were two temples, sacred to *Siva* as *Mallikarjuna*, a deity of great celebrity in the Peninsula about eight or nine centuries ago. Various inscriptions were found there, of which Captain Mackenzie had copies made. In those days it was not possible to procure translations of them, but there is no doubt they were subsequently translated, and are to be found in the very extensive series of inscriptions which the Colonel had discovered.

The sixth volume of the Researches, contains Remarks on some Antiquities on the West and South Coasts of Ceylon, written shortly after that island fell into our power. This paper is the first produce of superior British intelligence directed to the investigation of the Cingalese religion and history, and successfully paved the way for subsequent inquiry.

Some interval elapsed before Major Mackenzie appeared as a contributor to the Asiatic Researches in the ninth volume; but he now took a higher ground, and was the first to publish an accurate account of a very important division of the Hindoos. The *Jains* were barely known by name before the publication of his paper, and their real character was far from suspected: they were usually confounded with the *Baudhas*, as indeed they still are by the ignorance of the *Brahmans*, and it was supposed that they had shared in the persecution which annihilated that sect in India, and drove its members to the Eastern Archipelago. It was therefore a subject of no small astonishment to find that all our opinions were so erroneous; that the *Jainas*, though holding some tenets in common with the *Baudhas*, from whom they were probably derived, were in fact a very distinct class, both from them and from the orthodox Hindoos; and that, so far from having been expelled from India in the early centuries of the Christian era, they had been the ruling power down to a very late period; that they long after existed as a numerous and opulent class, and that they still are a flourishing sect, and form the bulk of the population of many districts of Southern and Western India. These facts, it is true, were not all established by Major Mackenzie's inquiry alone, and were more fully ascertained by Mr. Colebrooke and Dr. Buchanan; it was however from his researches that the subject originated, and they have done little more than corroborate and correct his information by local investigation in the one case, and literary inquiry in the other. The history of the *Jainas* is still a matter of speculation, as we can only at present venture to conclude that about the time of the Mahomedan invasion they swayed the sceptre of Central, Western, and Southern India, at *Rajgrha*, or *Rajmahal*, in *Behar*; *Pattan*, in *Guzerat*, and *Dorasamudra*, near *Mysore*. The animosity between the *Jains* and the *Brahmans* probably contributed

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to facilitate the Mussulman conquest, and no doubt, gave rise to many important changes in the internal transactions of Hindostan. The confirmation of these conjectures, and ascertainment of the facts, are yet to be effected. Colonel Mackenzie had collected, in numerous translations of Jain works and inscriptions, materials of great value for the prosecution of such an inquiry. It is to be regretted that he was not spared to make that use of them, which it was one of his most cherished purposes to effect.

The ninth volume of the Researches is enriched with further contributions from the same source; and a paper by Mr. Colebrooke on ancient monuments, containing Sanskrit Inscriptions, comprises the translations and descriptions of five of these documents furnished by Major Mackenzie. Of these, three in particular are of great historical value, as they fix beyond a doubt the dates of *Hari Hara* and *Bucca Raya*, and consequently of the foundation of the city and empire of *Vijayandgor*, or *Bijnagar* or *Bejapoor*.

The temporary transfer of Colonel Mackenzie's services to the island of Java, deprived the Asiatic Society of their able coadjutor. He had prepared, we are informed, a manuscript of great interest for the Researches, a history of the Peninsula for some time prior to its subjugation by Mahomedan arms, but his departure prevented him from completing it for publication. Shortly after his return, his nomination to the situation of Surveyor General, and removal to this Presidency from Madras, interrupted the prosecution of his favourite studies, and deprived the Asiatic Researches of his further aid. What he had not leisure to effect himself, however, he instigated others to perform; and the last volume is chiefly indebted for a large portion of its contents to communications which he was instrumental in bringing forward.

The Asiatic Researches is not the only work which was benefited by Colonel Mackenzie's published literary labours. The Asiatic Annual Register for 1804, contains the following original and very curious communications from his pen.

A Sketch of the Life of Hyder Ali Khan.

History of the Anagoondy Rajas.

History of the Kings of Veejnagar or Bejnagar.

Account of the *Madda* Goroos, or the teachers of the *Madhwa* Vaidyanayas; and

An account of the Batta Rajas, the *Bhats*, or Indian Bards.

The transactions of the Batavian Society, which he especially contributed to revive, also received some assistance from him: to what extent we are not aware; but a long and interesting account of the ruins of *Brambanan*, originally published in that work, was afterwards reprinted in the Asiatic Journal.

The literary productions we have thus enumerated may seem to bear a small proportion to a whole life devoted to similar inquiries. It was the character of Colonel Mackenzie, however, to be diffident of sending any thing forth to the world whilst there seemed to be any part of the subject susceptible of more complete elucidation; he was therefore chiefly employed in collecting materials for future works; these consisted of the remains of ancient art, as statues, sculptures, and coins, and of facsimiles of inscriptions, and copies of manuscripts. He employed, at an immense expense, various individuals to collect objects of antiquarian research throughout all parts of India, but more especially of the Peninsula. The proceedings of these persons were regularly reported to him in English, and as they were mostly men of superior shrewdness and activity, and as their employer had the singular art of inspiring them with a portion of that zeal which animated his own mind, their reports are in general highly interesting, and replete with much valuable statistical as well as antiquarian observation. The inscriptions which they discovered were translated either by these men, or learned Hindoos in the Colonel's service. Some thousands have been thus prepared, and convey a vast body of historical information, of a more or less authentic character. The translation of the manuscripts would have been a more arduous undertaking, and has not therefore been in general attempted: but several of peculiar interest have been either wholly or partially rendered into English, and tabular abstracts of their substance, have been arranged. The collections thus made through a long series of years, and with the most unremitting perseverance, it may well be imagined, are as extensive as important. Their application to purposes of public

utility, it is to be feared, may be frustrated by the death of their owner, but of their fitness for such a purpose, an opinion may be formed from the use to which they have been applied by Colonel Wilks in his History of Mysore. The early chapters of his valuable work are composed principally from the contents of the Mackenzie collection; and, as we have had an opportunity of knowing, often in the words of the Colonel's own unpublished compositions, Colonel Wilks has fully acknowledged his obligations to this source, and has borne testimony to the high value of the collection and the liberal spirit of its proprietor.

The study of antiquities may appear to those incapable of appreciating its objects a pursuit of little interest or importance. There are few, however, who would consent to its exclusion from the divisions of intellectual labour, and all who have cultivated the graver departments of literature have had occasion to be sensible of its worth. To history, antiquarian research is invaluable, and if its assistance is most essential in the elucidation of the early annals of modern Europe, and even of Greece and Rome, it is infinitely more so in any attempt to bring to light the disguised and unrecorded events of Hindoo story. The state of India, prior to the Mahomedan invasion is an utter blank. To fill up any portion of it is a task well suited to literary exertion, and for the

credit of the British nation, one that is peculiarly incumbent on the present rulers of Hindoostan. Its successful prosecution is hopeless, if recourse is not had to such remains of antiquity as have escaped the ravages of time; and to discover these, wherever found through so wide a tract, to bring them from the thickets and caverns where they were deposited, to while them from the credulous and ignorant care by which they were obstinately withheld, to render them accessible to the eye of literary curiosity, and ultimately to elicit from them some knowledge of the unfathomable obscure which has hitherto enveloped the periods of their origin, were the cherished and honourable purposes of their lamented collector. The last of these alone has been but imperfectly accomplished. It has not been granted to Colonel Mackenzie to attain fully the object of his ambition, but whatever may be the final result, whatever may be the fate of these precious materials, he will ever retain the honour of having accomplished the previous preparatory steps in a manner that would have reflected credit on means far beyond those which might be thought within the reach of any individual, and of having devoted his fortune, his talents, and his zeal, to the accumulation of a rich hoard of information for the future use of more fortunate, if less enterprising application.

IMMOLATION OF HUMAN VICTIMS.

(Translated from a Bengalee Paper.)

Report of the Examination of certain Persons that were caught in the Act of carrying off a Human Victim, to be sacrificed at Jointepore.

On Tuesday night, the 10th April 1821, corresponding with the 29th of Choiter 1227, one Mosom Buktar (Ullee), the son of Shaik John, of the village of Bheetter Khol, in Jointepore, supposed to be of the age of 60 years, and whose profession was that of tilling lands, was examined as follows:

Q. Why did you seize the Prosecutor Monoo, of Tallykaul?—A. We three persons were directed by one Oochung Bunggaat Kooaur, the brother-in-law of Ramsing, who is the independent Rajah of Jointepore, to proceed in quest of a

man, that he might be sacrificed before Kallee. In obedience to this order, we Ullee, Gauzee, and Roheem came out for that purpose; and caught Monoo, who alarmed the people of the village, and they seized us.

Were any other persons besides yourselves sent by Kooaur?—I do not know whether any other persons were sent.

Did you on any former occasion seize and deliver any person to Kooaur?—No.

Is Kooaur to give you any thing as compensation for your seizing and bringing a man?—He is not to give us any thing. But we have been forced to execute his orders, being inhabitants of his country, and from the fear of losing our lives.

(After that, two rolls of rag having been found on the offenders, they were asked what they used them for? to which they replied, "to gag the man's mouth with.")

Did Rajah Ramsing know that you were desired by his brother-in-law to bring a man forcibly?—He does not know it.

Did you ever see the immolation of human victims?—Yes, I have seen Kooaur immolate human victims every year.

Of what country was the man he killed last year?—I do not know.

How many people have you thus seen killed?—It is about 10 years since Kooaur married the sister of Rajah Ramsing, and since then he has carried on this practice.

How many people does he sacrifice every year?—I cannot say exactly; but for these last four months, from January to April, he has immolated human victims.

In what manner does he perform the ceremony?—After the ablution of the man who is intended to be sacrificed, a garland of flowers is placed round his neck, and then his head is cut off by a scimitar.

Did Kooaur desire you to seize a man from the Company's territories or not?—I was desirous to bring a man, but we were not told from what country—whether from the Company's territories or Kuchhar, or elsewhere.

Does Rajah Ramsing oppose such brutal conduct of Kooaur?—He does; and besides he has issued orders to the whole of his dominions, authorizing his officers to

cut off the heads of those that carry off human victims.

Was not Rajah Ramsing displeased with his brother-in-law after hearing these circumstances?—Yes, he was.

Where does Kooaur live?—He lives in one of the houses of Rajah Ramsing.

For what purpose does he kill men?—I have been told (but I have never witnessed it), that after performing the ceremony they bathe in the blood.

Who bathes in the blood?—Kooaur's wife.

Is Kooaur's wife present when the ceremony takes place?—Yes, I learnt that she personally attends.

When you saw human victims sacrificed did you ever see Kooaur's wife present?—No.

Do you know whether the act of immolating human victims was done of his own will, or by the request of his wife?—It was done by their mutual consent, with the view, as I understand, to obtain progeny.

How many persons were ordered to proceed in quest of people, and who accompanied you?—Others came out for that purpose: I cannot tell their names, but Gauzee and Roheem accompanied me.

Do you know the names of the others who came out seeking for human victims?—I do not know their names.

How many persons were you ordered to seize?—Only one.

Ind. Gaz., May 21.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF ALL STATUTES

PASSED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT REIGN, AFFECTING THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY, OR CONCERNING THE POLITICS, THE COMMERCE, OR THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE COMPANY'S POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

1 GEO. IV. cap. 43. *An Act to amend the Laws relating to Smuggling and the Coasting Trade in Great Britain.* 15th July 1820.

Wrought Silks, Bengals and Stuff, mixed with Silk or Sterba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India; and Calicoes, painted, dyed, printed, or stained there, condemned and sold at Custom-House sales, prohibited to be in future exported to Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney or Sark;

and if imported there to be forfeited. § 21, 22.

1 GEO. IV. cap. 99. *An Act to enable the East India Company to raise and maintain a Corps of Volunteer Infantry.* 24th July 1820.

The East-India Company may defray charges of a Corps of Volunteers out of their Commercial Funds. § 1. 2. Corps may be employed upon same services as other Volunteer Corps. § 3.

1 Geo. IV. cap. 101. *An Act to enable the Examination of Witnesses to be taken in India, in support of Bills of Divorce, on account of Adultery committed in India.* 24th July 1820.

The Speaker of either House of Parliament may issue his warrant for examination of Witnesses in India; Judges in India to examine them (and further evidence if necessary) and transmit to England copies of examinations. § 1, 2, 3.

1 and 2 Geo. IV. cap. 65. *An Act for the further Regulation of Trade to and from Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East-India Company (except the Dominions of the Emperor of China) and Ports or Places beyond the Limits of the said Charter, belonging to any State or Country in Amity with his Majesty.* 2d July 1821.

The East-India Company and others may trade intermediately, directly, and circuitously, between all places within the limits of the Company's Charter and places belonging to countries in amity with his Majesty. Exception as to China; exception as to traffic in the article of tea. § 1, 2. Act not to effect regulations as to size of vessels, licenses, or other restrictions imposed by preceding Acts. § 3. Ships not to sail without delivering lists of persons and arms. § 4. No Asiatic seamen to be taken on board without license. § 5. Cape of Good Hope

within the limits, but the regulation as to its trade not altered. § 6, 7.

1 and 2 Geo. IV., cap. 105. *An Act for Amending the Laws of Excise relating to the Warehoused Goods.* 10th July 1821.

On exportation of any Spirits, Wine, Coffee, Cocoa-nuts or Pepper, secured under bond from any of the Docks in the Port of London, or Warehouses in either ports of the United Kingdom, duty not to be charged on decrease of quantity from natural waste, in certain proportions. Full duties chargeable if taken out of Warehouse for home consumption. § 1. Bonds for payment of duty to be for three years; at expiration of which period, goods not cleared to be sold for home consumption; or if not worth duty, for exportation, or destroyed. § 2. No excisable goods to be delivered for exportation except in decked lighters, properly fastened. § 3. Wine landed at London Dock may be warehoused (in separate warehouses) for exportation only. § 4, 5. No excisable goods to be removed from one port to another, except by sea, coastwise. § 6. Wine may be sent to the East and West-Indies to improve the flavour, and brought back under certain conditions. § 8. Pepper not to be imported or exported in packages of less than 100lbs., or loose, and unpacked. Exception as to pepper imported from the East-Indies previous to 5th January 1823. § 9.

PERSIAN ANTHOLOGY.

BY GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: After having, in my essay of October, furnished you with a literal version of the Seventh Book of the Anwari So-haili, or Persian copy of it, a detailed history of that rare work Pilpay, or rather Bilpayi's Fables, may prove acceptable to your readers; more especially as one of its panegyrists justly remarks, that next after our Scriptures with Jews and Christians, the Védas with the Hindús, and

Corán with the Mussulmans, it has been more highly prized than any other book. Better than twenty years ago, I sent to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta a paper on the coincidences of the Oriental and European Apologue, part of which, the translation of a Persian sermon from Sadi, appeared in the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary Society at Bombay; part in the 12th volume of the Asiatic Annus

Register, and part in your Asiatic Journals for April and June 1817, and April and June 1818; to which I would respectively refer your readers.

Fables have been thus employed as the vehicles of instruction from the earliest ages: "they are," Quintilian tells us, "above any other literary composition, calculated to win the hearts of the vulgar and illiterate, who delight in pleasing fictions, and are readily deluded by a fascinating story." An apologue, or parable, was perhaps the first specimen of wit that man in his rude state made use of; and was esteemed in the East, from its special safety in amusing the better sort, and instructing the vulgar, after he got civilized. There indeed it is at this day as often had recourse to, as it was in the time of King Hoshang, its Persian inventor; Vishwasarman, its Hindi improver; Lucman, who made it a manual of Arab maxims; Solomon, of Hebrew proverbs, and Esop, of Greek apophthegms.

Some have considered the Heathen deities to have originated in the personifications of the human passions by their early poets; and that the minds of the vulgar, incapable of understanding this refined application of allegorical writing, mistook those metaphorical demigods for real divinities. But they were better prepared for comprehending that species of fiction, where animals, plants, and even inanimate objects were introduced as the agents; and Jotham's fable of the Trees choosing a King: Judges ix. 8. 15; Nathan's parable of the poor man and his ewe lamb; Maenius Agrippa's story of the Belly and the Members, Liv. ii. 32; and Sadi's apologue of the Drop of Water, &c., are readily understood and applied by them.

Moreover Sadi says: "A King asked a holy man, 'do you ever think of me?' 'Yes,' replied he, 'when I can forget God, I may think of thee!'" Again: "A courtier went to the prophet Jonah and asked his blessing, saying, 'Day and night I am occupied in my attendance about the King, hoping for his favour, and dreading his displeasure.' The good man replied, 'Had I feared God as you have done your sovereign, I might long since have been one of the elect.'" Thus Shakspeare:

"Had I serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine
age

Have left me naked to my enemies!"

Again: "A minister of state argued a point of importance firmly with Alexander the Great, when the King fiercely asked him, 'Are you not afraid of me?' He replied, 'Why should I be afraid? A man conscious of his rectitude need not fear even God: a servant like myself has to fear either treachery on his own part, or tyranny on that of his lord; and your devoted feels secure on both those scores.'"

"God's holy will submissive I revere,
And, fearing him, disclaim all other
fear"

Again: "It were easy to separate the soul from its body, but you cannot so readily restore life to him whom you slay: prudence would caution you in giving flight to the arrow, for let it once quit its bow, and you cannot recal it." Thus Cowley:

"Easy it were the living to have slain,
But bring them, if you can, to life again:
The arrow's shot—mark how it cuts the
air,

Try now to bring it back, or stop it
there:

That way impatience sent it, but thou'lt
find

No track of it, alas! is left behind."

Again: "Gold is extracted from the earth by digging into its bowels, and from the grasp of misers by digging out their souls: a miser does not spend his money, but watches over it with solicitude, saying, 'Hope is preferable to waste!' next day behold! to the triumph of their ill-wishes, namely heirs, their gold remains, and they are departed without having enjoyed it." Thus Pope:

"Damn'd to the mines, an equal fate
betides

The slave that digs it (i.e. gold), and
the slave that hides!"

Again: "The hypocrite is solely occupied with his own sweet person, for he draws the veil of self-conceit across his eyes: O vain man! were God to bestow his all-searching eye upon thee, thou would'st see none more pitiable than thyself." Thus Young:

"Heav'n's sovereign saves all beings,
but himself,
That hideous sight, a naked human
heart!"

Again: "I have heard that one of the Evangelical had delivered a sheep from the clutches of a wolf, and was that same night sticking a knife into its throat, when the spirit of the sheep reproached him, and said, 'Thou didst snatch me from the fangs of a wolf, and lo! in the end hast proved thyself a wolf!'" Thus Walcott:

"I cannot meet the lambkin's asking eye,
Pat his soft cheek, and fill his mouth
with food;

Then say, e'er evening cometh, thou
shalt die,

And drench the knives of butchers
with thy blood!"

An unjust king asked Sadi, "How can
employ myself better than in prayer?"

He replied, "By lying quietly in bed till
noon, that your people may for that while
be relieved from your tyranny!"

"Mallius indulget somno noctesque,
diesque;

Insomnis Pharius sacra, profana rapit:
Omnibus, hoc, Italæ Gentes! exposite
votis,

Mallius ut vigilat, dormiat ut Pharius!"

Sadi having been redeemed by a rich merchant from captivity with the Franks, his benefactor moreover bestowed upon him his daughter in marriage, with a dowry of a hundred dinars; but this, proving a termagant, soon after asked him, "Art not thou the fellow my father released for ten dinars?"—"Yes!" Sadi replied, "only to throw me into captivity with thee for a hundred!"

Lord Mansfield's allegation, that in special cases of calumny the truth of a libel was no palliation of the offence, has the accordance of Sadi: "when you are industrious in noting another man's failings, though it be truth you are reporting, it is nevertheless a libel!"

On the following subject Gibbon makes a moral reflection, and Sadi a pun: on passing the bed of a river, a skull is supposed to address a King, and tell him: "Like you, I once held in my hand the sceptre of authority, and wore on my brow the crown of sovereignty: while my stars shone propitious, and fortune was my companion, I seized Irac with the arm of victory; but having at last got ambitious of adding Carman or Carmania, lo! the carman, or worms, seized upon and devoured my brain!" Nor does he disdain to mingle a quibble and conceit with his morality. During his travels, Sadi met

Human, a contemporary poet, and rich native of the place, in the public bath at Tabrez (Tauris); and upon being questioned by him whence he came, answered, "from Shiraz." "It is singular," said Human, "that in my city the Shirazians should be more than the dogs and cats."

"In my city," replied Sadi, "it is the reverse, for there the Tabrezians are less!"

Like many of his townsmen, Sadi happened to be bald. Human turning the brass ewer he was, according to the Oriental custom, using in his ablutions, upside down, asked Sadi: "How comes it that the head of a Shirazian should resemble this utensil?" Sadi promptly answered him, by presenting his own ewer with the empty mouth upwards: "And how comes the head of a Tabrezian to be so very like this?"

A merchant told his son to let nobody know that he had lost a thousand dinars in a late speculation in trade. "Why?" said the boy. "Because," replied the father, "I shall suffer a two-fold evil; the loss of my money, and the reproach of my neighbour!" A learned man took much pains in instructing a nobleman's son: but having weak intellects, he could make nothing of him. He took him back to his father, and said, "I cannot make your boy wise; and if I were to go on with him much longer, he might be likely to make me a fool!"

A fellow applied to a farrier to cure him of an inflammation in his eyes, who prescribed the same medicine as he would have done for a quadruped; and the biped became blind. On complaining to the Cazy, he told him: "Had you not been an ass, you would not have applied to a doctor of asses!"

In the beautiful language of our Scriptures this life is often compared to a pilgrimage; and we that are passing through it are properly denominated strangers and sojourners on this earth. In Rasallah II, sermon 4, Sadi tells us, that Noah, at the age of twelve hundred, was asked, "How he, who was the oldest of the prophets, had found this world?" He replied, "Like a house with two doors, at one of which I lately entered, and shall soon leave it by the other!" In No. 289 of the Spectator, as he had another in 295, Addison, with his usual fine taste, has copied a beautiful parable of Sadi on the instability of life, and with what cor-

rectness, the following literal version may prove:

"One day Ibrahim Idham, the King of Balkh, was sitting in the porch of his palace with his ministers and court standing around him in attendance; when, behold! a poor derwish, with a patched cloak, a scrip, and a staff, presented himself, and was making good his way into Ibrahim's palace. The servants called to him, saying, 'Reverend Sir! whither art thou going?' He replied, 'I am going into this inn.' They said, 'This is the palace of the King of Balkh.' The King, noticing the bustle, desired they would allow him to approach, when he observed to him, 'O Derwish! this is my palace, and no inn.' The Derwish asked him, 'O Ibrahim! whose house was this originally?' He replied, 'The house and mansion of my grandfather.'—'And when he departed this life, whose house was it?' He replied, 'My father's.'—'And when thy father died, whose did it become?' He replied, 'It became mine.'—'And when thou also art gone, to whom will it belong?' He replied, 'to the Prince my son.' The Derwish now said, 'O Ibrahim! a house which one man is after this fashion entering, and another quitting, may be an inn, but is the palace or fixed habitation of no man!'"

"Ev'n kings but act their parts; and when they're done,
Some other, worse or better, mounts
their throne."

A rich man's son insultingly observed to that of a Derwish: "My illustrious father's mausoleum is built of granite stone: the epitaph inscribed in characters of gold, and the lining marble tessellated with turquoise, and that of your father only a few bricks cemented with mud!" The poor boy replied, "Peace! I pray thee; for before your father can stir himself under this load of stone, mine shall have ascended to heaven!"

The cabinet council of Nushirovan were debating some important question, while Bazarjamahr, the prime minister, sat silent. One of them asked him, "why do not you also offer us your opinion?" he replied, "so long as I see you right, it were wrong in me to interfere!" On another occasion, some of the courtiers asked him what secret was that the King just now whispered to you, for he never communi-

cates with us." "Yes," replied he, "he only communicates with me because he knows I shall not betray him; why then can you ask me?"

A poor man's ass having stuck fast in a slough, and kept him all night exposed to the cold and wet, he fell a cursing both friend and foe, and did not spare even the reigning sovereign; who, in his early progress to his sporting ground, happened to pass near him at dawn, and overheard what he was saying. The royal attendants were in hopes that such a reprobate would, at least, have his tongue torn from his mouth; but the high-minded Prince ordered him some money, a horse, and a warm garment. On a courtier congratulating the poor man on his lucky escape, he answered, "if in my grovelling meanness I complained vexatiously, in his magnanimous beneficence my King forgave me: with you it were easy to repay evil with evil, but in my sovereign's generosity my evil was recompensed with good."

Μὴ νικᾷ ὑπὸ τῆς κακῆς ἀλλὰ νικᾷ ἐν τῷ αγαθῷ το κακον. Rom. xii. 21.

Fables and parables, apophthegms and proverbs have thus descended from generation to generation, the same adventures giving instruction and entertainment to successive and remote nations; and though oriental fabulists can occasionally make *non tantum fœvæ, sed etiam arbores*, speak with a human interest and feeling, and render even stocks and stones the mediums of conveying the most striking truths of common life, morality, and prudence; yet they consider that,

"Ficta, voluptatis causâ, sunt proxima veris;"
"Fictions to please should bear the face
of truth;"

and are accordingly more partial, as may be observed from the above quotations, to the more natural commerce of human beings in their isolated fables. Those of my favorite Sadi are generally preceptive; and each contains a single precept or event. Having passed his whole life of upwards of a hundred years as a Derwish, and having been a great traveller, most of his stories are relations of personal adventures: as when he tells us, "I never complained of my forlorn condition but on one occasion, when my feet were naked, and I had not wherewithal to shoe them; soon

er I met a man without feet, when, thankful for God's providence to myself, with perfect resignation submitted ever to my want of shoes." The good or ill of this life is only proportionate; and idly in his personal experience could thus appropriate the evils of a mendicant. Were either L'Estrange to make a collection of ancient and modern fables, a second folio volume might be collected from the apogues of the East; accordingly instead of couple of pages, it would require a large work to do them any manner of justice.

Wit is either serious or comic; and the orientalists deal more in the first than the last, while Europeans, like ourselves, refer the ribaldry of a Swift and Sterne, or the ale-house scenes of a Smollett and Fielding; they put a high value upon an apophthegm and proverb, we require rollery and jest; they admire wisdom more than mirth, we admire mirth more than wisdom; and a wise saying, which they would greedily commit to writing, might pass unheeded by us, while some silly buffoonery would rouse our attention and excite our applause! Is this owing to our being so wise in our own conceit, or not to feel electrified by a spark of wisdom from another, or so foolish as to be insensible to its brilliancy? In their narrative of an apologue we often meet in Sadi and Hosain Wazir examples of his serious humour, which, like the orange tree of their native Iran, bear flowers and fruit at the same time, and equally gratify the intellect with fragrance and nourishment at all seasons. A Persian youth complained that his sword was too short: "do you," replied his fencing-master, "add to it, by going one step nearer to your antagonist!"

With the fables of Æsop and Phædrus, of Fontaine and Gay, we are well acquainted in Europe. Lucman, the Æsop of the East, has like him been generally considered by Europeans as a slave; but from an apologue of Sadi, Bostan IV. 22, it would seem to be a misapprehension. It states, "that being of a tawny complexion, and indeed, as some say, most probably a Habshi or Abyssinian, he was mistaken for a runaway slave, and sent as a punishment to labour as a brick-maker, in front. After a time the real slave was found, and on the master apologizing for the trouble he had given him, Lucman re-

plied, "at home I have a slave, upon whom I often impose hard tasks, but whenever I call to mind my late labour of brick-making, I am not likely to be severe with him again." Being on another occasion asked "of whom did you learn wisdom?" he replied, "of the blind, who feel before they tread!" Some highwaymen had plundered a caravan, which he accompanied, and his fellow travellers having intreated him to use his influence to get their property back, as it was a pity such valuable articles should be wasted upon savages; he replied, "it were pity to waste upon them the admonitions of wisdom!" "Take not," he says, "a woman's advice in what you do;" "yes, I shall, and by acting opposite to it, do right!"

But of all Oriental or European fabulists, the Persians, during their classical age, from A.D. 950 to 1450, especially excel; and amidst a body of ingenious and learned works, I may mention Sadi's Gulistan and Bostan, Jamî's Bahâristan, and Jûni's Nigâristan, in prose and verse, and either mixed or separate; and though, like Lucman, Æsop, Phædrus, and our modern European fabulists, they occasionally make beasts, trees, and even inanimate objects, the actors in their fictions, they in general prefer such historical anecdotes or details of incidents as they had themselves read or witnessed, each related with an epigrammatic point, and terminating in a moral in verse, after the manner as I have quoted some of them above.

Having lived before the invention of letters, Lucman committed his fables to oral tradition, but it is not known in what language. As we now have them, they are in plain, but classical Arabian prose; and being alluded to in the Cöran, most probably in the precise forms and words, as known previous to the age of Mohammed, A.D. 600; whereas Æsop, as a slave and foreigner, committed his in more humble prose, also to the memory of the Greeks; and having in this plain style reached the time of Socrates, it was one of the last considerate acts of that wise man to give them a classical, and some say a poetical dress.

Thus we find fables, whether the collection of a Lucman, Æsop, or Sadi, a species of concise stories, in each of which, from the conversation and adventures of the actors, a single moral is extracted whereas what we call Pilpay's are a series

of fables, each encumbered with a string of morals, woven one within another, and all connected together by a leading story, which is only introduced for the sake of this connection, the object of the first being to admonish and instruct without fatiguing the hearer by its intricacy, and in this simple construction peculiarly adapted to the lowest capacities; but that of the other offering a more elaborate system of ethics or practical knowledge, which exercises the mind, and enlists the vanity of the higher classes, as charming them by its philosophy, as well as instructing them by its morality. And whether we recognise them as insulated tales or as labyrinthine details, and whether to divert the plain dealing of a mob, or the more crooked policy of a despot, both forms are likely to have had an oriental origin: and as the Greeks, through wonderful improvers, had little pretension to invention, it is probable that Lucman, who is said to have been contemporary with David, was the first collector of the simple fable; and that Æsop copied him, as Phædrus would seem to have done the Greek, and gave him the wider range of the Latin tongue. When the Samians were going to put a minister to death who had abused his trust, they could not well mistake the counsel of Æsop, upon his telling them: "a fox refused to have a swarm of flies disturbed that was well nigh glutted with sucking his blood, because a new swarm might find room to settle upon him and drain the little this had left him." Being asked whether he was so silent from wisdom or ignorance, he replied, "the ignorant cannot remain silent!" The dictator Sylla being twice opposed, in carrying some measure, by the mob, menaced them by repeating this homely apologue: "a clown at his plough feeling much annoyed by vermin, halted once and twice to pick them off his tunic, but being molested a third time, he threw the tunic, with what were left on it, into the fire. Beware," added Sylla, "of provoking me thrice!"

Were, however, any doubt existing of the oriental origin of the simple fable, none has attached to Pilpay's elaborate system of ethics; and it now remains to determine whether this intricate scheme of fictitious instruction and amusement was the invention of the Persians or Hindûs; for the Arabs, when they cannot fairly claim any

thing as their own, refer us to the Hindûs as the Greeks do to the Egyptians, being both ever cautious of mentioning the Persians, to whom Hindûs, Arabs and Greeks were equally obliged for much of their learning and science.

Sir William Jones, a name every European-Persian scholar should mention with reverence, was long an enthusiastic admirer of the genius and learning of ancient Persia; but, getting bewildered with Sanscrit fictions, he amused much of his latter days in translating from that language; and, among other works, that of the Hitopadêsa, or Amiable Instruction, with the view of proving it the original of what we in Europe call Pilpay's fables. From later information, however, contained in the preface of an edition of the Hitopadêsa published by Mr. Colebrooke, at Serampore, the Danish settlement in Bengal, in 1804, it would seem that this was only part of the Pancha-tantra, or five chapters, the Sanscrit copy of which he has safely deposited at the East-India Company's Library in Leadenhall-street, where it must now remain a dead letter to the learned world, till some real Sanscrit scholar can attend there in person to translate it, and enable us fully to understand how much remains of it untranslated, and with what fidelity he and Sir William have performed their parts of this task; when I have no doubt of its proving to contain the remaining ten chapters, or fourteen altogether of what the Anwari Sohaili is a faithful and elegant transcript in modern Persian.

In the prefatory address to Gânesâ of Sir William Jones's Hitopadêsa, this is specified as containing only four chapters, namely: "1st. The Acquisition of Friends. 2d. The Breach of Friendship. 3d. War. and 4th. Peace. These four parts are here written, "extracted from the Tantra and other works." After this the book commences with the first story, called Mitralaba, or the Acquisition of Friends, stating that a Hindû Rajah, "adorned with every kingly virtue, heard a person one day reading these couplets: "Learning dissipates many doubts, causes things otherwise invisible to be seen, and is the eye of every body who is not absolutely blind. Youth, wealth, dominion, inconsiderate actions, each of these occasion dangers: alas! what must all four do, when united." Having heard this, the Rajah being afflicted by the

conduct of his own sons, who knew no books, and were continually walking in evil ways, &c., after quoting many wise maxims concludes by saying, "prosperity is acquired by exertion, and there is no fruit for him who does not exert himself; the antelope walks not of its own accord into the sleeping lion's mouth: a child, forced to read by its parents, attains virtue: an infant is not learned when it leaves the mother's womb," &c. Considering this, the King gave orders for an assembly of learned men, among whom was the great philosopher Vishnuserman, who flatters the Rajah by saying, "O King! the Princes, who are sprung from a great family, may be made to acquire a knowledge of morals; but no pains bestowed upon worthless objects can be successful, &c.; in six months, accordingly, I will make your sons acquainted with morality." Then withdrawing with the Princes upon the terrace of the palace, he begins a relation of the first story.

"Without equipage, without wealth, yet wise, and united in friendship, the crow, the antelope, and mouse performed great actions with celerity." In the course of this relation, the main story is continually broken in upon by the insertion of others, and there is no small difficulty in following all the windings of these interwoven stories; yet, as equally auxiliary to the main object, like a well-planned drama the catastrophe is all the more satisfactory and clear, in proportion to its confusion of the parts from which it is deduced. The last act is that of the tortoise, having, by his imprudence, got seized and bagged by the sportsman, when his three friends plot his release, as thus arranged by the sagacious mouse: "let the antelope go near the pond, and lying motionless, make himself appear as dead, while the crow, sitting on him, pecks at him with his beak. Upon the greedy hunter seeing this he will leave the tortoise, and hasten to secure the venison of the antelope; and I can in the mean time gnaw the string of the bag in which our friend is confined. The antelope and crow did as they were directed, and the sportsman seeing the antelope seemingly in a dying state, took a large knife and went with great joy towards him, while the mouse gnawing the string, the tortoise got loose, and hastening to the water, soon sunk under it. When the

antelope saw the hunter approach, he rose and ran off; and the crow flew into the air; and the huntsman upbraided himself by saying, that he who leaves things certain, and pursues things uncertain, loses what he had obtained, and misses what he expects;" or, according to the English adage, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

The second story, in contrast with the first, illustrates the misery caused by a breach of the great and increased friendship of the lion and bull, brought about by an artful and covetous jackal: for a lame bull has been deserted in the forest by his owner, and recovering himself, he terrifies the king of beasts by his loud and uncommon bellowing; but upon an explanation and introduction, he becomes the chief confidant and prime minister of the king, which exciting the envy of two jackals, Caratáca and Damánaca, the sons of the former minister, the latter by a cunning misrepresentation succeeds in poisoning the royal mind with suspicions of its favorite; and on the bull's next audience the lion flies at him in a passion, and tears him to pieces."

These two stories I have closely compared with their corresponding stories in Hosain Waaz's Persian work of the Anwári Sohaili: namely, the first of these with the third of that, and the second of those with the first of that, and can have no doubt from their uniform and perfect similitude, of their having *que* and the *same* origin in some preceding and more ancient work. Indeed Hosain Waaz pointedly says in his preface: "Though I might have invigorated my subject by touching on some of the moral attributes, yet I was cautious of admitting the smallest deviation from the original text; and, with the exception of rejecting the two first chapters (for the Kalilah and Damnah of Nasrallah consist of sixteen chapters, two of them having been interpolations of the Pahlawi translator upon the Hindi text). I have introduced the stories by questions and answers, precisely as they took place between King Dabishlim and Badpai Hakim." Having, according to the usual European acceptance of it, mentioned this work as a system of *ethics*, it is now proper to state more correctly what Hosain Waaz also says in his preface, that "this book contains numerous examples of the

three last sections, namely, *Domestic Economy, Police, and Government*; but touches only incidentally on the subject of ethics." In fact, the author has written a special treatise on ethics by the title of اخلاق

عملي or "the Purity of Morals;" and considers this as عملی or a system of practical knowledge, in contradistinction to theoretical knowledge.

To my essay for April 1818, I must refer your readers for a verbal translation of the first part of Hosain Waaz's preface, and shall now fill up the chasm, where, for the sake of conciseness, I was then content in giving only a summary. In describing the Kalilah-wo-Damnah, he had just quoted three beautiful stanzas, saying, "Its outward garb is a fringe on the robe of prosperity and good fortune; its inward decoration a gem on the ring of glory and dominion; the blooming cheek of its poetry is dimpled with ogle and smiles, and the glossy tresses of its prose illuminate its margin with flourishes and ringlets; the brilliancy of learning sparkles in the elegance of its style, just like the mysteries of wisdom issuing from the breasts of holy and inspired saints;" and continues,

"And the enlightened philosopher Bidadpai, the Brahman, بیدپای برهمن wrote that book in the Hindi language, and dedicated it to the world-adorned Dabishlim Hindi, دابیشلیم هندی who reigned over certain kingdoms of Hindustan. And the aforesaid philosopher raised the fabric of his discourse upon the basis of moral precept, in order to assist kings in governing their subjects; and in spreading abroad the carpet of clemency and justice, and to afford energy and vigour to the ministers of Government, and to answer as a bulwark against the enemies of state. And Dabishlim having made it the fane of his wishes, and prop of his desires, was with the key of study continually unlocking the doors of solving his doubts,

and laying open his difficulties; and during his reign, this precious gem was secreted from every eye, like the imperial pearl within the casket of its shell; and like the ruby of Badokhshan, which would not expose its face from the recess of its mine without causing a thousand heart-rending vexations. And all his heirs and successors, who succeeded him on the imperial throne, having made it their rule of conduct, would after a like manner take pains in secreting it. Yet, notwithstanding all these precautions, the zephyr of the virtues of that book had rendered the four quarters of the globe fragrant as the border of a rose-bower, and the musk-shedding pod of its perfections had scented the brains of the inquisitive with the perfumes of its apologues and fables.—Virtue is like musk: if musk be kept out of sight the brain will get notice of it though its exquisite odour: the face of the sun is not to be darkened by dust, the lustre of its light will every moment shine brighter and brighter.

"Here, nurtured by their genial dew,
The golden-crowned narcissus blows,
And daffodil of paler hue,
The violet prim, and sylvan rose."—

"Accordingly in the time of King Nushérowan this rumour had become universally current, that among the treasures of the sovereigns of Hindustan there is a book, which they have collected in the language of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and wild beasts, and recorded on the folds of its leaves, whatever princes may require in their policies and governments, and kings put in practice for managing and benefiting their subjects; and they esteem it the capital stock of all manner of good advice, and a compendium of every thing that can come into profitable use.

"And inasmuch as Nushérowan, A.D. 531 and 579, was watering the groves along the streams of equity, with the showers of his benevolence, and refreshing the verdure of the rose-bower in the garden of justice, with the dew-drops of his goodness:

جهان کشته از عدلش آراسته * و ز آن کرد بیداد بر خاشته

"The world had got adorned by his justice, and the dust of tyranny had been thereby removed from it:—he felt a warm wish and inexpressible desire of perusing that book.

و بزرویه Bazarwiyah And the physician who was at the head of the medical profession in Persia, and was moreover gifted

with an elegant understanding and graceful demeanor, travelled by his sovereign's command into Hindustan, where he tarried some time, and after a variety of machinations and chicane, laid his hands upon that book; and having translated it from the Hindí into the Pahlowí tongue, which in those days was the court language of Irán, he laid this version before Núshérowan, where it found an honourable place and general reception, and raised the translator's dignity in the royal presence to the highest degree of rank. And in manifesting the ordinances of his equity and justice, in subjugating foreign realms, and in conciliating the hearts of his own subjects, Núshérowan reared the edifice of his operations in a perusal of that work.

"Nor were the kings of Persia, who reigned after Núshérowan, remiss in holding it in estimation, and secreting it from sight, down to the time of the second Khafif of the house of Abás عباس, when Abú Jaafar Mansúr, the son of Mahommed, the son of Ali, the son of Abd-allah, the son of Abás, may God reward them, having notice of that book, took infinite pains to get it; and having, through the address of chicane, laid his hand upon the Pahlowí copy, ordered Imám Abu'l Hasan Abd-allah, the son of Mocna, who was the most learned man of the age, to translate the whole of it from the Pahlowí into the Arabian tongue; and being constantly

occupied in its perusal, was making it the basis of the ordinances of his Khalifat, and foundation of the regulations of equity and justice in all mandates and commandments. Upon another occasion Abú'l-Hasan-Nasr, the son of Ahmad Sámání, directed one of the most eloquent scholars of his time to translate it from the Arabic into modern Persian; and the poet Ródaki, by the command of Sultan (Nasr-Súnáuí), A.H. 313, strung this version upon the thread of couplet verses. Again, Abú'l-Mozaffar, Bahrán Shah, son of Sultan Masaúd, one of the family of Sultan Mahmúd Gházi, the Ghaznowé, and the same of whom Hakím Sanáyi is the encomiast, also ordered a Persian version to be made from the Arabic of the son of Mocna, by the most learned of the learned, and eloquent of the eloquent, Abu'l Maálí Nasrallah the son of Mohammed, the son of Abd-al-hamíd, A.H. 512; and this book, which is at present known by the name of the Kalilah-wo-Damnah, is the translation of the said learned gentleman.

"And truly it is a composition, which in sweetness of style is solacing to the soul, and in freshness sparkling as the rubied coral. Its heart-deluding words are the glances of sugar-lipped and mischief-stirring damsels, and its life-ensnaring significations the newly-sprung down on the cheeks of heart-enthraling charmers:

حروفش چو زلف بتان چك * كه هم جاي جان است وماواي دل
معانیش در زیر حرف سیاه * درخنده چون مهر و روشن چو ماه

"Its words are like the ringlets of the idols of China, for they are all the dwelling place of life and the abode of the heart: its significations, under the symbols of its dark-coloured letters, are luminous as the sun, and splendid as the moon:—the glossy blackness of its characters, well

denominated the precious collyrium of mystic signification, can be borne with satisfaction on the white surface of the eye, and its blank spaces between, properly called the crepuscles of a cheerful dawn, may take their seat on the dark pupils of the worldly-experienced:

سزد كه كاتب ديوان سراي خلد كشد * سواي نسخ او بر بياض دیده حور

"It were proper that the chamberlain of the tribunal, at the palace of Paradise should set off the white of its Húri's eyes with the antimony of this prescription: and although those seated at the head of elegant composition are unanimous in praising its profound reflections, and accord in commending its judicious arrangement—for whatever Hazdám (a lady's name) shall say, will as-

surely be admitted as true: yet from the introduction of foreign phrases, and ornaments of style, illustrated by Arabian quotations, and from a far-fetched amplification in hyperboles and similes, and a drawling prolixity in its obscure terms and quaint allusions, the mind of the hearer is diverted from relishing the design of the book, and his judgment bewildered in comprehending it: accord-

ingly, matters had reached such a pitch, that notwithstanding its many excellencies, it had well-nigh been set aside, and the learned had thus lost the benefit of reading it."

So far, and some readers may think too far, I have made one of my usual literal versions of the author's preface of the Anwári Shaií: what here follows of it is as complete a medley of strange phrases and hyperbolic amplifications, as any he could quote from his precursor; and in order to be readily understood, I must make free by abridging his panegyrics of the king, and the prime minister his patron. He continues:

"In consequence of that in our time his mighty excellency, whose pure nature is a compendium of all manner of perfection, and his pious sanctity illustrious in its profound and mysterious contemplation; so magnanimous, that though raised aloft on the towering pinnacle of fame, and the established favourite of his Majesty the king of the world, emperor of revolving time, chamberlain of the carpet of orthodoxy and salvation, standard-bearer of charity and benevolence, the sun of the

zenith of empire and sovereignty, the planet Jupiter of the orbit of dominion and royal dignity, delight of the eyes of princes, and monarch of the east and west, Shah Abú'l Ghazí Moazz-al-molk-wo-dín Sultan Hosain شاد ابو الغازی

may the most high God render his kingdom and throne eternal!" (fourth in descent from Shaikh Omar, the second son of Amír Tímúr, and King of Khorasan, A.H. 873 and 911): "and this personage is that august nobleman, collected repository of scientific and mystic knowledge, conqueror of the world, and restorer of the faith, Amír Shaikh Ahmad, surnamed Shaií واعبر شيخ احمد المشتبر

may God show him special distinction in the holy and perfect faith of Islam, for without exaggeration he is a Shaií, or star Canopus, resplendent in the happiness of Arabia felix, and a sun luminous in the splendour of attachment and fidelity:

توسهيلي از كجا تايي وكي طالع شوي * نور تو بر هر كه مي تابد نشان دولت است

"As the bright star of southern skies
Sheds fortune's favours far and near;
So thou, where'er thy glories rise,
Shin'st the Canopus of our sphere:—
and with the view of consulting the general good of mankind, and augmenting the benefits of nobles and plebeians, he condescended to direct this the meanest of the mean, and most wretched of the wretched, Hosain-bin-ali-al-waaz, surnamed Kāshafí حسين بن علي الكاشف and encouraged him

in presuming to deck the above-mentioned book with a new garment, and in daring to illustrate, and render perspicuous, such parts of it as lay concealed under the veil of exaggerated and abstruse phraseology, in order that the eyes of the intelligent might view the charms of those lovely damsels seated on their bridal-beds without trouble or difficulty, and the hearts of the learned might enjoy the society of those secluded beauties, without labour or inconvenience." Thus Nizámí:

چنين گفت مرد سخندان بمن * كه اي باغبان رياض سخن
دريين رونه پاك ميتو نشان * درخت معاني بنوعي نشان
كه هر كو خورده ميوه ز آن درخت * نشانده را كويد اي نيكبخت
دريين باغ خوش ميوه اي تراست * بزيبايي از يكذكر بهتر است

A fluent orator thus addressed me, saying, "O gardener of the orchard of eloquence, you must in such a manner cultivate the tree of mystical knowledge in this garden, which is the type of that of paradise, that

every body, who may eat the fruit of that tree, shall say to the planter, 'O good Sir! in this garden there is a variety of very fine fruit, one excelling another in loveliness and goodness.'

"And as I had no excuse for non-compliance with the command of that matchless personage, and seeing that the

adage الحكمة يمانية learning is of Arabian origin—displayed its face in the dawning radiance of the star Sohaili.

جو حکمت است يمانی بقول شاه عرب * اگر بنور سهيلي عيان شود چه عجب

If, according to that maxim of Ali, knowledge be Arabian, where is the wonder that it should be made public under the patronage of Sohaili or Canopus? And after asking God's protection, and craving his blessing, I commenced this work, and committed to writing whatever of the mysteries of knowledge might flow from my pen, or glide over my tongue."

In this preface, Hosain Waaz is candid in giving even learning an Arabian origin, and so it had with the modern Persians; though during the short reigns of even the last few princes of their Sásán dynasty, no nation could hold another in more contempt than the Persians did their southern neighbours the Tázis, as savages dwelling amidst arid rocks and sands, and living chiefly on locusts! But he is equally clear in the history of his book, that it had originated in the will of Hoshang the second, some say third, king of the Peshdádian dynasty; a copy of which Dabishlim, having discovered in consequence of a dream, as it was written in the Chaldaic, he had a Hebrew Rabbi to explain it for him, when he proceeded to Sīrandip or Ceylon, and got Bidpai Hakím to relate the whole in detail.

Another account says, that this Dabishlim succeeded Porus as King of Kanúj, after his defeat by Alexander; and that the Brahman Bidpai had, like Joseph, been falsely accused, and cast into prison, from which he was released for the purpose of interpreting a dream, and became, in consequence, Dabishlim's confidential minister; till, in his old age, he had leave to withdraw from court, and compose this book; and this the King and his successors took much pains in secreting among the archives of the kingdom, and particularly from the eyes and hands of the Persians; till Barziwayah coaxed them for a sight of it; and in the third or fourth generation of Persian dynasties, made it the royal manual of the successors of that Hoshang, who in his *Jawádnámrá* جاويدان خرد or book of *Eternal Wisdom*, had originally composed it!

Besides the prose copy of the son of Mocna, there are two metrical translations in Arabic, and a Hebrew translation of Pilpai's fables in MSS., but the histories of those three are very uncertain.

A Greek translation from the Arabic of the Kalilah-wo-Damnah was made by Simeon, the son of Seth, at the express command of Alexius Comnenus at Constantinople A.D. 1080-1118; and at the end of the seventeenth century, Sebastian Godfrey Starch printed and accompanied it with a Latin version at Berlin, by the name of *Στεφανιτης και Ιωνιδης*. Ali Chalebi, professor at the College of Adrianople, translated the Anwári Sohaili into the Turkish language, by the name of *Homáyún-namah* همایون نامه or the Imperial Book, and dedicated it to Solimán the Magnificent, A.D. 1520-1566; and to this, which is well known and executed, we owe most of our European notices and translations by David Said, A.D. 1644, and by Galland into French, by Dom into Italian, by Bratulli into Spanish, and into Pilpai's fables in English. This last, being badly done from the French, affords but a poor specimen of the work: yet was very popular in A.D. 1747, when it first appeared, and had reached its fifth edition in 1775, when the English nation got a taste for a different sort of fiction; and the Persian, Tartar, and Chinese tales, all written in imitation of the Arabian Thousand and one Nights, gave us a glut of Oriental fiction.

Of the Kalilah-wo-Damnah of Nasrallah, Henry Albert Schultens attempted a fragment at Leyden, in A.D. 1786; as did the Baron de Sacy, the whole with a French translation, at Paris in 1816; and I am likely, in one of your future numbers, to quote a specimen of it from that, and accompany it with an English translation, that your readers may draw a comparative judgment between it and the Anwári Sohaili of Hosain Waaz.

Of this a correct Persian text was printed at Calcutta by Francis Gladwin Esq., and at my recommendation, for the

use of the College there in 1804; and a respectable reprint of that for the use of Haileybury College was done at Hertford in 1805, under the superintendence of Professor Stewart. Now thirty years ago, when I began the study of the Persian language as an amusement at the retired civil station of Dinajpúr, Bengal, I made a regular practice of translating the classics, which I read with my Munshis, and among others the Gulistan and Bostan of Sadi, and the Anwári Sohaili; and whenever I find the Anglo-Oriental world ready to defray the expense of printing, I shall be happy in giving correct copies of their Persian texts, together with verbal English translations of all the three.

Being a book so highly prized in the East, and only requiring to be better known to be equally so in the West, let not, Mr. Editor, any of your fastidious readers consider me to have been thus unnecessarily particular in detailing the history of the Anwári Sohaili; for even the French, though in a like manner prejudiced against Persian literature, yet, as superior Oriental scholars, better qualified than our own pseudo-critics to judge of it, speak with unqualified praise of its elegance and eloquence.

Amidst a boundless and inexhaustible fertility of invention, a quickness in seizing and facility in giving every thing its due, or perhaps more than due force; in a superabundance of his own rhythmical periods, and a ready application of his borrowed poetry; and in the clearness and precision withal, with which

he embodies his thoughts in words and figures, the author Hosain Waaz claims a high rank for the imagination and memory, if not for the judgment and taste of a fine writer and poet. For in his prose, as well as verse, there is such a character of dignity and force, as equally sets at defiance that ancient code of Greek and Latin criticism, which the nations of modern Europe, with idioms widely different, have strangely adopted; and proudly soaring aloft in his independent fancy, he never could submit to clip the wings of his genius, in order to enable minds of our stunted intellectual growth to accompany him in his flights. Accordingly, if a hyperbole of character is too often expressed in a hyperbole of language; if rather extravagant notions of the graceful symmetry of the male, and secluded beauty of the female, frequently display themselves; if "in the rose-bower of loveliness the admirer is too constantly handsomer than a شاخ طوبی bough of Tabi-tree of Paradise; and if the perfumed ringlet playing over the charmer's rosy-cheek is as infallibly likened to a

spring of جعد بنفش بر صفت یاسمن

violet upon a face of jessamine; and if he indulges the imagination with an exuberance of such metaphors, and lets pearls and rubies, silver and gold, flowers and stars glitter through too many of his pages, yet he can occasionally use a less inflated and chaster phraseology, and simply tell us:—

بری چون سیم و قدي چون صنوبر * هم جایش ز یکدیگر نکوتر
"Her bosom was fair as virgin silver, and way he compared in loveliness and elegance with another!" or still as simply, but sublimely, as follows:

مکرزروح هتقدس سرشت شد جسمش * که آن لضافت وخوبی نه حد آب و گل آد

"Her body might perhaps have been the dialect of his story and pasigraphy at large; and by his classical rigidity, created from some blessed spirit of Paradise, for such beauty and elegance could equally secure the hearts and feelings of never have been formed out of earth and his readers: water!" And, if needed, he can make

آورده اند که شخصی دو عورت داشت یکی پیرو دیگری جوان و خود دو موی بود و هر دو عورت را دوست می داشت شبانروزی در خانه هر یک بودی و عادت کرده بود که چون بخانه در آمدی سر در کنار آن زن نهادی

و بخواب رفتی روزی بخانه زال درآمد و بحکم عادت سر در کنار او نهاده در خواب شد زال در موی و روی وی نگرست با خود گفت هیچ به از آن نیست که در محاسن این شخص چند موی سیاه است بر کنم تا ریش او تمام سفید نماید و آن زن جوان بدو رغبت نماند و چون از آن ن رغبتی به بیند و نفرتی و ملالی فهم کند آتش محبت وی نیز انظفا یافته دل از و بردارد و بکلی با من ببردازد پس آن قدر که توانست موی سیاه از ریش او بر کند روزی دیگر آن شخص بخانه زن جوان شد و بطریق معهود سر بر کنار او نهاد در خواب شد زن جوان در محاسن او چند موی سفید دید با خود اندیشمد که این مویهای سفید را برباید کند تا تمام ریش او سیاه نماید و چون خود را سیاه موی بیند هرابیند از صحبت پیره زن متنفر گشت بمن راغب کرد پس او نیز آن مقدار که مقتضای وقت بود از مویهای سفید بر کند چون برین چند وقت بگذشت روزی آن شخص دست بمحاسن خود فرود آورد دید که موی بر جا نمانده و خرمن ریش بتمامی باد برده فریاد بر کشید و بهیچ جا

نرسید

This apologue, which I offer as an example of the middle style, is quoted from its eleventh book: "They relate, that a man had two wives, one old and the other young: moreover the hair of his beard was partly white and partly black. And he had an equal affection for both wives, and would pass a day alternately with each. On entering the apartment of either wife, it was usual with him to lay his head upon her bosom, and go to rest. One day he had repaired to the chamber of the old lady; and having, according to this custom, laid his head upon her bosom, he fell asleep. The ancient dame inspected his face and chin, and said to herself, 'I cannot occupy myself better than by plucking out every black hair I can find in this man's beard, that it may become entirely white, and that the young wife's affections may be thereby alienated from him; and when he perceives that her love is gone, and that she feels only dislike and aversion, the fire of his own passion being also quenched, he will remove his affections from her, and let them wholly rest with me:' she ac-

cordingly plucked out every black hair she could see in his beard. Next day that man, having gone into the young wife's apartment, laid his head, after his accustomed manner, upon her bosom, and went asleep. The juvenile dame was struck with the superfluity of grey hairs in his beard, and reflected with herself, saying: "It behoves me to eradicate all these white hairs, in order that his beard may appear as wholly black; and when he shall find himself with dark hair, he may somehow get disgusted with his old wife, and transfer his affections entirely to me." She accordingly made most of the opportunity in plucking out every gray hair of his beard. After some time, that man put his hand one day up to his chin, and found that he had not a hair left in it, and that the harvest of his beard was wholly scattered in the wind. He complained loudly but his complaint made an impression neither way."

Thus might I quote from the Anwar-i-Sohaili many such examples of simple narrative, as would rival some of

plainest apologues of Sadi; but shall be content with referring your readers to that of the Falcon and Rook, in my essay for June 1818, on the subject of causes and effects, where they will have the opportunity of comparing the same story as an apologue of Sadi's Bostan, and as related by Dr. Hawkesworth, in his No. 38 of the Adventurer; and of judging how superiorly Hosain Waaz and Sadi explain the ways of Providence to what our learned English Essayists have done, even with Dr. Johnson at their head!

I have stated above that the Poet Roudaki, by desire of Sultan Nasr, the Samani, put the Kalilah and Damnah into Persian couplets; but I have never been so fortunate as to see a copy of the work; indeed I question if a complete copy be in existence; and as the concluding couplets of the following apologue are evidently part of it, for the satisfaction of your readers, I shall translate the whole from the eighth book of the Anwar-i-Sohaili, and also give the Persian text of the verses:

"They tell us, that a doting and decrepit old woman had a daughter called همیشه Mahisati; the lustre of whose splendid forehead excited the jealousy of the full moon; and the reflection of her fascinating cheek bedewed with perspired drops of shame the face of a world-illuminating sun. —Such a sugary prattler, that she is beguiling reason, and carrying off the palm of victory from the dealers in sweetmeats: with one fascination she could bring a thousand mischiefs upon the city, and at one glance commit sad havoc in its territory. —

"All at once the cankering eye of perverse fortune having fallen upon that cypress of the rose-bower, it laid her head upon the pillow of indisposition; and the pale and sallow crocus occupied the place of the purple arghowán throughout the flowery border of her loveliness: the freshness of the cheerful jessamine of her bosom was

parched up in her feverish heat, and those clustering spikenard tufts, her ringlets, hung dangling and lank.

"The old lady was in constant attendance about her daughter, and moaning and lamenting her sick condition, and with the fountain of her eye bubbling forth tears like an early spring cloud, she was saying, 'O life of your mother! let your mother's life be a propitiation for yours, and let the head of this wretched being, laid up in the corner of affliction, be the dust of your feet! I offer myself as your pledge, and am ready to sacrifice this half-existence, that is left me, as an atonement for your safety.' Daily, at dawn, she would with a mournful sigh exclaim, have compassion, O God! on this inexperienced young woman, and make the satiated life of this fond old dotard, the means of her salvation.

"In short, that old dame, out of motherly love and parental affection, was passing her day and night in prayer and supplication, and offering up her remaining life for her dearly beloved child. It so chanced that the family cow in returning from the fields, had straggled into the kitchen, and attracted by the sweet savour of some broth, she put her head into the pot and sucked it all up; but could not so readily dispose of the pot, which stuck fast on her head. Being helpless, she left the kitchen with her head entangled in the pot, and was pacing in this blindfolded state all over the house. At the time of the cow's return from pasturage the old woman happened to have gone out of doors, and was not aware of what had come to pass. Now she was returned, and met a creature of such a form and figure stalking all over the house, she fancied it عزرائیل Isráyíl,

or the angel of death, who was come to demand the soul of Mahisati; and screaming with violence, and with much trepidation called aloud:

ملک الموت من نه مهیستی ام * من یکی پیر زال محبنتی ام
کر تو خواهی که جانم بستانی * زدر آن خانه است تادانی
کر ترا مهیستی است اندر کار * ینکب او را ببر مرا بگذار
بی بلا نازنین شمرد او را * چون بلا دید در سپرد او را
نا بدانی که نیست در خطری * هیچ کس ز خود عزیز تری

"O angel of death! I am not Mahisati, I am only her poor fond old mother; if it be your pleasure to take her life, she is in that chamber, as you full-well know; if your business be with Mahisati, lo! here she is for you; take her and leave me." So long as she was fortunate and happy, she prized her greatly; but was ready to resign her, now she was involved in calamity. Take heed and know, that in the hour of danger none is more dear to one than his own precious person."

In my notices of the poet Rôdâkî, I have collected a number of such passages which I trust to present hereafter through your pages, Mr. Editor, to the public; but mean in my next essay to return to my verbal translation of Sohrâb.

Oct. 25, 1891.

GILCHRIST.

P. S. In my rejoinder to Professor Stewart and Munsif, I regret I was one

day too late for its insertion in this month's Journal, but owing to my distance from London I did not see their remarks till the 6th, and thought I had done well by dispatching my answer to them on the 9th. Permit me at the same time to express myself satisfied, Mr. E., with your explanation of its being deferred till next month. Our two translations are before the public; and of the judgment of the competent scholars I have no doubt. Moreover the many examples of their conceit and consequent ignorance, which I have quoted, must so entirely convince your general readers, that were the party silly enough (for as I quoted in my last essay, the ignorant enemies remain silent) to continue the subject, I have too high a respect for the public to believe, that any argument or fact, so weak an advocate as Munsif may offer, can require a second notice, and shall accordingly consider myself as having done with it.

DR. GILCHRIST'S REPLY TO A—U.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal. *

SIR:—To prevent unnecessary circumlocution by the introduction of a third person in my present address, permit me at once to accost Mr. A—U's self in the following manner, and in the hope also of that gentleman's yet descending from the moon or clouds, where he is now concealed, to tell me boldly who and what he really is.

I am, &c.

J. B. GILCHRIST.

To A—U.

SIR:—I O U perhaps more than Garrick ever did, when he closed his famous answer to an impertinent hypercritic, with these two very expressive lines, on a subject connected like ours, with the A B C and English orthoepigraphy.

Most devoutly I wish each may have his due, And that I may be never mistaken for U.

At the present crisis of my future fate from my honourable masters, the East-India Company, had you been inspired with the smallest particle of their generous feelings towards one of

their oldest and most faithful servants, your malevolent attack would have been suspended either till my cause had been finally decided, or till your courage enabled you to face my *disinterested* eulogists in open court: at all events, in a case where so much was at stake for me, and so little, if any thing on your part was in jeopardy, it ill became you to bray against me in print under the anonymous signature of A—U. This certainly may be deciphered "Asinus in Umbra," so long as the public are kept in the dark, by your aversion *manfully* to speak out in *propria persona*, as Balaam's poor beast of burden, in days of yore was constrained to do, by the "*argumentum ad hominem*," now applied to yourself through the medium of a mere goose-quill, instead of a more sapient foot, for "I am yet to learn that arrogant criticism and illiberal insinuations may pass *with impunity* under the idle mockery of a fictitious name."

You, Mr. A—U, seem afraid, that the public may be misled by Mr. Hume and

others to form too favourable an opinion of me and my works; it becomes therefore my duty, from interest and principle, to prove, that if any body takes a guide, under a mask as you are, the old proverb will be realized of the blind leading the blind into the yawning ditch of ignorance, where both parties will be swamped together, unless I lend one of them, at least, a helping hand in due season.

In your letter, par. 1st. contains one assertion which need not be disputed; but I must positively deny, that the natives of India are the best teachers of accurate pronunciation; because, though *able*, not one in twenty is *willing*, from *sheer apathy* and indolence, to take the *requisite* pains to explain this most difficult portion of the Hindoostanee language to any scholar, unless *stimulated* by valuable considerations, or *compelled* by adequate superintendence, to perform this most essential part of his duty.

For the truth of this opinion, I refer to the majority of all impartial readers that know any thing from experience of British India, and the apathetic, mercenary habits of its natives, in every department of government, which requires either mental vigilance or bodily exertion; on the absence of these qualities, in fact, depends much of our security in that remote empire, where English *spirit* alone animates the whole body of the people, for their own and our welfare, both in the camp and cabinet.

That the native instructor in question *may have been* an expert hooqu-burdar, and still is a *capital* khoosh-nuwees, need not be denied; but these accomplishments by no means qualify him to play the part also of a judicious orthoepist, without the active direction or immediate controul of an intelligent, occidental orientalist, whether he employs or rejects the Roman characters in his mode of tuition, even when native assistants are at hand to aid him in that capacity, as a useful, conscientious servant of the Hon. Company.

The most appropriate reply to your 2d, 3d, and 4th long-winded paragraphs, will be found in Vol. XI. page 125, of the Asiatic Journal, to which yourself and admirers may at leisure refer, and refute me if you can; while, in the mean time, I shall notice some of the remarks that could not have been so well anticipated in my former essay upon this very subject.

That plan of oriental education which you prefer, has been no doubt fairly laid before the public in the last number for November, and I shall contrast mine with it here, to enable every reader to think and judge for his self, between you and me in this dispute.

My students commence reading a short story at the lecture room in the Roman character first, which they immediately afterwards peruse in the *Nagree* and *Persian letters* also, before they translate it literally into English; on a plan that embraces all the advantages of Bell and Lancaster's schemes, without their distracting bustle and noise; and this method is pursued at a large social class, which meets thrice every week.

These exercises communicate eastern and western orthoepigraphy *simultaneously*, with a practical knowledge of the language, by the constant interposition of *colloquial examples*, by myself and pupils, from ten till two o'clock every lecture day, both in Hindoostanee and Persian.

Every scholar has thus an opportunity of learning, on rational principles of etymology, to *speak* and read accurately *ab initio* in the simplest and easiest manner, while he can moreover contrast all the symbols employed with each other, so as to make an almost indelible impression on the organs of hearing, sight, and speech, in their application to two living tongues and the three most useful alphabets in the world; which I have brought into the greatest harmony and concord, in my *new view* of their respective abecedarian series combined, which you are no doubt too old to learn.

To youths who in general have a

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To youths who in general have a

few weeks or months only to devote to oriental pursuits, under my guidance, I of course am anxious to communicate *essentials* first, namely, accurate enunciation, grammatical principles, colloquial expertness, with the practice of reading Persian and Nagree compositions successively, according to the ultimate period of attendance; rarely long enough to commence writing those hands, had I even been furnished with a native to teach them on proper principles, where the requisite pens, ink, and paper, cannot always be procured for such a purpose.

Were too much attempted at my lecture room, a great deal less would be executed than has actually been performed, not by one or two extraordinary proficient, but by scores of promising scholars, who have invariably been advised to acquire every thing connected with a commensurate knowledge of the Asiatic tongues, the moment that time, place, duty, or pleasure were in unison with indispensable or progressive attainments in British India, for military officers or any other functionaries of the Company.

All my efforts are directed to *expand the minds* of my pupils, who get comparatively few tasks *by heart*; I shall, therefore, not envy your device of loading the memories of young men, in the vain hope that such burdens are best calculated to do them any or much good in their career abroad, as thinking, intelligent creatures there, rather than as horses or mules, which are wisely taught to carry every thing on their backs, and to drag the irksome load on their shoulders through life, without thought or reflection, from the beginning to the end of the chapter.

You allude to the various studies at Addiscombe, as impediments to oriental learning during the space of *two years*; forgetting, however, that the gentlemen who bear my lectures are alternately agitated by hope, fear, or suspense, respecting their appointments, and often have much more *distracting* avocations and pursuits, all

crowded within the compass of a single course, frequently curtailed, by their necessities, to a week or *fortnight* at most, while living the whole time at different distances from my house, instead of being under the same roof, as collegians commonly are.

The quotations you have *garbled* from my works, will, when fairly selected or perused, speak for their selves; and the silly *bugbear* of "ten times," on which you have perched, vanishes before the eyes of every *rational person*, who does not expect to encounter either one hundred or a thousand feet, in the *centipede* and *millepedes*, whatever a *literary mole* may do, in consequence of their *numerical* names.

That you have bestowed great labour and pains on this part of your paragraph, is evident enough; but the only antidote requisite for the spider's flimsy web, or the tarantula's impotent bite here, is a candid estimate of your conduct and mine, under all the circumstances of this contest—which shall not terminate, till I expose the red teeth of one animal, and the voracious appetite of the other, to merited contempt from the public; who, whatever their prejudices may be, generally esteem fair play as a jewel equally due to both combatants, that diamond may cut diamond, when this can be honestly and openly done.

Persian words like *mel*, *meel*, *muel*, *mol*, *mool*, *muol*, &c. cannot be discriminated in ordinary print or manuscript without a *previous* knowledge of their existence, under such sounds and certain significations. This obstacle to beginners is so formidable and discouraging, that I have obviated it by what you are pleased to term "strange and unnecessary devices." But let me ask you seriously, what were the favourite *â, â, â* originally, that you praise so highly in the Jonesian scheme? Were they not once as great innovations, among Roman letters, for a useful purpose, as my *o* are in the Persi-arabic for a

similar end? Both *may* do good, and can do no great harm.

Let a moonshee even try his hand upon a Hindoostanee poem, never seen before, and written in the ordinary way; his hesitation alone would be enough to frighten a learner, who, if acquainted with my discriminating marks, and at all versed in the language, would read the theme at once, with great ease; and let me tell you, there now exist hundreds of volumes in India, printed in that manner.

Every body conversant with Indian literature, must have perceived the rapidity of perusing official documents, letters, and papers of daily use and occurrence, by certain individuals, who would require time to *decipher* the very same hieroglyphical characters in any other species of Persian composition. If, to remedy this *glaring defect*, as far as possible, be an *evil*, then am I a *criminal* indeed, for attempting to smooth this rugged and thorny path to Eastern lore, which stares every tyro in the face, at each step of his initiatory progress.

You seem rather facetious on my term of "a promising scholar," because you ignorantly conceive that foreign symbols are the only appropriate signs of *profound erudition*, which at best is as distant from *useful knowledge*, as a mere wig and robe are unproductive of intellect, integrity, or independence to any judge. A letter, after all, whatever its *form* may be, is but a *sound*; and a man is but a human being, let him be ever so much disguised; yea, like a heathen god.

To the specious *theory* and *dogmas* which you have so dexterously stated, I shall oppose my own successful *practice* for thirty years past, in conjunction with the *pending harvest* which my students are actually reaping at the present day, in spite of your unfavourable insinuations against them and me. Have you never heard of a universal tongue or character? or will you assert, that mankind would lose any thing, in *point of utility*, were either one or both

to pervade the world, *in process of time*, with peace, true religion, and morality in their train?

My publications are so far from the beaten paths of ordinary reading, that you may for a while misquote or suppress their contents with safety; let me in the interim, however, request a perusal of pages iii, iv, and v of my Ultimatum, by those who wish to decide honestly whether U or I be the most fallible guides for the British youth destined as cadets for India.

Par. 4th opens with another volley of fulminations, *ex cathedra*, at my "fanciful stops, marks, and curtailments," which, according to your *ipse dixit*, every body must condemn as absurd. Time is busy trying this question, and to the venerable sage's decision, whatever this shall be, I shall leave it with more patience and resignation, than you have evinced at the cloud of witnesses already in my behalf, before the Court of Proprietors, and that tribunal also to which you have *anonymously* appealed, and where I shall never fail to appear or meet you under my own responsible name, let yours be Munoo, Hermes, Mercury, nay Apollo's self, one of whose initials you have modestly adopted as the *magni nominis umbra* which so far you doubtless are, in my creed at least, in the obscure capacity of A—U.

One answer will suffice for another partial quotation, namely, we often succeed beyond our most sanguine expectations, and *sometimes*, when existing prejudices hardly leave one ray of hope, a daring mind will triumph over obstacles, beyond the conception of ordinary souls, such as probably inspire A—U. or any other *insignificant* letter of the whole alphabet.

You tell the truth once, but not all the truth, about my large English and Hindoostanee dictionary, in both the Roman and *Persian characters*, which last were omitted in the second edition, in consequence of my Hindee-roman

orthographic plan having rendered them in a great degree *superfluous*.

A similar omission, though on the other extreme, was adopted in Richardson's second edition of his excellent *Persi-Arabic Lexicon*, and perhaps for reasons equally valid with my own, to those *intuitive* oriental students, who do not require a *Roman conductor* to the true sound of any *Arabic word*, which, without the diacritical points, as they really appear in that volume, may frequently be pronounced in ten various ways.

The learned editor was so conscious of this want, however, as to refer, once for all, for the only remedy in his power, to every word of the first volume, which, after the Arabic baneful letters, had their several Roman antidotes, notwithstanding all the arguments you have brought or are able to bring against their *use*, during elementary tuition, by conjuring up that *abuse* of them, which exists only in your own fertile brain, perverted by motives that your conduct will best explain.

My *orthographic* mode is almost infallible, while *Persi-arabic orthography* alone is an *ignis fatuus* in every vocable, which must be exorcised only by endless references from a moderate to a ponderous reversed dictionary, whenever the true enunciation of words in a living tongue is required.

A very superficial glance at the works under discussion, will convince every candid inquirer, whether your precepts and practice be better or worse than mine, and let them, by all means, act accordingly.

The delay, expense, and difficulty of Persian printing, were the grand causes for my supersession of that character by a modified scheme of Roman letters, which never once entered poor Hadley's imagination, though he lived long enough to prefer my most imperfect system to his own; and I have been spared, since his death, to bring it by various improvements, much nearer the

ne plus ultra of perfection than it originally was.

So far from descending to contend with a worthless competitor of any description, my efforts have been always directed to *ascend so high* above all my ungenerous rivals, in doing good by deeds of acknowledged utility, that I might throw you, for one of them, completely into the shade, where you may remain as long as you please, to raise ghosts from the regions below, that you may lay them again at your leisure, when once more above ground.

In a species of parodial style, I may assert, with the great Jones compared, I'm but the being of a dreary day, on whom the sun of science never beamed from academic skies; but fortune oft hath at me sternly frowned, to smile on *bookworms* fattening by my *toils*, and leave me helpless to the pelting storm.

I cannot dispute Sir William's talents as a scholar, nor his excellencies as a man; yet I may venture to affirm, that his *colloquial powers*, in every tongue, but English, were by no means remarkable for so wonderful a genius, as he in other respects possessed. I therefore never did implicitly pin my faith to his sleeve, on the speediest and easiest mode of teaching people to *speak fluently any popular, living dialect*; and I have reason to rejoice, that I established a *vulgar* English project of my own, opposed to his *Italian* or continental scheme.

I leave you to interpret the dreams of that accomplished orientalist to suit your own purpose best, while I can easily account for his being still followed, in the higher regions of oriental learning, by the respectable authors you mention, who may have been led by affectation, gratitude, admiration, or fashion, to prefer a classical to a useful practice, if sanctioned, moreover, by the whistling of an illustrious name; at a period, too, when I and my publications were nearly friendless and unknown.

Though profound scholars may

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adhere pertinaciously to certain *usages* in writing, these may fairly be termed *obsolete*, if not followed by the great bulk of that society to which they properly belong; and cosmopolitan devices may among the learned be very convenient, but not so beneficial to an insular people like us, who have subjected empires, powers, principalities, nations, and tongues, at an immense distance from our own shores. Let other European States think or say what they choose of our honesty, in acquiring so vast a share of the Asiatic continent, it has now become the interest, if not the policy of Britain, to prevent those countries, by retention in our own, from falling into much worse hands; and the more we regulate our literary intercourse with the Hindoostanees on good English foundations, the longer shall we be able to preserve them and ourselves from the expanding clutches of the Holy Alliance; one of whose sacred members may sooner pounce on the back of British India, than is yet supposed, unless we are seasonably prepared to avert the gathering storm.

When a decimal *round* number can be levelled against me, you seem to chuckle over the fancied discovery as quite right; but if hundreds appear propitiously on my side, they must, of course, be wrong: a species of logic which you may settle in Horne Tooke's style

"The rule of the road is a paradox quite:

"In driving your carriage along,

"If you keep to the left you are sure to be right,

"If you keep to the right you go wrong."

After all, the assertion of three hundred to one, which seems to stick in your gizzard, may be even below instead of beyond the mark; and you should recollect that more than *two swallows* are required to constitute a summer, however beautiful their plumage or lofty their flights may be, from a vulgar to a sacred tongue.

Unless I had formed a *new character*, it was impossible to avoid certain coin-
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cidences with earlier writers, from whom and myself I instantly deviated to remove any inconsistency or absurdity, as soon as longer experience taught me how, why, and where to correct all former errors.

I perceive you have revived the old hue and cry about *ue, uo*, as the legitimate representatives of *او اي*, having no doubt designedly *overlooked* pages 13, 247, 476, vol. vii., and pages 542, vol. x. 35, xi., all of which, let me beseech you carefully to *look over*, and then confute them, if you be as able to do so as you seem willing to pull me down.

Your friends and my foes, or *vice versa*, may consult at their convenience the essays noticed here, and let each individual think for his self; for I have not the silly ambition of *misleading* any one, far less of directly or indirectly imposing, *volens volens*, my works or doctrines on their purses and judgments, as a monopolist of any kind.

Who ever pretended that letters originated with me? This is setting a giant of a windmill a going, merely that some Quixotte or Sancho may assault it, either in fun or earnest, or because my exertions have been employed to create *literal order* from alphabetical chaos, not to give being to the *indigesta moles* which existed many centuries before I or U was born.

Nobody decries the learned languages of the world entirely, when used in their proper spheres, though every rational man must wish that their number were reduced within the compass of practical acquisition; and I will venture to predict, that the hour is fast approaching for *sterling English* to become the most natural and useful key for Britons to unlock therewith all dead, ancient, and modern tongues.

On this conviction I ground my theory of speedy instruction in every Indian dialect, through the medium of Hindoostanee alone; and the great aim of my life now is, to see this fulfilled before I go to that place, where your hostility and

the enmity of all my adversaries will also cease at least, as well as the sorrows of a heart, which, I am not ashamed to own, has long beat in unison with the general welfare and happiness of man.

Such being my genuine feelings, I shall honestly confess, in spite of my partiality for the Hindoostanee itself, that I would infinitely prefer a system of British Monologigraphy, as a *universal language and character*, instead of the celebrated Volney's French expedient, at present under the contemplation of that enterprising people, for a similar design.

Were *nine* of the *ten* young scholars who, according to the prevailing fashion, have their memories stuffed with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, radically to learn their mother tongue alone, they would probably benefit society and themselves in a greater degree than has yet been done; we may consequently treat the venerable Sanskrit and the divine Arabic, at starting, with equal suspicion, until we shall clearly see the result of a solid English education, now on the wing, through every quarter of the globe, contrasted with the old method of placing learned blinds on the eyes of youth, lest they might look to the right or left, and thereby learn to reason and think properly in English too soon.

I have no great relish for the fundamental features of antique tongues, and differ *toto cælo* from your ideas on those subjects that occupy your concluding paragraphs, in which mystery and sounding periods are more prominent than either common sense or utility, which have ever been higher in my estimation than classical erudition. Should my system disappear, as you foretell, crow as loud and as long as you like; but while I exist I trust your auguries will all prove vain.

To your last paragraph I shall fearlessly rejoin, that for some years past nearly all the best scholars at the two Oriental Institutions have been personally known to me, or familiar by their merits and

names. A number of them actually attended my lectures; and while their *book knowledge* was occasionally superior to my scholars, as colloquists they hardly attempted to enter the lists with them; nay, they candidly stated, that true pronunciation was never inculcated to them, by the precepts and practice they witnessed with surprise at my class room.

Since the creation, many have been the martyrs to Truth; I, as the humblest of them, cannot with a good grace repine; and shall, of course, repeat my belief in the accuracy of every assertion in the Narrative, whatever the consequences may prove to me or mine. "*Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas*;" and her I shall continue to worship, at all hazards, to the end of my days.

In justice to those establishments let me add, that not one pupil has yet come from private seminaries, better qualified in pronunciation, however respectable in other attainments. One instance was very remarkable, in a Mr. Whiteford, who is, in my last report, third on the list, because his previous progress in Hindoostanee and Persian grammar, characters, &c. was highly flattering; and, in the space of *three weeks*, his bad enunciation improved so rapidly, that he ranked accordingly, and will, on his arrival in India, justify the station assigned to him, immediately under Messrs. Russell and Jacob, my two very best scholars.

Granted that the Lukhnuo Muoluwee was a complete adept in the Hindoostanee, and competent to *discard* my dialogues from the Haileybury College, at the instigation of his superiors, this does not prove that any book merited expulsion thence, which was originally composed under my directions by an intelligent body of the best Moonshes attached to the Hindoostanee department of the Calcutta College, whose joint opinion and approbation as natives of Lukhnuo also, were surely better than one man's, though

an Arabic doctor, or divine, at an English Institution.

No native of Hindoostan, placed in a subordinate situation, will hesitate to decide so as to please, "the powers that be," nor is every Englishman, who wishes to curry favour with his superiors and protectors, always proof against certain allurements which lead him to forget the early lessons and principles of his first guides and benefactors; and when these come in dangerous collision with pending emoluments and future prospects, *apostates* in all places may be found.

How an anonymous writer can presume to make the Honourable Deputy Chairman an instrument in his hands to knock me down with, is what I cannot well comprehend; but I can assure you, that had Mr. Pattison ever been able to spare me and my Reports, from more pressing avocations, ten minutes at any one time, he would have understood these matters much better than, it appears, he did by his speech. I never concealed the circumstance of persons appearing *only once or twice* at my lectures; nor could I always exactly know, when their names were inserted, what might be the duration of their subsequent attendance.

Having nothing to conceal, my class room has been open to every body; probably, among the rest to spies and informers, who were wholly unknown to me, and whose faces never afterwards appeared in that place; they, of course, were omitted, with some others, which occasionally were completely overlooked. Add to the above, a few of the officers who were on furlough from India, attended the lectures, but not wishing to be included in my report lists, I took no notice of them.

On the whole, I might have swelled the number safely to six hundred and thirty; had this been, as you insinuate, my motive, and I again repeat, that six hundred pupils, so far as true pronunciation and grammar are concerned, were qualified by

my lectures to be, from attention and practice on board ship, very good Hindoostanee colloquists. That you may have stumbled on a *dunce* or two, is not my fault but rather theirs, or a misfortune which is beyond my skill. The above and various particulars would have been minutely stated *vis à voce* to the chairs, had I ventured ever to intrude upon them; but their constant engagements with more important affairs, made this nearly impossible; and I have suffered accordingly from officious slanderers, by me unheard and unseen. Mr. Pattison, to whom my present debt of gratitude is larger than I can ever repay, is made to say, that I had long abandoned my profession, and my case was one *per se*, an error or inadvertency, which never would have occurred had my claims been properly explained or understood, or if the worthy Deputy-Chairman had read the document in page 7 of my Narrative, where the Bengal Government acknowledge me as a *Full Surgeon*, employed upon a *public literary work*; and I have been always included in the published list of *Retired Surgeons*; and to this day, with the intermission of some years that it was withheld, my allowance *as such* has been regularly paid.

Many individuals could be mentioned who, like myself, were *lent* from one branch of the service to another, without having their retired pay confounded with either a pension for past services of a peculiar kind, or a salary for current labours; and in no instance but mine was ever an attempt made, far less carried into execution, of confiscating any body's *retired pay* in the Company's Service who was, *by law*, fairly entitled to the same.

My confidence in Mr. Pattison's justice and benevolence, as a gentleman and a liberal-minded scholar, is such, that he will neither countenance your malicious attack, nor blame my repelling it by persisting in the truth, and this self defence against a *secret enemy*, who dares not corroborate his assertions with a proper signature. When

I do so, rest assured of hearing from again; otherwise your future efforts injure my fortune or honest fame. I shall be treated with the silent contempt they will then deserve. From a careful collection of "Popular Hindoo Poetry," by Colonel Thomas Erskine Broughton, of the Bengal Army, a man of letters and an excellent officer; I shall here quote his invaluable testimony in my behalf; and *this alone* worth the long string of all your anathemas.

"In the orthography of the original poems, I have availed myself of the admirable system of Dr. Borthwick Gilchrist, late Hindoostanee Professor at the College of Fort William; but the translations, I have ventured to modify in such a manner as to remove any apparent difficulty that might strike the eye of the mere English reader. In the seminary just mentioned, this system has long been adopted into general use; it is at once simple and correct: it unites orthoëpy with orthography; and experience has proved that it is better calculated than any other, to convey intelligible sentences to the natives of India themselves, in their own languages.

"For having made use of this established orthography in the work before-mentioned, I have been charged in a late periodical publication of some character, with 'the miserable affectation of spelling Indian words in a manner different from all other writers; and not being of sufficient authority to set aside the *established orthography*, and erect a system of *my own*.'* As a notice respecting the orthography was prefixed to the book, I was at first inclined to attribute this accusation, as impudent as it is false, either to very culpable neglect, or, as was most probable, to downright

ignorance. Upon inquiry, however, of my publisher, who is also the publisher of the work in question, whether or not the copy furnished to the Reviewer was a correct one, he vehemently asserted that it was so; thus arrogating to himself the somewhat singular credit of permitting a flagrant untruth, of which he was aware, to appear before the public, greatly injurious to the reputation of an author, which of necessity lay in his power; and which it was manifestly impossible for the author himself to defend against so unexpected an attack.

"To enable my readers to comprehend the system of orthography in question, it is only necessary to state, that every letter has one fixed sound, unchanged by position or combination; that the vowels are sounded as follows: viz. *a* as in all, *e* as in the French word *mêler*, *i* as in will, *o* as in cold, and *u* as in sun; that the diphthong *uo* is sounded as *o* in towel, and *ue* as *y* in fly, and finally, that the consonants have the common sounds which are given them in our own language: an *h* being placed after either of them, with a slight stroke or comma between, implying that such consonant is aspirated, as in the word *ink-horn*. A dot under an *n* makes it nasal; but a similar mark, or a line drawn under any other letter, and the different forms of the double *o*, are only meant to correspond with particular letters in one or other of the Oriental alphabets, and produce so slight a variation in the general sound of the English letter, as requires the nicest ear to detect, and the most experienced tongue to utter."

I must now, Mr. A—U., bid you for some time adieu, but shall always be, on certain conditions, at your service.

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.
15, Arlington Street,
6th Nov. 1821.

* Vide Quarterly Review, No. 20.

"THE SCRUTATOR."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The following remarks, from the *Scrutator* of October 11, suggested, as the author says, by an article which lately appeared in your Journal, I venture to request you will insert in your next number.

Your correspondent, under the signature of *Fiat Justitia*, gave in your last number a spirited extract from the above periodical paper; since reading which, I have borrowed several numbers of the *Scrutator*, and heartily join him in his commendations on the display of juvenile talent which it exhibits.

I am, &c. &c.

Nov. 4, 1821.

CANTAB.

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres; nec desilies imitator in arctum,
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetat, aut
operis lex.

HOR.

There is perhaps no literary task, which is generally allowed to possess greater difficulties than that of translation. To attain mediocrity in it is by no means uncommon or difficult, but to reach the standard of perfection has been effected by few. If not calculated to rouse the inventive powers of the mind, it at least demands an accuracy of judgment, and precision of expression, which are rarely to be met with. It is a subject which has called forth the power and exercised the talents of many of the greatest men of all countries and ages; and whilst a Dryden and a Pope have reaped their laurels on so extensive a field, an opinion that it does not merit the deepest attention can be dictated only by folly or caprice. The difficulties attendant on it present themselves, however, in a more formidable light to the Oriental translator. The English, in common with every polished European language, has been formed on the standard of classical purity and elegance, and therefore it is more easy to clothe in the garb of one of these, what has been expressed in its cognate or original tongue. Our associations also in a great measure coincide with those of Greece and Rome. If you put Virgil into the hands of a mo-

dern Italian, he feels the force of every allusion, he sees the point of every expression. The same remark extends in some degree to an inhabitant of France, or even of England; and a person who has never moved out of either, may yet be able to picture to himself the luxuries of an Italian scenery. The case, however, with regard to Oriental associations, is far different: a person whose ideas have been formed in a colder realm, would find it more difficult to understand the allusions of the torrid zone. He may form some conception of them from hearsay, or we will even suppose him to have been personally acquainted with them: but still (as his first thoughts were nurtured under very different circumstances) he will find them forced and unnatural, or at least divested of much of their native spirit. In nothing is this proposition more universally allowed than in the case of the scriptures: there the metaphors are so peculiar to an Oriental climate, and the system of manners described is so conformable to it, that half their beauties are consequently lost to Europeans: A greater difficulty, however, arises from the difference of style and structure which exists between the Oriental and European languages. It may, indeed, be said, that classical literature was formerly derived from the East; but still that origin is so ancient, and the languages themselves have been so variously affected by different causes, that the similarity is traced more in etymological inflexion, than in grammatical construction. Various circumstances may serve to give the mind a bias, and it is evident that taste in Europe and Asia has taken a perfectly different course. Accustomed as we are to the standard of simplicity fixed by classical writings, we feel disgusted by the bombast and *sesquipedalia verba* of Eastern imagery; whilst at the same time they may regard with an equally prejudiced eye, that perspicuity and chastity which is esteemed the perfection of European composition. The languages of Asia are, however, by no means uniform in their construction, or similar in their genius. In some, simplicity of expression is united with such poverty of ideas, that it is difficult to prevent a translation from appear-

ing ridiculous. As an example of this, we subjoin the commencement of the "Heir in his old Age," a Chinese drama, translated by Mr. Davies. "I am a man of Tung-ping-foo; my surname is Lew, my name is Tsung-sheu, I am sixty years of age, and my wife Le-she fifty-eight. My daughter Ying Chang's age is twenty-seven, and that of her husband Ching-Lang thirty, &c." Compare with this the opening of the Hecuba of Euripides,

Ἦκω, νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα, καὶ σκότῃ
πύλαις

Λίτων, ἢ Ἄιδης χωρὶς ἀκίσαι θεῶν
Πολύδαρος, Ἐκابه's παῖς γεγώς της
Κισσέως

Πριάμ τε πατρός.

Every one must see from this, that it requires very great ingenuity to render the former passage at all tolerable to European taste.

In other languages, splendour of imagination is so extenuated by exuberance of metaphor, that a translator can with difficulty preserve the spirit, while he rejects the phraseology of his author. This class comprehends the bulk of Oriental languages,—the Arabic, Persian, in a measure the Sanscrit, and in a greater or less degree all those which are formed on their model. Many circumstances may have combined to give them their prevailing character. Some effect has perhaps been produced by the luxuriance of the climate, and probably too the nature of the government and manners, by introducing a hyperbolic strain of flattery and compliment, has transferred that exaggerated style to every species of composition. The work of the renowned Kashify, justly as it is esteemed one of the most splendid productions of Eastern genius, is notorious for the frequent use of this imagery. There is consequently no work more difficult to translate, so as to combine precision with elegance. Its redundancy of expression, and affectation of grandeur, are reckoned unpardonable

faults in European style. The former are therefore to be retrenched, and the latter to be modified, and (what is almost impossible) in such a manner, as to avoid the imputation on the one hand of too great accuracy, on the other of too extensive alteration. In such a case there will always be found some who are ready to cavil, some who build their pretensions to temporary fame on the basis of calumny and delusion, and who, by their officiousness and presumption, incur the contempt they so justly merit.

The faults above noticed prevail in almost every work except those of a very ancient date, and even the otherwise pure and elegant Sady occasionally launches out into similar extravagancies. With regard to the Sanscrit, it is perhaps less liable to this objection than the other languages, to which we have just alluded. In the drama of Sakontala we meet with some passages, the beauty and simplicity of which cannot fail to attract admiration; and if at times the author does deviate from his general standard, such faults may be excused and overlooked in the general merit of the production.

In conclusion, therefore, it may be observed, that a writer of an advanced country necessarily employs many general terms. To obtain words precisely corresponding to this is evidently impossible, and a translator must therefore confine a literal version to particular terms, and in other respects look to the general spirit of his author. Considering the extreme diversity of European and Oriental style, and the variety in the structure of the respective languages, this is a work of no ordinary magnitude.

The above remarks were suggested by an article lately published in the Asiatic Journal. We shall feel highly gratified, if, by awakening the attention of our readers, more correct and enlightened views may be elicited on a subject undoubtedly abstruse, but presenting an interesting field for philological speculation.

A NOTICE OF DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE DICTIONARY.

By MR. HUTTMANN.

HAVING noticed all the printed Chinese-European Dictionaries, excepting Dr. Morrison's, in the number of this

Journal for September last, I now proceed to describe that work.

In devoting a considerable portion

of his time to the compilation of a Chinese Dictionary, Dr. Morrison apparently acts in perfect conformity with the wishes of the Society by which he was sent to China; the Missionary Society's instructions, delivered to him in 1807, having directed his attention to the translation of the Bible into Chinese, and to the publication of a Chinese Dictionary.* The first of these tasks he has ably accomplished, and the compilation of the Dictionary is now being executed in a manner that reflects much honour on the research and correctness of its laborious editor, and on the princely liberality of the East-India Company, at whose expense it is printed.

The copious extracts from the preface to the Dictionary, which have appeared in this Journal,† and the reviews of the Dictionary by M. Klaproth,‡ and Drs. Remusat|| and Montucci,§ have greatly limited my field for observation, as the discussion of points already settled would be superfluous and uninteresting.

In the introduction to the Dictionary, Dr. M. has very properly given a succinct account of the origin of the Chinese characters, the sources from whence they are derived, their successive changes, the mode of expressing their pronunciation, and the classification of sounds, which the Chinese have derived from the Sanskrit language. This last article, which contains much original information, is followed by an account of several Chinese Dictionaries, and systems of classing the characters in them; and the introduction closes with criticisms on

* Retrospect of the First Ten Years of the Chinese Mission, by W. Milne, p. 58. Malacca, 1820. 8vo.

† Vol. II., 259—265.

‡ Printed in German, in the Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung, for February 1818, and translated and published by me, at Dr. Montucci's request, in this Journal, Vol. V. 572; Vol. VI. 256.

§ Journal des Savans, June and August 1817, and July 1821.

¶ Parallel between Dr. Morrison's Dictionary and that intended for publication by himself.

the account of Yaou's Deluge, given in M. de Guignes' Chinese Dictionary.

I entirely agree with Dr. Morrison in thinking that a deluge of waters has little or no connection with a dictionary of words, and should therefore have preferred the space these criticisms occupy being devoted to an illustration of the different classes of Chinese characters, or the various kinds of names used in China, both of which are noticed in M. Klaproth's Supplement to De Guignes' Dictionary, or the mode of forming Chinese characters which is exhibited by M. de Guignes.

Dr. Morrison has given a Chinese account of the invention of the characters in these words. "It is said that in the time of Hwang-te, the third from Fu-he, a person whom they call Tsang-hee, observing the appearance of a certain constellation, the marks on the shell of a tortoise, and the print of a horse's foot, first conceived the idea of forming letters." The early history of China being, like all other ancient histories, involved in obscurity and fable, a rational account of the invention of writing will be sought for in it unsuccessfully. The investigator can merely choose that fable which agrees best with the other parts of the fabulous history. Dr. Morrison has not, I think, selected with his accustomed discrimination, in giving a passage which places the invention of Chinese writing in the reign of Hwang-te, when there are accounts extant of its invention at an earlier period, quite as circumstantial and as well supported as that he has furnished. The Tung Keen Kang-muh, a history of China, which has been deemed worthy of translation into Mandchu Tartar, and French, relates that Fu-he invented writing to substitute for knotted cords in the promulgation of laws. Popular tradition in China ascribes the origin of the Pun tsaou-kang muh, or Herbal, to Shin nung, Hwang-te's predecessor; and in a sketch of Tsang-hee's life, inserted in

the fourth biographical volume of the *Encyclopedia*, Luy shoo san tsae too hwuy, it is remarked, that people have asserted that Tsang-hee invented writing. It is, however, in opposition to this, stated that there was writing in Fu-he's time, which was the first of all the kinds of characters. Hee merely augmented and improved Fu-he's writing. Should further proof of the fabulous history of China, placing the invention of writing before the era of Hwang-te be considered necessary, I must refer to the fourth volume of this *Journal*, p. 10, 11, where I have given some additional particulars connected with this subject.

The only circumstances worthy of remark in the table of radicals, prefixed to the Dictionary, is, that Urh is given as the pronunciation of the 7th, 126th, and 128th. The introduction of the power of the letter R into Chinese words, is calculated to surprise those who suppose that the Chinese, with the exception of one or two provinces, have contracted an inability to articulate that letter. In confirmation of the non-existence of this power in the Chinese language, it may be stated that they invariably substitute L for R, when obliged to express the latter sound in Mandchu words.

The pronunciation of these three radicals is certainly anomalous, as in Kang-he's Dictionary; they are pronounced *Je*, both in the introductory tables and in the body of the work; but in the Mandchu Chinese Dictionary they are invariably written *El*, which appears to be the true sound, as it has been adopted with slight modifications by most Europeans. As the words in this Mandchu Chinese Dictionary are classed, and there is no index of the Chinese characters, the Man han tseen tsze wan, which is, I believe, procurable at Canton, may be consulted, where these radicals will be found with their pronunciation in Mandchu letters.

As a comparison of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, with that published by M.

de Guignes, will be the best method of shewing the vast superiority of that printed at Macao, I have transcribed De Guignes' explanation of the character Jin, Man; and to prevent the supposition that Dr. Morrison has merely followed Kang-he's Dictionary, which he has made the foundation of this undertaking, I have added a translation of the same character from that work, from which it will be seen, that not only is the Parisian Dictionary almost infinitely excelled, but that Dr. Morrison's article* is much more copious than that contained in the Imperial Dictionary.

De Guignes' Dictionary, Neuvième Clef, No. 91, Jin. Clef de l'Homme: homme: "Clavis hominis: homo. Nan-x homo; Nieu-x femina; Fou-x Mulier; x-x omnes homines; fan-x quisquis; x-seng Nomen radicis."†

M. Klaproth, in his Supplement, has merely corrected De Guignes' error in substituting the form of the character, when used in composition for its isolated form, and added Jin-yang (Nos. 91 and 9937 in De Guignes') Arsenic.

Kang-he's Dictionary,‡ after exhibiting the modern form of the character Jin, Man, gives one of its ancient forms, which may be seen in the first volume of Morrison's Dictionary, page 195, character 2.

For the pronunciation, it gives the initial Joo, and the final Lin, from the Tang yun; and Je, for the initial and Lin for the final, from the Tsee yun, Yun hwuy, and Ching yun, which united produce the sound Jin.¶

The first sentence of the definition is copied from the Shwo wan; § "Man

* Vol. I, part I, p. 59, 62.

† The x represents Jin. No characters nor references to them are introduced into the explanation.

‡ This Dictionary is described in Fourmont's *Meditationes Sinicae*, 124, and in Dr. Marshman's *Dissertation on the Chinese Language*, ciii—cix.

¶ These Dictionaries are noticed in Morrison's Dictionary, Vol. I., vii. The mode of expressing sounds by the union of initials and finals is explained in the same volume, iv.

§ This is an ancient and highly esteemed Dictionary of the Chuen tsze cha-

is the most excellent production of the heavens and earth." The Shih-ming says, "Man is benevolence: benevolence to animated nature."*

In the *Le ke*,† chapter le yun, "Man is stated to be from the energies of the heavens and earth, from the connection of the principles Yin and Yang, from the union of figure and spirit, and from the pure influence of the five elements."

The sentence, *one man governs*, is explained by a passage from the Shoo King‡ Chapter Leu Ling. "If a man is beneficent, all the people will confide in him."

"*I, the man*, is an expression used by his Imperial Majesty when speaking of himself;" as in the Shoo King chapter Tang Kaou, (Ching tang said): "Alas! every place has crimes." I, the man, command that they be clearly judged."

"The two persons are the father and mother," She King|| Chapter Seaou ya. "Explain unceasingly that the two persons be cherished."

"Tso jin and Chung jin are the names of two cities" in the kingdom Teih.

In the Chow le § it occurs as the official name of some Mandarins; as Paou-jin, a cook: Pang-jin, a cook;

acters. It is described by Fourmont, who has mistranslated the title. *Grammatica Sinica*, 359, 360.

* The sentences between double inverted commas are taken from Dr. Morrison's Dictionary. Vol. I. 59, 62.

† The *Le ke* is the fourth of the Woo King or five classics; it is described in Fourmont's *Grammar*, 413.

‡ The Shoo King is the second of the five classics. It was translated into French by Père Gaubil, and published by M. de Guignes, senior, at Paris, 1770. 4to.

|| The She King, the third of the five classics, is described in Marshman's *Clavis Sinica*, 549, 552. A MS. translation of it was lately sold by auction, at Paris, which was probably that of Père de la Charne, noticed in *Memoires concernant les Chinois*. Tom. I. 311.

§ The Chow le is an ancient work attributed to Chow Kung, on the establishments and ceremonies of the Chinese Court. It is sometimes added to the five King, the E-le Urh-ya and Henou-king, to form a collection called the nine King.

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Tseang jin, a confectioner: Lin-jin, a man who takes care of ice.

Fung jin is the name of a kind of maple, because when old it assumes the figure of a man. Chaou yay tseen tsae.

Pou-jin, an appellative, probably derived from a fancied resemblance in some men to the poo, a kind of reed. Gae-jin, an old man, because at fifty the hair changes to the colour of the plant Gae, *Artemisia*, Suy-she-ko. It occurs as a family name in the name Ming-jin-kee, and as a double family name in the names Too-jin, and Wan-jin-kee.

The Dictionary Yun-poo cites an instance from the Lew-heang-lee-nei-yung in which it is pronounced jen to make it rhyme with yen.

Wan-sihsing tsuy, Hwan-Kung kea yen, Keuehow che nuy, leiwei foo jen

"Vang-sih confessing her faults, Hwan-kung praised her. He afterwards appointed her superintendent of the interior of his house, and created her a Foo-jin, or peeress."

Having shewn the superiority of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary over that published by M. de Guignes, and even that compiled by order of the Emperor Kang-he, the assertion that when finished it will not enable its possessors to read every well printed Chinese book, will surprise those who are not much practised in reading the language. It is not only necessary in a Chinese dictionary, intended for Europeans unassisted by natives, to furnish the pronunciation of the character and their significations, with a sufficient number of phrases to shew how their meanings are modified by combination (all which Dr. M. has admirably performed), but it is also especially necessary that every character in approved use should be exhibited and explained. This is not done in the first or principal part of the Dictionary, is nearly all the variant characteriae omitted, however frequent their use by good authors, and however different their forms, from the

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regularly printed characters. Some of these characters are certainly found in the second division of the Dictionary, and in the addenda to that part; but as all the latter and many of the former are omitted in the index, they are nearly lost to the translator, if even he should refer to that volume.

As the only cognizable part of a Chinese character, to a person ignorant of its meaning, is the form, it appears necessary that every form used in respectable writings should be exhibited, as no sagacity can enable a person to know that two characters of different radicals, or one composed of twenty-four or thirty strokes, and another of only twelve or fifteen have precisely the same sound and meaning, particularly when it is known that in some instances the addition or subtraction of a stroke, or even its prolongation or curtailment, constitute an entirely different character. I think therefore that a Chinese dictionary, intended for Europeans, in which those variant characters are deficient, which it is impossible, without assistance, to identify with their more classical forms, is imperfect, in the same way that an English dictionary would be were the less elegant synonyms omitted. As a material difference in the orthography of the English synonym renders its insertion in the English dictionary necessary, so a material difference in the form of the Chinese variant renders its introduction necessary into a Chinese dictionary.

I am aware of the omission of these characters in Kang-he's Dictionary; but, as Dr. Morrison remarks, the Imperial Dictionary was intended for natives, not for foreigners; the current forms of the characters might therefore be left out without impropriety, as the Chinese have other means of identifying the most different forms; but it is absolutely impossible for any person to know intuitively that two characters, very different in form, are synonymous. Kang-he's Dictionary does not even explain all the cha-

acters used in its illustrations, as a variant form of the character Ping (No. 8,582, in Morrison's Dictionary, 7,365 in De Guignes') occurs in the technical indication of the sound of many thousand characters; yet I cannot discover it in a large form, and as the subject of explanation, in any part of the Imperial Dictionary.

These characters are certainly excluded from the sacred and historical books; but there are other Chinese books besides the Woo-king, the Sze-shoo, and the Tung-keen-kang-muh, it is desirable Europeans should be qualified for reading. There are many valuable works in which these variants are introduced; and should a person wish to consult the Chinese Pictorial Encyclopedia, San-tsaee-too-hwuy,* with no other aid than Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, he would frequently find his progress arrested by characters, whose forms are wanting in that extensive and erudite compilation. As this Encyclopedia is two hundred years old, although still in high repute, I shall cite from Klaproth's Supplement to De Guignes' Dictionary, p. 8, the eulogium on Moukden, by the Emperor Keen-lung, printed in a style of the greatest magnificence, in which each of the thirty-two different forms of ancient characters† are accompanied by a transcription en caractères modernes et fort élégans, mais en même temps tout-à-fait illisibles pour une personne qui ne connoît pas les variantes du style manuscrit.

I cannot avoid expressing my regret that a Dictionary, so excellent in every other respect, so exact and beautiful in the form of its characters, so correct and copious in its definitions and explanations, so incomparably superior to its

* This work is mentioned in preference to any other, as copies of it are in England, and it has been noticed in the ninth number of the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, in Remusat's Mémoire sur les Livres Chinois, and in a recent number of the Literary Gazette.

† See Eloge de la ville de Moukden, traduit par M. Amiot; Paris 1770, 8vo.

manuscript and printed predecessors, should be deficient in what is of such essential importance to Europeans, especially as the introduction of even six thousand variants would only add one number of two hundred pages to the dictionary, nothing more being necessary than to give the variant with a reference to its classical form.

I shall conclude this part of the notice with an extract from M. Klaproth's Supplement, premising that Dr. Morrison's name must be substituted for M. de Guignes:—"Le plus grave reproche que nous ayons à faire à l'éditeur c'est la suppression des variantes vulgaires, et des abréviations, et de ceux des anciens caractères qui sont encore employés tous les jours dans les livres. Il résulte de cette suppression qu'avec le dictionnaire de M. de Guignes, il est impossible de lire les romans, les pièces de théâtre, les lettres particulières, les billets de visite, les contrats, les édits, les requêtes, les factures des marchands, les passe-ports, les inscriptions, les étiquettes des objets d'art et de manufacture, les manuscrits d'un ouvrage quelconque, les préfaces de tous les livres, les sceaux, les livres Japonais, Tonquinois, et les autres qui sont en caractères Chinois; enfin ces feuilles volantes même qui se trouvent dans les ballots de Nankin, et qu'il est si commun de rencontrer en Europe." Page 7.

Before proceeding to describe the second part of Dr. Morrison's valuable work, I would mention that there are two supplementary volumes to Kang-he's Dictionary, containing about five thousand characters. Some of these have a sound, but no meaning; others are referred to characters in the body of the Dictionary, and some are regularly explained. Dr. M. probably intends giving some of these characters at the end of his Dictionary, but it would perhaps have been better to have introduced them into the body of the Dictionary, distinguished by a mark, as it very rarely happens that

the appendix to a dictionary is consulted.

In briefly noticing the alphabetical part of the Dictionary in two quarto volumes, of nearly one thousand six hundred pages, which were carried through the press in the astonishingly short period of twelve months, I must express my regret that Dr. M. has not included one-half of the characters contained in the Dictionary, which he has adopted as the foundation of that part of his most laborious undertaking. As students of Chinese are avaricious of Chinese characters, it can scarcely be supposed that they would have repined at another volume being added to this part of the Dictionary. A cursory view of the Alphabetical Dictionary will shew that a comparatively small number of characters, by their union with the two hundred and fourteen radicals, compose the mass of the language. These primitives impart sound to, and modify the meaning of the elements. They are the original characters of the language; and a person accurately acquainted with their significations and names, and the mode in which they affect the meaning of the radicals, would possess nearly all the sounds and ideas existing in the language. It is therefore highly desirable that a table of the principal of these primitives, of which five hundred and fifty-five produce seventeen thousand characters, should be compiled, and the labour would be rewarded with a great increase in the knowledge of the essence and mechanism of the language. This table would have greatly enhanced the value of Dr. Marshman's Dissertation on the primitives and formatives of the Chinese language, which is very correctly written, excepting where the present two hundred and fourteen elements are made the original and only system of elements, an error which is repeated in several other parts of the Clavis Sinica.

The collection of names of stars

and constellations by John Reeves, Esq. is a valuable addition to the Dictionary. This gentleman collected materials and engraved several thousand characters for a Chinese Dictionary, but laid aside his intention when Dr. Morrison's was announced. His knowledge of botany and of Chinese, admirably qualify him for the compilation of a *Flora Sinica*, which is very much wanted, and which the public would gratefully receive as a substitute for his Dictionary.

The second volume of the second division of the Dictionary, contains a table of the characters in the first volume, arranged under the two hundred and fourteen radicals; a table of characters whose radicals are difficult to discover, and a table of characters nearly similar in form, but differing in signification. Neither of the two last tables are translated, but the first can easily be understood by a person acquainted with the radicals. The second may be found translated in Klaproth's Supplement; but his table, which is probably extracted from the *Tsze-hwuy*, is less complete than Dr. M.'s, which is transcribed from Kang-he's *Tsze-teen*.

The index of English words is remarkable for being the first printed European-Chinese vocabulary, unless the following work may be considered of that description, which is not very likely. *Petit vocabulaire pour apprendre aux Chinois à lire les caractères Européens. Imprimé à la manière Chinoise en caractères Européens et Chinois, en 4to., sans indication de lieu ni d'année. Second Catalogue des livres de M. Delatour. —Article 403.*

The running-hand characters appended to this volume clearly prove, that no person resident in Europe, who has not made them his particular study, should attempt translating a piece written in them; as in many cases nearly every trace of the regularly formed character is lost. The title of this volume would not be

supposed by many the same as the *Woo-chay-yun-foo* of the fifth page.

Were any Sinologue to arrange the seal characters under their respective radicals, according to the number of their additional strokes, instead of placing them under their modern forms, which sometimes differ from them in their keys, and in innumerable instances in the number of additional strokes, as may be seen in the synopsis of various forms; it would greatly facilitate their discovery, which is at present, in many cases, extremely difficult. With a dictionary of the ancient characters arranged in this manner, one containing the variant forms like that proposed by Dr. Montucci, and one on a plan resembling the Oriental Library of D'Herbelot, or Assemani, in addition to Dr. Morrison's, of the classical form of the characters, the student of Chinese would meet with few insurmountable obstacles to arrest his progress.

No undertaking would more improve a company of Chinese students, than the compilation of a *Bibliotheca Sinica*; by which, in addition to the acquisition of an extensive and accurate knowledge of Chinese philology, they would become proficient in the history and geography, the arts and sciences, and biography, the natural history and literature of China. The execution of such a work would reflect lasting honour on the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, or the Mission College at Serampore; and still higher and more permanent honour on any individual, who should devote his life to the accomplishment of such an enterprize.

The absolute certainty of the work being printed is, however, indispensably necessary, to encourage the compiler, and the expense of printing is too great for individuals or religious Societies. From hence arises the necessity for Governments, or rich or learned societies, to patronize such undertakings. England, Holland, Por-

tugal, and America, Dr. Morrison remarks,* have at present most intercourse with China, and their pecuniary interests are most concerned. The Dutch Government, indeed, rules over an extensive colony of Chinese in Java. Is it expecting too much of these several Governments, to devote a few hundred pounds annually to the cultivation of the language of the people with whom they have extensive dealings? Is it too much to ask them to give some existence in their public schools to a language, which contains many thousand volumes of original literature? Will the Colleges and Universities themselves not allow of any appropriation of their funds, nor any encouragement to their members to attend to this subject?

Till a few individuals of correct sentiment and feelings, whose sole profession is literature and science, be supported by their respective Governments, or learned Societies, to study and teach the Chinese language, its character cannot be fairly estimated, nor can European science be transfused into it.

The mind of man is but limited. Merchants and missionaries have other objects to attend to besides language, literature, and science. They are not, therefore, to be hastily blamed, because they do not perform all that is desirable.

In taking a general view of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, the ideas of the great labour he must have incurred, and the high degree of qualification he has displayed, will be naturally suggested. The prospect of several years' incessant attention to a subject so little calculated to excite enthusiasm or pleasure as a Chinese Dictionary, would appal any but a person of a strong and well disciplined mind; and if the prospect alone would deter most persons from commencing, the want of a coadjutor, the daily repetition of the same dull task, and the thousand vexa-

tious and discouraging circumstances, known only to the editor of such a work, would cause many, possessing more confidence than perseverance to give up their enterprize in despair. Dr. Morrison has overcome the principal obstacles; and the interests of literature and his own fame render it highly desirable that he should complete the work he has so successfully begun, a work which will in future ages be considered a splendid monument of his industry and his talents.

Of Dr. Morrison's qualifications for executing the commission entrusted to him by the East-India Company, those who have seen and can understand the parts of his Dictionary already published, can entertain no doubt. The omissions I have mentioned are no impeachment of his knowledge, but rather prove that his proficiency renders him insensible to some of the difficulties to which commencing are exposed.

Had Dr. Morrison been able to read the Mandchu Chinese Dictionary, which, like Kang-he's, was compiled by imperial commissioners by that Emperor's order, and has experienced the additional advantage of being improved and augmented by another commission in Keen Lung's reign, I think, that on finding many characters in that Dictionary which are omitted in Kang-he's *Tsze-teen*, he would not have excluded every character from the principal part of his Dictionary which is not contained in that publication, as the sanction of the most learned men in China will certainly exempt the characters in the Mandchu Dictionary from the charge of vulgarity or incorrectness.

In that work Koo-too occurs as corresponding to the Mandchu word *pong ko*, a flower in blossom; neither of these characters are in Kang-he's *Tsze-teen*, nor in either of the parts of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary. They are the characters Koo (6469) and Too (10338) with Kow (6514) added to each.

* Part II, Vol. I, page 11.

Several characters which Dr. M. states are not contained in the Chinese Dictionaries are found in this: as Hoo (4111) the hair on the temples, which followed by Seu (8991) corresponds with the Mandchu term Salu, the beard. It also contains several common forms, not sanctioned by Kang-he's dictionary, as the second form of Koo (6505) to hire, which combined with Kung-jin (6569-4693) expresses a hired workman, Turihe nialma in Mandchu. This Dictionary also furnishes a multitude of compound terms, which would have been useful additions to Dr. M.'s work.

In concluding, I shall give a few of the numerous compounds of the character Jin, a man, previously remarking that the pronunciation agrees with the Tartar-Chinese dialect, which, in Dr. Morrison's opinion, is now gradually gaining ground, and if the dynasty continues long, will finally prevail.

Jin sing (4693-9476);* a constellation of five stars near the milky-way, Nialma usiha in Mandchu.

Jin mian tse (4693-7612-11233); a tree like the cherry tree, bearing sweet edible kernels: the two sides of each kernel resemble a man's face, Yangturi.

Mei jin kioi (7658-4693-6212); a beautiful species of Chrysanthemum Indicum, with purple and white flowers

* The figures are the numbers of the characters in the second part of Morrison's Dictionary.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CEYLON LITERARY SOCIETY.

A general Meeting of the Ceylon Literary Society was held on the 11th May, at the Chambers of the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, at which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society; and the following resolution was passed, which it is to be hoped will contribute in some degree to the improvement of Horticulture in Ceylon, of which (it is unfortunately but a too general and just observation) the Settlement stands in great need.

growing in single bunches; its leaves resemble those of the *Lychnis Coronata*; Hotsiri ilha.

Tsao jin (10541-4693); a scare-crow; a man made of vegetables placed in fields and gardens to frighten away beasts and birds; Peihuwee.

Tsian tche jin (10722-554-4693); a man cut out of paper with scissars, and used in the conjurations of the Saman, enchanters; Urke fai-tambi.

Tchu shen jin (1613-9265-4693); a man who invokes spirits, an enchanter; Saman.

Tsung jin fu (11147-4693-2378); the tribunal which has the superintendence of all the branches of the imperial family, whether wearing the yellow or the red girdle; Uksun be katalara yammun.

Kaou li jin (5136-6999-4693); the inhabitants of Tchaohian-Corea; Solho.

Han-Jin (3183-4693), Chinese; Nikan.

Since writing this article the fourth number of the Dictionary has reached London. This number completes the first volume of the first part of the Dictionary, and contains an index of the English words occurring in the translation of the characters. Dr. Morrison will next print the third part of the Dictionary, containing the English and Chinese, and then continue the first part in volumes instead of numbers.

"Resolved, That this Society will give an honorary medal for the best Essay on gardening in Ceylon, which shall be sent to G. Turnour, Esq. the Secretary, on or before the fifth day of October next.

"A sealed note containing the name of the Author should accompany the Essay, in order to facilitate a reference to him upon its being approved."

We have been supplied with a copy of one of the papers read at the Meeting, for which we gladly find a place in our columns. It was presented to the Society

by Mr. Moon, and treats of a subject well worthy of attention in Ceylon.

MARANTA.

Science, when it enables us to add to the means of human subsistence, is most obviously useful. This has been done, I trust, in a very considerable degree, by the introduction of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, or Indian Arrow-root, to the Island of Ceylon.

The fine and amylaceous powder, or farina obtained by washing the bruised roots in water, has been long a general article of food in South America. It derives its vulgar name from a notion that it was of use to extract poison from the wounds made by the arrows of the Indians. How it may deserve this reputation is not very clear, but as a mild gelatinous food, naturally palatable to infants and sick persons, it is highly valuable, as experience has successfully established.

It is originally a native of Spanish America, being found in great plenty about La Vera Cruz, and is very extensively cultivated both for domestic consumption, and for exportation in the West Indian islands.

Many species of Scitameous plants are found in the East Indies, several are natives of Ceylon; although from them (as indeed from most vegetables) a farina may be obtained, and some are actually used for the purpose, it is inferior to that made from the *Maranta Arundinacea*, as it retains some acid or other unpleasant flavour, and can be seldom made of the snowy whiteness which distinguishes genuine arrow-root.

The *Maranta Arundinacea*, or West Indian arrow-root, was introduced into the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon about the latter end of the year 1816.

A few plants were transplanted in the month of April 1817, into a small piece of ground, three feet by four, composed of rich light soil, in which they soon assumed a very healthy appearance, and increased so much by offsets and roots, that in the month of November following, on being dug up, the replanted suckers occupied six times their former space.

The climate of Ceylon is particularly favourable to the growth of the arrow-root, so much so, that it is found to produce an abundant crop every six months; there are now as many plants in the garden of Colombo as would furnish two acres of land.

A low open situation, exposed to the influence of the sun's rays, is found to be best adapted for the cultivation of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, and it will not thrive if the soil is subject to inundation, or if planted under the shade of trees.

The ground allotted for this purpose should be divided into beds, four feet and a half broad, and of any convenient length, with a path eighteen inches wide between each.

Beds of this size will afford room for

four rows of plants lengthways, leaving each plant about nine inches apart in the row.

A sandy soil, enriched with vegetable mould or manure of any sort, will answer extremely well; the *Maranta Arundinacea* will also grow in yellow or red loam, unless it is very stiff; in that case, a considerable portion of sand and well rotted dung should be added, and well mixed.

One crop of this arrow-root arrives at maturity about the latter end of April, and the other about the same time in October, when it is to be dug up and prepared. The new plantation should be completed about the middle of each succeeding month, to give the young plants the benefit of the rains, which fall in those seasons.

It is necessary to trim the suckers of the outside leaves and long fibrous roots, to render the operation of planting more easy; and in case there should be a scarcity of plants, cuttings of the flower-stem will answer the purpose.

If the weather should be dry and hot, or sunny, the new crop ought to be covered in the middle of the day for the first week or two after its being planted, and watered profusely early in the morning, or late in the evening, until young leaves appear from the centre of the plant; when that is the case, covering will be no longer required, and water only occasionally in very dry weather.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that the ground ought to be kept clear of large weeds, but low grass is not injurious.

The powder is prepared by beating the roots in a wooden mortar, macerating them in water for a day or two, and straining them through a fine cloth or sieve, then allowed to subside; when the water is poured off, and the sediment dried in the sun, it becomes a fine white powder.

It may be added, that the preparation made on Ceylon is far superior to any imported from England, or the Malabar coast, the former being often adulterated with starch, and the latter being made from different species of plants.

To prepare arrow-root very delicately on a small scale, the roots being carefully washed, are grated into a vessel of water well stirred, and the fibrous roots taken out, then poured into shallow pans or dishes, in which the flour will subside. The water being drained off, it is dried in the sun.

I beg leave to subjoin a short description of another species of *Maranta*, which I have discovered wild in Ceylon, a short distance above Kakurce-galle Wihare or Temple, in the three Korles, among large loose stones in light rich soil.

I have also the satisfaction to present a dried specimen of this plant, which has not, I believe, been hitherto described; and the name by which I would venture to distinguish it is *Maranta paniculata*.

The Singhalese chew the root, and sometimes use it in medicine; but it does not

possess, in a great degree, the farinaceous property of the *Arundinacea*.

Maranta Funiculata.

Get-Oluwa (Get a knot, Oluwa a head.) Class I, Monandria; Order I, Monogynia; Natural order Scitamineæ, Cannæ Jussieu; Generic Character, Anthera simplex, filamentum adunata.

Stylus petatiformis, Stigma Subtrigonum, Semina I. Hortus Kewensis, Vol I., p. 2. Specific Character. Culm erect simple. leaves ovate, oblong, very smooth. Perennial. Flowers in September.

Root creeping, knotty horizontal Culm, covered with the sheaths of the leaves; between eight and ten feet high; leaves obliquely lined; point mucronate, sheaths hairy near the top; petals about half an inch long, round, hairy above; panicles terminal spreading; bractes linear lanceolate, smooth; flowers white; germen wrinkled, thinly, covered with white hairs; seeds slightly curved.—*Cey. Gaz.*

ANCIENT COIN.

Some Jehangierce Mohurs and Zodiacal gold-pieces are now handing about at Bombay for sale, many of them in very good preservation; of the Zodiacal ones, Pisces, Sagitarius, and Aquarius, are in excellent preservation, and those three, whose intrinsic value is only about sixteen rupees each, are offered for sale for about five times that sum.

LEARNED CONTROVERSY.

Professor Lee is preparing, in Persian and English, the whole controversy of Mr. Martyn with the learned of Persia, as a Manual for Missionaries to establish the truth of the Scriptures against the sophisms of Mahometanism.

VACCINATION IN CEYLON.

It appears from an Abstract, published in the Ceylon Gazette, that the persons vaccinated in the different districts on Ceylon during the year 1820, amounted to 34,492.

NEWLY INVENTED BAROMETER.

Mr. Barth, of Strasburgh, has published his discovery of a *Barometer*, which is to announce every change of the weather thirty hours before it happens, and to give notice of thunder storms twelve hours before they occur.

CASHMERE GOATS IN FRANCE.

It appears from a memoir read before the French Royal Academy, that the Cashmere shawl made from the down of this animal is likely to become an article of European manufacture. Two foreigners, of the names of Jaubert and Ternaux, having introduced a number of these animals, they have much engaged

the attention of the French naturalists, and it appears that their mode of treatment has been so far successful that out of a flock of 1229 goats purchased in Astracan there remains more than one-third of the original number, which produce the finest down.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA, &c., No. II., with Figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds. By Thos. Horsfield, M.D. F.L.S. Royal 4to. Price One Guinea.

TRAVELS IN PALESTINE. By J. S. Buckingham, Esq. Maps, Plates, and Vignettes. 4to. Price £3. 13s. 6d. boards.

MALAY ANNALS; translated from the Malay Language, by the late Dr. John Leyden; with an Introduction by Sir T. S. Raffles, F.R.S., &c. 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. boards.

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY INTO THE SOUTH SEA AND BERING'S STRAITS, for the purpose of Exploring a North-East Passage, undertaken in the years 1815, 16, 17, and 18. By Otto Von Kotzebue, Commander of the Russian Ship Rurick. 3 vols. 8vo. Illustrated with numerous Plates and Maps. Price £2. 5s. boards.

STAR TABLES AND EPHEMERIS, for 1822, for the more easily determining the Latitude and Longitude at Sea during the Night. By Capt. T. Lynn. Royal 8vo. Price 10s.

These Tables will certainly add greatly to the security of Navigation, by the facility they afford to Commanders and officers of every description, to acquire a complete knowledge of all the principal Stars in both Hemispheres, thereby enabling them constantly to make right observations, when the weather is not very cloudy; and consequently obtaining, by altitudes of the Stars, the Latitude, and Longitude by Chronometers in the night, as easily as by the Sun in the day. It is indeed impossible for any officer, who will carefully look into these Tables, not immediately to be convinced of their great utility in promoting the safety of commerce and navigation.

SOLAR TABLES, being the Logarithms of Half-Elapsed Time, Middle Time, and Rising for every Second to Six Places of Figures, useful in determining the Latitude by Double Altitudes, &c., and working the Longitude by Chronometer. By Capt. T. Lynn. Royal 8vo. Price 10s.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By James Mill, Esq., Author of the "History of British India." 8vo. 8s. boards.

FAREWELL LETTERS, to a few Friends in Britain and America, on returning to Behgal, 1821. By William Ward, of Serampore. Second Edition. 12mo. Price 6s. boards.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Extract of Division Orders issued by Col. Adams, C.B., commanding the Nerbudda Field Force.—Head-Quarters, Hussingabad, Feb. 26, 1821.

The Commanding Officer having finished his Inspection and Review of the division of Artillery, at the Head Quarters of the Nerbudda Field Force, has much pleasure in expressing the entire gratification he has derived from witnessing the perfect state of efficiency and discipline which it has in all points attained; the uniform and martial appearance of the officers and men of the 6th company of European Artillery, together with their steadiness at the expert management of the guns, were particularly conspicuous; and the several manœuvres performed with a correctness and spirit conformable to the regulations, while the practice at the target and curtain exhibited a degree of accuracy highly creditable to the professional talents of Capt. Pereira in particular, and all the officers and men of the company in general.

These unqualified sentiments of approbation are in all respects equally applicable to the 5th troop of Horse Brigade, under the command of Lieut. Kempe, at the Inspection and Review this morning; and Col. Adams viewed with additional satisfaction the general good condition of the horses and equipments of the troop, as well as the due rapidity with which the several movements were executed. The commanding officer will have great satisfaction in submitting these sentiments of his approbation to the notice of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, and in the mean time, he requests Capt. Pereira and Lieut. Kempe to accept his best thanks, and communicate them also to all the officers and men under their respective commands.

(A true extract.)

T. WORSLEY, Assist. Adj. Gen.
Assist. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters,
Nerbudda Field Force, Hussingabad.

Station Orders.—Camp Jauramow, Sunday,
Feb. 24, 1821.

The Major General was extremely gratified yesterday morning with the appearance and performance of the 1st division Field Artillery under Major Brooke, and superintended by Lieut. Col. MacLeod, C.B., commanding Artillery in the Field: the first movements and formations of the Light Field Batteries were rapid and correct, and the firings remarkably animated and quick.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 72.

The practice with shrapnells, the almost immediate effects of the red hot shot, and the explosion of the mine, all exhibited in their turn the most accurate and scientific results, and proved to the Major General that nothing had been neglected to bring the 1st division Field Artillery into the finest possible order.

Other minor circumstances had their share in impressing the Major General with feelings of the highest satisfaction. The soldierlike appearance of the men, the cleanliness and good order of the camp, the good condition of the ordnance and of its cattle, were all observable; and the Major General has no hesitation in declaring that his inspection of yesterday morning has fully equalled his utmost expectations, and entitles Lieutenant Colonel MacLeod, Major Brooke, and Officers of the division, to his warmest acknowledgments.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Adj. 1st Division
Field Artillery.
Cawnpore, March 4, 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARAUDING CHIEF.

A Chief, it is credibly reported, has collected about 300 horse, for the purpose of marauding near Beejapoor; they are daily increasing, and it is supposed that the Chief, whose name our correspondent does not mention, has some bold project in contemplation.—*Cal. Jour.* June 18.

CALCUTTA.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

NEW LOAN.

Fort William, Territorial Department,
June 1, 1821.

Notice is hereby given, that of the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June 1811, and standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, Nos. 10,001 to 15,000 inclusive, or such part thereof as may not have been transferred to the Loan opened on the 1st May last, will be discharged at the General Treasury on Friday the 10th August next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

June 8. Mr. F. C. Smith, Judge and
Magistrate of Mirzapore.
Vol. XII. 4 E

Mr. J. B. Elliott, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. George French, Fourth ditto ditto of Moorshedabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET ARMY RANK.

March 31. The undermentioned Officers in the Hon. Company's Army, who are Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, and who had not attained the rank of Captain on the 27th and 29th of March 1821, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain from those dates respectively, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

First Class of Cadets of the Season 1805, to rank as Captains in the Army from the 27th March 1821.

Francis Rutledge, 19th regt. N.I.
Robert Bocher, 10th regt.
William Cotes, 28th regt.
Robert Blackall, 25th regt.
Gilbert Watson, 21st regt.
John Brandon, 23d regt.
John Cowslade, 19th regt.
William Mathew, 17th regt.
John Campbell, 30th regt.
James Stuart, 17th regt.
Joseph Orchard, Europ. regt.
T. D. Lloyd Davies, 20th regt.
Phillip Thomas, 16th regt.
William Martin, 29th regt.
Arthur Aston Homer, 27th regt.
George Snodgrass, 4th regt.
Arthur Shulldham, 15th regt.
David Bruce, 13th regt.
Edward Lawrence, 2d regt.
William Hough, 24th regt.
F. G. Lister, 26th regt.
Henry Clapton Barnard, 26th regt.
Anthony Lomas, 12th regt.
James Charter, 2d regt.
Edward Jeffery, 22d regt.
Christopher D'Oyley Aplin, 16th regt.
Christopher Godby, 18th regt.
Frederick Milbanke Chambers, 6th regt.
George Jenkins, 7th regt.
Hugh Caldwell, 25th regt.
Richard Benson, 5th regt.
William Cubitt, 6th regt.
Charles Christie, 4th regt.
John Edward Conway, 6th regt.
Charles Isaac Levade, 3d regt.
Chas. Carmichael Smyth, 3d regt. L.C.
William Pasmore, 3d regt. N.I.
Samuel Malthy, 1st regt.
Andrew Hervey, 4th regt.
G. Thornton, 1st regt. L.C.

Second Class of Cadets of the Season 1805, to rank as Captains in the Army from the 29th March 1821.

Hugh Wilson, 30th regt. N.I.
Roderick Mackenzie, 11th regt.
Robert Stewart, 26th regt.

John Irwin, Europ. regt. N.I.
F. R. Baumgardt, 2d regt.
William Bowe, 10th regt.
Benjamin Blake, 24th regt.
Charles Pearce, 14th regt.
Robert Fernie, 13th regt.
Ivie Campbell 12th regt.
John Davies, 28th regt.
David Pringle, 7th regt.
Ralph Forster, 14th regt.
G. A. Vetch, 27th regt.
Newton Wallace, 27th regt.
James Smith, 5th regt.
W. C. Denby, 5th regt.
Robert Hawkes, 5th regt. L.C.
Hubert de Burgh, 2d regt.
John Mackenzie, 3d regt.

RANK IN THE ARMY.

March 31. The undermentioned Officers are to take Rank in the Army from the dates specified against their names:

Lieut. J. R. Graham, 5th regt. Cav., date of commission, 28th July 1819.
Lieut. R. D. Halcourt, 8th regt. Cav., 27th July 1819.
Lieut. Arch. Dickson, 30th regt. N.I., 3d Aug. 1813.
Lieut. T. R. Fell, 20th regt. N.I., 16th Dec. 1814.
Lieut. Owen Phillips, 29th regt. N.I., 15th Sept. 1814.
Lieut. F. Welchman, 29th regt. N.I., 30th Sept. 1814.

It is to be clearly understood, that the rank now assigned to the above officers is merely Army Rank, and is not to affect their present regimental standing, or to give any claim to back pay.

ALTERATIONS AND ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Feb. 24. Capt. G. B. Fields, 4th regt. N.I., to rank from 6th Feb. 1819, in succession to White, retired.

Capt. Francis Irvine, 11th regt. N.I., from 12th July 1820, in succession to Richards, retired.

March 31. The undermentioned Lieutenants to rank from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively.

H. J. Reade, 4th regt. L.C., from 13th May 1819.

V. H. J. Green, 16th regt. N.I., 9th June 1820.

H. Oliphant, 8th regt. N.I., 10th do.

G. Farquharson, 9th regt. N.I., 11th do.

W. Glasgow, 2d regt. N.I., 12th do.

J. Carey, 24th regt. N.I., 13th do.

G. N. Prole, 6th regt. N.I., 14th do.

P. Brown, 14th regt. N.I., 27th do.

W. S. Prole, 18th regt. N.I., 12th July 1820.

J. Swetenham, 7th regt. N.I., 28th do.

D. Thompson, 28th regt. N.I., 12th Aug. 1820.

J. Ludlow, 3d regt. N.I., 15th do.

C. Haldane, 16th regt. N.I., 26th do.

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J. G. McGregor, 25th N.I., 26th Aug.
N. Lewis, 27th regt. N.I., 3d Sept. 1820.
J. W. Dunbar, 13th regt. N.I., 26th do.
E. Poole, 22d regt. N.I., 29th do.
J. George, 3d regt. N.I., 7th Oct. 1820.
H. C. Williams, 24th regt. N.I., 22d do.
G. H. Jackson, 21st regt. N.I., 9th Nov. 1820.

J. Graham, 25th regt. N.I., 1st Dec. 1820.

T. Sewell, 5th regt. N.I., 2d do.

G. Fleming, 22d regt. N.I., 12th do.

G. H. White, 4th regt. N.I., 1st Jan. 1821.

M. Dormer, 11th regt. N.I., do. do.

F. E. Manning, 10th regt. N.I., do. do.

March 31. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct,

that the dates of transfer to the senior list of Lieut. Gen. Dunn and Dickson, as notified in Gov. G.O. of 29th Aug. last, shall have effect, the former from 18th Feb., and the latter from 26th March 1820, and to make the following alterations and adjustment of rank.

Colonel John Cunningham, of Infantry, to rank from 18th Feb. 1820, vice Dunn, transferred to the senior list.

Col. T. Shulldham, from 26th March 1820, vice Dickson, do.

Lieut. Col. W. Innes, C.B., from 18th Feb. 1820, in succession to Cunningham, promoted.

Major J. Alexander, 19th regt. N.I., from 18th Feb. 1820, do.

Lieut. Col. W. Thomas, of Infantry, from 6th July 1820, in succession to Keble, invalidated.

Major J. Hall, 13th regt. N.I., from 6th July 1820, do.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Penny, of Infantry, from 12th Nov. 1820, in succession to Tetley, deceased.

Major W. R. Gilbert, 15th regt. N.I., from 12th Nov. 1820, do.

Lieut. Col. W. Agnew, of Infantry, from 10th March 1821, in succession to Campbell, deceased.

Major J. Robertson, 11th regt. N.I., from 20th March 1821, do.

Capt. J. W. Jones, 11th regt. N.I., from 20th March 1821, do.

N. B. The rank above assigned cancels the commissions formerly granted to Lieut. Col. Agnew Maj. Robertson, and Capt. Jones.

COMMISSIONS ANTEDATED.

March 31. Agreeably to instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the commissions of the undermentioned officers be antedated as follows:

Lieut. Col. John Petrie Keble, of Invalids, date of commission 1st Aug. 1818.

Major Duncan McPherson, 10th regt. N.I., ditto 16th Dec. 1814.

N. B. Lieut. Col. Keble will take rank in the army immediately below Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan, and above Lieut. Col. H. Dare; and Lieut. Col. D. McPherson is to be placed on the list of Lieut. Cols. of Infantry, next below Lieut. Col. W. Lamb, and above Lieut. Col. W. Innes.

Capt. Sparks, (dec.) date of commission 16th Dec. 1814.

Capt. and Lieut. Barron, ditto ditto.

April 24. The commission of Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. C. Faithfull, 10th regt. N.I., as Lieut. in the Army, is antedated to 1st Feb. 1807.

N. B. This entitles Capt. Faithfull to be placed on the list of Brev. Cpts. of 1819, immediately above Capt. Charles Smith, of 15th regt. N.I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.] Rs. As. Prem.	June 9, 1821.	[Sell. Rs. As. Prem.
4 8 1	Six per Cent. Loan, 1811-12	4 4
10 0 1	Ditto, Remittable.	9 12

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the present year, commenced on Thursday last, (March 1st), and the following gentlemen were chosen of the Grand Jury:

JOHN SMITH, Esq. Foreman;
John Small, Francis MacNaghten, John Gilmore, Henry John Palmer, James Calder, William Limond, David Cunningham, Geo. Ballard, Duncan Campbell, Basil Ronald, Charles Blaney, John Hunter, David Macfarlane, Jas. McNeill, Henry Cooke, William Morton, Browne Roberts, Geo. Mackillop, Henry Mathew, James Wm. Taylor, A. Crosley Seymour, and J. M. Macnabb, Esquires.

The Jury received their charge from the Hon. Sir Anthony Buller, Knight.

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: On reading over the informations taken on the commitments for trial since the last Sessions, there appeared to me but little on which it could be of the least use to make any remarks to you. There is, indeed, one case in the calendar, to which I will call your attention.

"A soldier has been committed on a charge of killing another soldier in the same regiment; but the circumstances may probably lead you to conclude, that the deceased was discovered by the prisoner in the act of adultery with his wife. If a husband thus suddenly finds an adulterer, and in the first transport of passion kills him, the law considers the crime as amounting only to manslaughter, and that, too, of the slightest kind; for there can be no greater provocation, and the law makes excuse for human frailty, in cases even where the injury is much less; but if he kills him

deliberately and on revenge after the fact and sufficient cooling time, it would undoubtedly be murder, for 'let it be observed,' says Mr. Justice Foster, 'that, in all possible cases, deliberate homicide on a principle of revenge, is murder.'

"In the case that will come before you, here does not appear to have been any time or the passion to have cooled, for the prisoner appears to have run after the deceased directly from his own bed to that of the deceased, and then immediately stabbed him with his bayonet, which occasioned his death. But, Gentlemen, there may be cases where even the finding another in the act of adultery may not be a sufficient excuse for the husband, though he should immediately kill the man; for a case has occurred where a husband, having been informed of the adulterer's familiarity with his wife, said he would be revenged of him, and after finding him in the act, killed him, and this was held to be murder. I mention this, that you may inquire into the circumstances that occurred previous to the discovery. All that appears, I believe, present in the informations, is, that the prisoner was seen stealing silently to his bed, where, you will probably conclude, he discovered the deceased and his wife together. It will be proper to bear in mind that I have quoted to you from Mr. Justice Foster, that deliberate homicide, on a principle of revenge, is in all cases murder; and if any thing should appear which would make you conclude that the prisoner, having previously known of the misconduct of the deceased and his wife, had waited for an opportunity of finding them together to revenge himself, you ought to find the bill of murder.

"Since I came into the Court, I have heard that there has been another commitment for murder. The case depends on circumstantial evidence, and chiefly, I understand, on the prisoner's being found in possession of property belonging to the deceased, which was taken away at the time the person was killed. No question of law, I believe, arises on this case. It will be for you to say, on considering the circumstances, whether you believe the prisoner was the man who committed the murder or not.

"In the course of the three last terms, several commitments have been made by the Court for perjury; and I trust that the punishment, from time to time, of such offenders, will in some degree keep in check a crime of which, unfortunately, the instances are too frequent in the Court. One of the commitments took place at the sittings after the last term, in the trial of an action brought for the due of some timbers, alleged to be sold by the plaintiff alone to defendant. It was not, I believe, disputed that the timbers were in fact sold by a person of the

name of Surroopchund (who appeared as a witness for the defendant, and was one of the persons committed), and that he sold in his own name, and not in that of the plaintiff, for whom, as it was alleged, he acted only as a dupe or broker. The defence set up was, payment of the whole value of the timbers to Surroopchund at different times, all previous to any notice being given to the defendant that he was not the actual owner, under which circumstances such payment would have been a complete discharge to the defendant; and it was also insisted, as another defence to the action, that Surroopchund was not a broker for the plaintiff, but, with respect to these timbers at least, was in partnership with him. It therefore became a material question between the parties: first, whether payment had been made to Surroopchund, and if so, whether notice had been received by the defendant, of the plaintiff being the owner of the timbers before all or any of the payment had been made; and secondly, whether Surroopchund had any share with the plaintiff in the timbers?

"I mention, Gentlemen, the points which arose in the case, that you may be better able to understand the applicability of the evidence to any bill for perjury or conspiracy which the parties will probably lay before you. I am happy to be able to congratulate you, Gentlemen, that a highway robbery, which was lately reported to have been committed by some soldiers, turns out to be without foundation; although I fear the case which gave rise to that report is one of a very serious nature in itself, yet it does not affect the general welfare of the society, as much as was at first apprehended. The informations have not yet been returned, and I am not therefore able to make any observations to you on the case.

"These, Gentlemen, are the only observations which I have to make on the very few cases which are likely to be brought before you."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 8.

MEDITATED ESCAPE OF THE EX-PEISHWA.

It is stated in a letter from the Doab, that at Bettoor, in the district of Cawnpore, a native, pretending to be an emissary from certain Chiefs in Central India, had been apprehended on a charge of endeavouring to induce Bajee Rao, the Ex-Peishwa, to effect his escape from that station. In consequence of this discovery, the British Government have determined to inflict an exemplary punishment on the pseudo-Ambassador, without extending any additional restraints on the personage who was the object of his machinations, and they have accordingly resolved to immure him in either of the Forts of Futteghur or Alligurrh; but as there are no

apartments in those garrisons calculated to accommodate or suit a state prisoner of rank, it is supposed that he will be confined in some other citadel in the Western Provinces, probably at Agra.

Our correspondent adds, that as he was to be paraded fettered in irons, in front of the Ex-Peishwa's followers, the example would doubtless tend to impress on the minds of every one present a conviction of the inutility, as well as the impolicy of attempting to interfere or contend with the measures which the Governors of Hindoostan may deem it expedient to adopt for the security of those whom the fortune of war has placed under their controul and disposal. Throughout the whole of this affair, nothing has been elicited to prove, in the most remote degree, either the concurrence of the Ex-Peishwa in the views and designs of the false agent, or the fact of the offender's having really and truly been deputed on the mission, he asserts to have been committed to him, by several leaders in the west.—*Cal. Jour.*, June 2.

HUNTING EXCURSION.

By letters from the Governor General's Camp, down to the 15th Dec., we are made acquainted with the events of the excursion to that date; but the interesting particulars that they contain are rather scanty. The following are extracts:

Camp near Maharajpore, Dec. 14, 1820.
—"We have not had much sport considering the number of times we have been out; but the number of elephants with us, amounting to about fifty, and the noise occasioned by so large an assemblage, are rather calculated to scare the game at our approach. During the first few times that we were shooting, the sport was inconsiderable. At Oudenulla, where there is plenty of game, we were more successful, and one morning we divided into two parties, taking different directions, and enjoying very good sport. Her Ladyship always goes out on the shooting parties, so that we cannot stay out very long.

We came this morning from Seerkunda (about six or eight miles), and having heard from the shikarees that there were rhinoceroses on the way, we penetrated through very thick jungles all along, intending to fire at nothing but these animals. Buffaloes, and tigers, deer, hogs, partridges, &c. were started, every now and then, but the objects of our search were not for a long time to be discovered, until at length some of the party saw three or four of the rhinoceroses, and Capt. Brook, of the Commissariat Department, was fortunate in shooting one dead. The bullet (a small leaden one) struck the brute in the neck, opposite the spine, and he fell instantly. Lord Hastings was at the other side of the jungle, and did not get a sight of any of them till this one was

shot. Some others of the party had shot at him, but their bullets only made small indentations in his side, so that it is a fact that leaden bullets will not penetrate there: I do not think, indeed, that brass ones would either, the hide is so enormously thick and tough. The animal was dragged into camp by three large elephants, and that was hardly sufficient.

Here we are pitched certainly in a very romantic place, between two hills, surrounded on all sides with thick jungles, and the tigers have a fair mark, as I dare say there are plenty of them in the neighbourhood. Some of the jungles, most of them, I should rather say, are quite impenetrable, even for elephants. This place is about twelve miles above Rajmahal, where we were two days ago. We start to-morrow morning for Seekry Gullay Pass, which is about six miles higher up, and we expect to find plenty of deer, partridges, &c. on our way. We are all well, and spend our time very pleasantly."—*Hurk.*

SPLENDID FETE GIVEN AT FUTTEH-GURH.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Futteh-Gurh, May 28, 1821.

The extreme heat of the season, and the usual confinement behind the tattie, have not obstructed the society of this place from enjoying a scene of great conviviality and unusual splendour.

Mirza Mendee Allee Khan, the favourite servant of the late Vizier Saadut Allee Khan, and well known for the great success and skill with which he conducted during many years the administration of several provinces of the reserved dominions, some months ago took up his residence at Futteh-Gurh.

The circumstances which are supposed to have occasioned this change in the situation of Mirza Mendee Allee, excited a considerable degree of interest in his behalf, and, alive to the generousities of hospitality, the European inhabitants paid him every attention which was practicable.

These attentions Mirza Mendee Allee was anxious to acknowledge, and he took the opportunity of a marriage of a relation, to mark his sense by inviting the whole society to two entertainments, at a house purchased from Major Fagan, of which Mirza Mendee had a few days before obtained possession.

On the 22d instant, the day fixed for the Sanchuck, or ceremony of interchanging presents, or rather love pledges between the bridegroom and the bride, a large party met at dinner, the style of which shewed the endeavour and wish of the host that no expense should be spared either in the quantity or quality of the wines and viands. After dinner, jugglers, dancing girls and mimics, &c. &c. afforded entertainment; but no one more than

the walker on stilts, who, raised full seven feet from the ground, seemed to realize the seven league boots which the first lessons of childhood in Europe relate.

On the 24th inst. the ceremony of the *barat*, or the bridegroom demanding the bride from the parents, took place. On this day, the principal entertainment was given. Gentlemen from distant stations had come to Futch-Gurh; some desirous of becoming acquainted with Mirza Mendee, and many of proving that old acquaintance should not be forgot. The heat of the day was unusually severe, but still a party of near sixty assembled, including the chief portion of the beauty and fashion of the station. After an excellent dinner, with wines of the best quality, cooled by ice, the ladies attempted the dance. The attempt was successful; but the heat, too oppressive, soon obliged the dancers to desist. The house is admirably adapted to such a fête, and illuminations on an extensive scale, being large with great extent of land round it, but more particularly from its situation on the high bank of the river Ganges. The sands afforded fine space for one of the most brilliant displays of fireworks ever seen. The Indian fire, the illuminated houses, and the variety of wheels, were admired; but the discharge of numerous sky-rockets simultaneously, as from a battery, produced an effect of the most imposing kind. The crowd of natives who had collected on the sands was not the least remarkable object of the scene; the ground seemed one living mass for miles; and it is supposed that more than one hundred thousand spectators were assembled between the house and the water of the Ganges. On returning to the house, the host presented each lady with a very handsome present of a string of pearls and some shawls, and then led to supper. Conviviality and glee early showed itself in the evening, for every one, satisfied of Mirza Mendee's wish to please, came determined to prove that wish successful. The healths of the ladies, of the host, and the queen, inspired mirth and feeling; and after the ladies left the table, the sons of Bacchus did justice to the occasion: for the host, who had retired at the same time as the ladies, with a view of paying in another spot proper attention to the native gentlemen, who had attended the ceremonies, summoned long after sun-rise his European friends from the festive board to join in a return procession.

Every one present was struck with the peculiar elegance of Mirza Mendee's manners, although the scene must have been in a great measure new to him; he never appeared lost either in his address to the ladies or to gentlemen, strangers to him; ready at reply, he seemed equally with ourselves to understand the humorous remark, and was capable of apt retort. In

fact, those who recollected the elegant deportment and polished manners of the late Saadut Ally Khan, recognized great resemblance to him in our host; and as we seldom see native gentlemen reaching a degree of perfection of manners which probably but few noblemen in Europe possess, the mind inquired, but found no satisfactory reply to the question, "why has this able and devoted servant of the father of the King of Oude, quitted the Court of his Sovereign?"—*Cal. Jour.*, June 19.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF THE WEATHER, &c. IN LOWER BENGLA,

From the 1st to the 16th May 1821.

The Weather has been chiefly cloudy and pleasant, sometimes distinguished by the occurrence of dry and wet north-westers, and in some quarters heavy falls of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning; the flashes of the latter quite vivid, and the peals of the former terrific, with winds for the most part easterly.

The Waters of the Ganges and Bhagritty have risen; the former in a trifling measure, and the entire rise of the latter has been altogether about fifteen inches. The present rise of the Bhagritty is chiefly owing to the Rajamah and the South adjoining hill nullahs having risen, in which quarter heavy falls of rain have occurred from the beginning of the month. This rise also enables the passing of the heavier budgerows and middling-sized pinnaces up and down the Bhagritty, at the latter mentioned period; and by the present appearance of the rivers in Lower Bengal, on the 16th instant, it may now be expected to continue navigable for the present year, which like circumstance has not occurred since 1817. Boats carrying 300 maund burden are also passing between the Great River (the Ganges), i. e. above Sooty to about Angerdeen; and larger boats of burden, carrying about 550 maunds, can now succeed between the latter to Sook-saugor.

The Mulberry (Toot) plant still continues to thrive.

The Indigo of Assin and Kartic plants have again recovered their leaves in many quarters; from the commencement to the 6th of the month the growth has been rapid, owing to the said favourable mild weather; the plant of both has a thriving appearance, and is about three weeks earlier than that of last year.

The Indigo of Falgoon and Choilo has also been accelerated in its growth from the rain between the 1st and the 16th inst., the growth of the former being from 15 to 17 inches, and the latter from 8 to 10 inches in height. The rains of the month in some cases have been partial towards the south boundaries of Baugulpoore, south and

S.W. of Maldah, and partly Nattore; also the greater part of Moorsshedabad and Kishnagur, in which quarters most of the planters have nearly concluded their sowing for this season, though in other quarters, particularly about Commercolly, several planters have been unfortunate in not having obtained sufficient sowing showers to conclude their annual sowings, but the greater part of Jessore planters have shared more or less of the rains of the month.

The Indigo Sowings of Bysack and Jet'h have been prosecuted more or less in most quarters, with every possible expedition, by the ryots and planters; the growth of the former from six to eight leaves, and that of the latter from two to four: the easterly winds greatly assisted the latter sowings, by the atmosphere being cool; also the grain and other seed sowings have commenced since the beginning of the month.

The Roads are still in tolerable good order; the chief cause of their remaining good for this length of time is owing to their having undergone a thorough repair in November last, owing to the Marquis of Hastings and suite having taken a tour from the Presidency to Rajannah.—*Hurkaru*.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. H. Carpenter, Mrs. A. H. Crawford, and Mrs. M. Murray; Misses J. Carpenter, E. Carpenter, M. Carpenter, A. Mackenzie, M. MacLeod, M. Clarke, and M. Baillie; Lieut. Col. Carpenter, Bengal N.I.; J. Crawford, Esq., Surg.; Capt. J. Murray, Bengal N.I., and C. Christie, do.; Messrs. Stewart Paxton, G. W. Bacon, J. G. Deeds, and H. Ricketts, writers; Messrs. C. Chester, H. B. Smith, C. J. E. Oldfield, H. C. Boileau, A. E. MacMin-do, J. D. Gahan, A. Clarke, J. Mackenzie, T. Beary, Wm. Palmer, R. MacNair, D. Balderston, John Clark, A. Watt, J. W. Span, and T. P. Ellis, cadets; Messrs. Patrick Robertson, and Peter Campbell, free mariners; Mrs. Chapman, Misses E. Christie, M. A. Taylor, L. Taylor, M. Swinton, E. Paterson, G. Hewitt, Oldham, Capt. Duncan, H. M. 59th regt.; Lieut. W. L. Cary, 17th dr.; Lieut. W. Cary, do.; Ensigns A. Hennelly, do.; H. W. Halsted, 87th do.; H. Doy, do., and W. A. Stafford, do.; Mr. J. C. Paterson, assist. surg.; Messrs. A. Durie, A. Charlton, H. Clayton, Ewd. Caste, W. Baseley, J. O. Oldham, J. Welchman, J. M. L. Maclear, and W. Benson, cadets; Messrs. R. Kent and R. Sansum, free mariners; Master F. Chapman; Mr. W. Parker, cadet of Cavalry; Messrs. A. Pringle and I. Driver, assist. surg.; Mrs. Mack, Miss P. Smith, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Wrench and

two children; Mr. Alex. C. Law; Mr. A. K. Agnew, cadet.

From Madras: Lieut. Arch. Campbell, 59th regt.; Lieut. J. Clunie, 17th regt.; Capt. Berwick; Mr. M'Kenzie, free mariner; Messrs. J. Mouat and J. Gordon, Cadets, and Mr. Richards, merchant.

From Bombay: Sir Roger de Faria, Messrs. R. C. de Noremba, and J. de Quadros; Mr. Beck; Messrs. Haines and Hill, mariners.

From Ceylon: Mrs. Middleton; Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and Rev. Mr. Hawtayne.

From the Cape of Good Hope: Lieut. Chas. Grant, Bengal Cav.; Mr. G. M. Paterson, assist. surg.

From Port Jackson: Mrs. Orman, Capt. B. Orman, Mr. Cliffe, Mr. Keating, and 12 Lascars. of the late brig Haldane.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 24. Ship Lowther Castle, Mortlock, from London 16th Jan.

Ship General Kyd, Nairne, from London 19th Jan.

25. Ship Atlas, Mayne, from London 19th Jan.

Ship Caledonia, Gillies, from Greenock 1st Jan.

Ship Gloribus, Paterson, from Bombay 25th April, and Madras 16th May.

June. Ship City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, from London 14th Dec.

Ship Hebe, Wetherall, from London, Port Jackson, and Madras.

6. Ship Marchioness of Hastings, Robinson, from Bombay 14th May.

7. Ship Thames, Litson, from London, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras.

5. Ship Theodosia, Kidson, from Liverpool 17th Dec.

15. Ship Competitor, Law, from London 22d Dec.

Ship Eliza, Woodhead, from the Persian Gulf.

Ship Syren, M'Donnell, from Batavia 10th May.

Ship Stonham, Kirby, from Madras.

16. Ship Susan, Collingwood, from Bombay and Ceylon.

Departures.

May 31. Ship Alfred, Mannington, for the Mauritius.

Ship Argyle, Cathre, for China.

June 12. Ship Eclipse, Gillet, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Ship Samarang, M'Carthy, for Bombay.

Ship Forbes, Rae, for Rangoon.

14. Ship Morley, Brown, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

May 6. At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. Taylor, of Engineers, of twin girls, one of whom still-born.

12. The lady of Capt. H. L. White, of 2d bat. 18th regt. N.I., Acting Brigade Major of the troops at Cuttack, of a son.

— The lady of William Jones, Esq., at Seebpore, of a daughter.

13. The wife of Mr. John Bennett, of the H.C. Marine, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. R. F. Crow, of a daughter.

17. Mrs. Spencer, of a son.

— Mrs. James Mange, of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. John Oliver, 27th bat. 11th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bankipore, Mrs. E. Laiten, of a son.

19. The lady of Thomas Hewett, Esq., Attorney at Law, of a daughter.

20. At Jessore, Mrs. G.H.B. Gonsalves, of a son.

23. At Mynpoorie, the lady of Arthur N. Forde, Esq., of a son and heir.

24. At Kidderpore, Mrs. J.W. Taylor, of a still-born son.

26. At Mongeer, the lady of J. J. Hogg, Esq., of a daughter.

28. The lady of Mr. Simon D'Cruiz, of a son.

31. At the house of C. Becker, Esq., Juggernaut, the lady of John Becker, Esq., of a daughter.

June 1. At Jaun Bazar, the wife of A. Ritchie, Esq., of a daughter.

2. At Allipore, the lady of Lieut. Hickey.

5. The lady of Capt. E. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

6. The lady of J. C. Burton, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Burrysol Zillah, Backegunge, the lady of Adam Ogilvie, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

15. The lady of Lewis Mathew Delanogerde, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 17. At the house of J. V. Birce, Esq., Acting Judge at Bheerbhoom, Lieut. H. E. Pigott, to Miss Peria.

18. At the Cathedral, Mr. Francis J. Kelenar, to Miss Anne Henrietta Walsh.

31. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Williams, to Miss Mary Amelia Grenier.

June 1. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. William Forresty, to Mrs. Charlotte Graham.

— At St. John's Cathedral, H. Newmarch, Esq., Assist. Surg. on the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Violet Sherwood.

4. At the Cathedral, Mr. Johann Jacob Louis Hoff, to Miss Jane Hall.

— At the Cathedral, Mr. James Puddicombe, to Miss Maria Hardey, of Chandernagore.

— At Cawnpore, Thomas F. Smith, Esq., Lieut. and Adj. of his Majesty's 24th, or the 2d Warwickshire regt. of Foot, to Miss A. Annette D'Auvergne, widow of the late Major General D'Auvergne.

16. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. W. James Oughton, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Mrs. Hannah Black.

DEATHS.

March 9. In Camp, Pandanna, near Nagpore, on the march from Cuttack to the Nerbudda, Mrs. George Moore, wife of Capt. Geo. Moore, of the 1st bat. 30th regt. N.I.

May 12. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Catherine Barber, wife of Mr. Bartholomew Barber, senior, late of Calcutta.

14. At Kidderpore, of the Spasmodic Cholera, after eight hours' illness, Mrs. Mary Barham, leaving five orphan children to deplore their sudden loss.

— At the Presidency, Lieut. Kender, Mason, of the Hon. Company's Artillery, aged 32.

18. At his residence, in Garden Reach, J.A. Simpson, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, Examiner, and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

— At Loodeanah, Captain George R. Blane, of Engineers, after a long illness of near four months. The loss of so valuable an officer as well as accomplished and amiable a member of society, will be severely felt by the service and by all his friends. His merits and virtues, both in public and private life, have ever been most justly estimated; and his abilities and principles met with their reward in being employed where science, skill and integrity were most requisite qualifications. In private life he was every thing that is good, amiable and interesting; and it may be safely said that no one was ever more universally and truly beloved and lamented.

19. At Almorah, Martin Thos. Whish, Esq., of the Civil Service on this establishment, after a short illness of eight days. He has left a disconsolate widow and four children to lament their irreparable loss.

20. William Dring, Esq., aged 64.

23. The infant daughter of Mr. E. Cropley.

25. At Dacca, P. W. Pechell, Esq., fourth Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit.

— At Agahdeep, Frances, the infant daughter of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged five months and fourteen days.

26. At Midnapore, of a bilious fever, Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., of His Majesty's 4th or King's Royal Irish Dragoons.

27. At Serampore, Mr. Chris. Victor, son of Mr. Francis Victor, aged 22.

30. At the Mission House, Serampore, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Carey, aged 64.

— At the residence of her son, Lieut. D. Bryce, Mrs. Janet Bryce, relict of the late D. Bryce, Esq., of Jamaica, aged 62.

31. At Serampore, Mr. James Imlach, after only two hours' illness.

June 1. At Serampore, William Ward, youngest child of the Rev. G. H. Hough.

4. Richard James Locken, the infant son of Mr. R. Locken, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Marine.

6. Of a fever, Master George Charles Jefferson, aged six years and four months.

7. Mrs. A. E. Cretelle, aged 30.

— John Fincham, Esq., late a Purser in the Hon. East-India Company's Service, greatly regretted.

— Alex. Campbell, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Gould and Campbell, aged 52.

8. After a short but severe illness, Mr. James Paddiscombe, formerly of the Royal Navy, and lately an Examiner in the Office of the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

9. Mr. Thomas Jackson, son of Mr. W. K. Jackson, of Noacolly, aged 21.

— At his house, Esplanade Row, after a week's severe illness of bilious fever, George Potts, Esq., aged 24.

— Robert Gould, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Gould and Campbell, aged 43.

10. P. Suter, Esq., Assist. Surg., aged 29.

— Elija Impey, Esq., Surgeon to the Governor General's Body Guard, aged 40.

11. Mrs. Ann Roberts. She has left a disconsolate husband, with three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

15. At Barrackpore, Lieut. John Bag-nold, Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 13th regt. N.I.

15. Thomas Keyse, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Sheppard and Keyse, aged 32.

— Phillip Da Cruz, Esq., aged 77.

17. Mr. Joseph Shutter, aged 27.

Lately, at Berhampore, where he had been for the benefit of his health, E. Rice, Esq., Indigo-planter.

— On board the boat, while coming up to Calcutta from Kedgerie, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Robert Moore, aged 20 years, sincerely regretted.

MADRAS.

ORDERS, REGULATIONS, &c.

MILITARY.

Fort St. George, June 15.

His Excellency General Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart. and K.C.B., appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors to be Commander of all the Forces serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and one of the Councillors thereof, having arrived on board the Honourable Company's ship Kellie Castle, the usual oaths have been administered to his Excellency, and his Excellency has this day taken his seat as Second Member of the Council at this Presidency, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

The Honourable the Governor in Council directs, that all officers and soldiers on the establishment of Fort St. George, Asiatic Journ.—No. 72.

shall obey General Sir Alex. Campbell as Commander-in-chief; and all returns to be made to his Excellency accordingly.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

June 14. Mr. C. Harris, to be Senior Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. H. S. Graeme, Junior Puisne Judge of do. do.

Mr. P. Bruce, First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. G. Paske, Second Judge of do. do.

Mr. J. Long, Third Judge of do. do.

Mr. G. F. Cherry, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Mr. John Blackburne, Register of the Zillah of Canara.

28. Mr. John Carruthers, Solicitor to the Honourable Company.

ECCLIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

April 26. The Rev. James Hough, to be Chaplain at Poonamalce.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

June 14. Mr. Joseph Clulow, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor.

Mr. John Horsley, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. A. Willock, Assistant in the office of the Accountant General.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

May. 8. Col. George Molle, H.M. 46th regt., to command the Field Force in the Doobah, vice Fritzler, returned to Europe.

15. Capt. Robert Young, 23d N.I., to be Assistant under the Surveyor General, vice Conner, deceased.

24. Major George Cadell, Assist. Adj. Gen. of the Army, to be a General Prize Agent for the late Army of the Deccan, vice Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, C.B., deceased; and Capt. J. T. Wood, H.M. 2d regt. of Foot, being one of the Prize Agents to the 1st and 3d divisions of that army, to be also a General Prize Agent, to act jointly with Major Cadell.

June 1. Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th regt. L.C., to be Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot, vice Keighly, promoted.

Capt. H. P. Keighly, 3d regt. L.C., to act as Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot until the arrival of Lieut. Fitzgibbon.

5. Capt. and Brev. Maj. W.M. Burton to be Commissary of Stores with the

Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Hopkinson.

8. Capt. Arthur Bentley, 13th regt. N.I., to be Postmaster with the advanced division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Walker.

15. Major M. J. Moiloy, H.M. 12th Foot, to be Military Secretary and Aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Lieuts. W. J. Bradford, 18th regt. N.I., and John Campbell, H.M. 46th Foot, to be Aides-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

CAVALRY.

May. 29. Lieut. Col. F. Walker to rank from 29th July 1820, vice Daniell, retired.

Sen. Maj. A. McLeod to be Lieut. Col. from 3d Dec. 1820, vice Mason, deceased.

2d Regt. May 29. Maj. E. Wallace and Capt. D. Macqueen to take rank from 29th July 1820, vice Walker, promoted.

8th Regt. May 29. Sen. Capt. C. B. Darby to be Major; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Temple to be Captain; and Sen. Cor. N. M. Burt, to be Lieut., in succession to McLeod promoted; dates of com. 3d Dec. 1820.

Cadets admitted and promoted.

May 18. Cadets R. Garstin and P. Risdon, to be Cornets.

25. Cadets W. Sinclair and A. R. Chiffney, to be Cornets.

June 15. Cadet G. Arbuthnot to be Cornet.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

6th Regt. June 15. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Bryce McMaster to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. E. Newton to be Lieut., vice Wilkins, deceased; date of com. 30th May 1821.

8th Regt. June 5. Lieut. R. Dunmore to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice Isacke.

10th Regt. May 29. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. G. Alves to be Captain; and Sen. Ens. T. S. Warner to be Lieut.; vice Walker deceased; dates of com. 14th May 1821.

18th Regt. May 29. Capt. R. Murrcott to take rank from 19th Feb. 1820, vice Molesworth, retired.

Capt. T. H. Monk to take rank from 15th Feb. 1821, vice Dering, deceased.

Sen. Lieut. G. K. Babington to be Capt. from 26th April 1821, vice Church, deceased.

Lieut. J. C. Ranken will rank as Lieut. from 15th Feb. 1821; vice Monk, promoted.

Sen. Ens. M. Stephenson to be Lieut. from 25th April 1821, in succession to Babington, promoted.

N.B. The date of Lieut. J. T. Musgrove's commission will be settled hereafter.

19th Regt. May 18th. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) T. Smithwaite to be Major; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Mathews to be Captain; and Sen. Ens. P. Beddingfield to be Lieut.; vice Hare, deceased; date of com. 5th May 1821.

June 1. Lieut. H. R. King to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. vice Mathews, promoted.

15. Sen. Ens. C. A. Carroll to be Lieut., vice Pollock, deceased; date of com. 23d May 1821.

22d Regt. June 5. Lieut. A. McCally to be Adjut. to the 2d bat., vice McLeod.

23th Regt. May 29. Sen. Ens. W. Powell to be Lieut. vice Robertson, retired.

Ens. J. J. McMurdo to be Lieut., vice Gifford, retired.

June 5. Lieut. J. Wallace to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Young.

Lieut. J. Besley to be Adjut. to 1st bat. vice Wallace.

25th Regt. May 11. Sen. Ens. H. W. Lardner to be Lieut., vice Conner, deceased; date of com. 30th April 1821.

Cadets admitted and promoted.

May 18. Cadets G. N. Douglas, F. J. Nedham, W. Bremner, F. F. Robertson, D. Archer, and D. Gray, to be Ensigns.

May 25. Cadets W. E. Brooshoff, C. F. Le Hardy, P. Steinson, W. De Monte Leys, and F. J. Warren to be Ensigns.

ARTILLERY.

May 18. Sen. Maj. J. Limond to be Lieut. Col., vice Dalrymple, deceased; date of com. 13th May 1821.

Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) C. Hopkinson to be Major; Sen. 1st-Lieut. F. Derville to be Capt.; and Sen. 2d-Lieut. D. B. Dighton to be 1st-Lieut.; in succession to Limond, promoted; date of com. 13th May 1821.

June 1. Maj. E. M. G. Showers to command the 3d or Golundauze bat., vice Dalrymple.

June 8. Sen. 2d-Lieut. John Anderson, to be 1st-Lieut., vice Lys, deceased; date of com. 25th May 1821.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

May 29. Sen. Maj. (Brev. Lieut. Col.) W. Farquhar to be Lieut.-Col. vice MacKenzie, deceased; date of com. 9th May 1821.

Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) John Cotgrave to be Major; Sen. Lieut. D. Sim to be Captain; and Sen. Ens. W. T. Drewry, to be Lieut., in succession to Farquhar, promoted; dates of com. May 9th 1821.

N.B. The name of Ensign G. Alcock is struck off the strength of the Engineers on this Establishment.

ORDNANCE.

June 5. Conductor Charles Pollich to be an Assist. Commissary, and stationed at Pallamcottah.

Cond. W. Bredin to be an Assist. Com., and stationed at the arsenal of Fort. St. George.

Cond. E. Atkinson to be an Assist. Com., and stationed with the Camp Equipage Department at the Presidency.

Cond. D. Hooker to be a Dep. Assist. Com., and stationed at Vizagapatam.

Cond. J. Carter to be a Dep. Assist. Com., and stationed at Secunderabad.

Cond. T. Clarke to be a Dep. Assist. Com., and stationed at Gooty.

Sen. Sub-Conds. W. Gorman, A. Miller, and J. Britton, to be Conds., to complete the establishment.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

March 27. Alex. Watson, Esq., M.D., Senior Member of the Medical Board, is permitted to retire from the service of the Hon. Company from the 2d of April next.

May 29. Mr. Joseph Law is admitted on the establishment as an Assist. Surg. from the 19th inst.

June 8. Mr. Surg. George Bruce to be Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency.

FURLOUGHS.

May 18. Lieut. Rich. Sewell, of Artillery, to proceed to Bengal, on urgent private affairs, until the 1st of Jan. next.

22. Mr. Assist. Surg. G. A. Herklot, to Calcutta, for six months.

June 1. Lieut. Arch. McLeod, 22d regt. N.I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

15. Lieut. J. Howison, 6th regt. N.I., to Europe, on sick certificate.

The leave to return to Europe granted in Dec. last to Major Dickson, C.B., 6th regt. L.C., is cancelled at his request.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a Report of a very interesting Trial which took place in the Supreme Court, in May last, of certain Native Officers of Police, for torturing their prisoners, with the view to obtain a confession of guilt.

Supreme Court.

The King against Nabbee Khawn, Jemador, Sooboo Naick, Darogah, and Veerasawmy otherwise Veeron, Pyanee, Narrain, and Gooroovapah, Police Peons.

The case originated in a presentment made by the Grand Jury.

The indictment contained two counts: the first charging that the defendants, po-

lice talliars, being employed under the Superintendent of Police for the town of Madras and Presidency of Fort St. George, on the 14th day of January, with force and arms, at St. Thomé, within the town of Madras, in and upon one Parry Annah and Arnachellum, did make an assault, and did beat, wound, and cruelly ill-treat, and did with sticks, iron pincers, cords, insects, and divers other implements of torture, in divers ways and manners, strike, wound, bruise, pinch, tie up, suspend, and otherwise cruelly ill-treat the said Parry Annah and Arnachellum, under colour of their said occupations as officers employed in the police of Madras, and in order to force the said Parry Annah and Arnachellum to confess that they had been guilty of or knew the circumstances relative to the death of one Shasamah, at St. Thomé, who was lately found drowned, and other wrongs, &c. &c.

The second count merely charged a common assault under the same circumstances.

The defendants severally pleaded Not Guilty.

The Advocate General and Company's Solicitor appeared on the part of the prosecution; and Mr. Staveland and Mr. Teed for the defence.

The Advocate General stated the case on the part of the prosecution very succinctly, and clearly in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: The prisoners at the bar, Nabbee Khan, Sooboo Naick, Veerasawmy, Pyanee, Narrain, and Gooroovapah, are indicted for the offence you have heard stated in the indictment which has just been read.

"Gentlemen:—Complaints having reached the Grand Jury in regard to the conduct of the police peons, in attempting to extort a confession of murder from two persons of the names of Parry Annah and Arnachellum, the Grand Jury, very honourably to themselves, and very beneficially to the public, determined to institute inquiries into the matter; and the result of their investigation was their presenting the subject to the Judges, and preferring this indictment, and at the same time requesting the Court to recommend to the Law Officers of Government to appear for the crown. In conformity with that recommendation, and by the command of Government, the Solicitor of the Company and myself now appear before you to support this most important prosecution. And, Gentlemen, if I am truly instructed, I shall lay before you a series of evidence of a very distinct nature, and which will beyond all doubt establish the guilt of the prisoners, and exhibit a case of singular wickedness and atrocity.

"I shall prove to you, that on the apprehension by the Police Peons of the unhappy persons I have mentioned, on the

14th of Jan. last, the most shocking tortures were practised by the Peons upon them, in order to enforce a confession of their alleged crime. Of the nature and description of these tortures I shall not now disgust you and myself with the recital, you shall have them from the lips of the witnesses; it is sufficient to state generally, that the parties were treated with extreme severity and cruelty on their apprehension; they were suspended from the roof of the Choultry in the most painful attitudes, and, when in that condition, subjected to the most barbarous outrage.

"The attempting to force the conscience in religious matters by torture, as well as the attempting by torture to extract a confession in criminal matters, have always appeared to me among the most striking instances of the infirmity of human understanding, and of the imperfection and degradation of human reason. It has ever excited my astonishment, that in any country raised one degree above the most savage barbarism, such practices for either of these purposes could have been tolerated. It cannot, however, be denied that they have prevailed in states, after arriving at no inconsiderable degree of refinement. By the laws of England, nevertheless, the extorting of confessions by torture has never been permitted; our code has never been disgraced by such a stigma.

"When the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated by Felton, and he was brought before the Lords of the Council, the execrable Laud, who was then Bishop of London, proposed that the criminal should be put to the torture in order to discover his accomplices; when he made this wise and memorable answer: that if they did so, he could not tell whom he might accuse in the extremity of his pain; he might name the Lord Bishop of London himself; and, on the Judges being consulted, they with one voice informed their Lordships, that no such proceeding was allowable by the laws of England.

"Gentlemen:—To descant on the folly and iniquity of such practices would be a waste of your time, and an affront to your understanding; I shall therefore immediately proceed to lay before you the evidence of these infamous proceedings. If it can be satisfactorily controverted, it will I assure you give me no small pleasure; but I cannot forbear thinking, from a view of the strong proofs which I have to submit to you, that such a result is very improbable, and that, in the name and behalf of the public, I shall be entitled to call upon you to pronounce a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners."

The learned gentleman proceeded to examine his witnesses, who most fully and satisfactorily substantiated the case adduced by him.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution consisted of the two unfortunate men that were exposed to the torture, corroborated by the testimony of five others, who were eye-witnesses of different parts of the transaction.

The first witness called was Parry Annah, who stated that he knew the defendants: that on the Friday, the first day of the Pungal feast (12th Jan.), he understood that a child of Soobarow had been lost; on Sunday morning, the 14th, the child was found in a well in the witness's garden; the child was dead, and its body was floating on the water; he, with his father and servants, went to the well, and immediately sent some of the servants to report it to the police. The defendants came to the garden, and took the body of the child out of the well; they then took into custody this witness, his father, younger brother, and Arnachellum, and the servants; in all six persons: the defendants took the turbans off this witness and the other persons, and pinioned them, and took them to the Choultry. They were put into different places in the Choultry.

This witness had his arms tied tight behind his back, and he was tied up. The prisoners Nabbee Khan and Sooboo desired him to say that he had killed the child; but witness answered, he knew nothing about it; they then fastened the rope, that had been tied to his arm, to a rafter on the roof, and pulled him off the ground so as to bring the whole weight of his body on his arms: his feet were three feet from the ground. Pyanee brought some pulley poochies (insects) in a cocoa-nut shell, placed them to his ravel, and fastened the shell with the insects by a piece of cloth tied round him. He was thus suspended. The insects did not hurt him; but they pressed the shell against his belly, crying "confess, confess!" Pyanee and Narrain beat him with sticks on his breast while he was thus suspended; he was so tied up from half-past ten o'clock till noon: he was taken down for a short time, and then hung up again. Nabbee Khan and Sooboo sat in chairs, and directed the others to do what they did.

They again repeated, "you must confess;" to which witness answered, "I know nothing about it."

They then brought some chillies. Veerasawmy brought the chilly powder in a cocoa-nut shell, and Sooboo took it, and lifted up his head, and put it into his nostrils and eyes. This made him feel great pain. They again desired him to confess, but in his anguish he could only call upon his God, to help him for he could not bear the pain. Some one said, "go and fetch the pincers from the goldsmith's shop;" they were brought, and applied in a way we cannot describe; he cried out, and they then let him down.

He was in a very weak state, and was carried to a pyal opposite the Choultry, and he was left in charge of a talliar. He afterwards in some degree recovered, and then saw Arnachellum hanging up in the same manner that he had been. He was then put into the stocks, till he was carried before the Coroner.

Arnachellum stated, that he was a servant to Parry Annah; that he, together with his master, was taken up and carried to the Cutwal's Choultry at St. Thomé by the defendants; that the defendants asked him to tell the person who killed the child. Then they tied him up. Veerasawmy and Pyanee tied him up by order of the two Jemmadars, Nabbee Khan and Sooboo Naick. They fastened the rope to the roof over a plank. Two persons held him up whilst the rope was fastened to the plank. Narrain beat him on the breast, as did Goorooiah. They treated him, as it appeared, exactly as they had done Parry Annah.

Veerasawmy and Pyanee brought pincers, and one of them applied them as stated by a former witness. The persons who were round him said, "Why do you do so unjust an act?" This was said by Mootoo Chitty and Annecapah. Witness was then let down.

No material contradiction was elicited by the cross-examination of these unfortunate men. Other witnesses, to the number of five, were then called, who corroborated at length and very much in detail the testimony of the two witnesses, whose evidence is above reported, in all the material points, some of them having been eye-witnesses of one part and some of another. The goldsmith, in particular, to whose house the Peons went for the pincers, substantiated the fact of his having lent the pincers at the time mentioned.

The evidence for the prosecution closed on Monday night, for on Tuesday morning the Advocate General informed the Court that it was not his intention at present to call any more witnesses; he should rest his case here, though he had abundance of witnesses, if necessary, to speak to the same facts.

Mr. Staveley then rose to address the Jury. The learned Gentleman observed, that from the way in which the Advocate General had closed the proceedings of the former day, he did not expect to have been called upon so soon to address himself to them; and therefore he had not in fact prepared himself for the purpose with so much care as he should have done, had he known the Advocate General's case would close where he did. He had hoped that a little more evidence on the part of the prosecution would have afforded a few more contradictions; and by that means have materially abridged the labour he had to perform, by shewing to the Jury at once

what facts they were to take as true, and what were to be rejected as altogether fictitious. But as it was his duty to be prepared, at all times, for what he might be called upon to encounter in the progress of a suit, he hoped, as far as the case had advanced, that he should not be found to be very far deficient. To all the general propositions and reasonings of the Advocate General on the subject of torture, and the application of it, he, Mr. S., gave his unqualified assent. Undoubtedly torture was a thing which ought not to be in use in any country, or for any purpose: either to coerce conscience, extort confession, to compel performance, or for any other purpose, political or civil; and yet it was an undeniable truth that it had not only been used, but upheld by law, to the shame of human nature, in many other countries, and those most highly civilized, besides those which had been named by the Advocate General.

The law of England denied the legality of torture—had denied it in all times; and we, sitting here to administer justice according to those laws, must use the same language concerning it as is used by that law; and are not only called upon on this occasion to vindicate our character as Englishmen, we owe it to ourselves to vindicate our character as men.

No one felt greater abhorrence of the thing than he (Mr. S.) did. "You are not, Gentlemen," said he, "to imagine that, because I am counsel for the prisoners, I am here to justify all that you have heard. It is an evil that men are apt to be carried away by the impulse of their feelings, and in the height of their indignation and reprobation of the crime, to involve as guilty all persons to whom accusation is attached, and as defenders, all who oppose the current of their wrath. But let us not do so; while we express our detestation of torture, and denounce the application of it in any shape, let not our detestation carry away our judgment, nor deprive us of our reason. The question is, not what torture ought or ought not to be applied, but whether the prisoners at the bar have or have not been guilty of the application of it. I am not here the vindicator of torture, but the defender of the prisoners from the accusation; and I am not to defend or justify their acts, as you have had them in proof, but I am here to deny the imputation that any act was done for the purpose of extorting a confession. I am ready to acknowledge, that if the prisoners have been guilty of all that has been charged upon them, they merit a very severe punishment; and I am ready to make large concessions out of what has been proved—to a certain extent to admit the case of the prosecution,—but I am instructed to deny the rest; to insist upon it as a fabrication; to disprove its reality: and I think that, arguing from

the proof now on their Lordships' notes, I am justified in saying, that all I do not admit must be considered as untrue. It is an evil in this as in many other cases, that upon a little truth is superstruced a great deal of falsehood, and hence the difficulty in distinguishing what is true and what is not. I am instructed to admit, that on the apprehension of the prisoners the arms of two of them were pinioned as they have described; their clothes were taken from their waist and bound round their arms, and no doubt, from the manner in which they were tied, the prisoners must have experienced some pain. They were brought to the choultry—an open unprotected choultry—where, from the great increase of the crowd, and their violent conduct, a rescue was apprehended, and the prisoners, for security, were tied up in haste; not, as they have described, tied up to a beam by a long pendant rope, and swinging at a distance from the ground, but tied to two substantial chunam pillars of the choultry, which divided the interior room from the veranda, and standing firmly on both their feet. They were tied with their arms behind them; and I am instructed even to admit that, in the haste and apprehension of the talliers, the cords or linen bands might be drawn, through inadvertence, tighter than they ought. But I deny that they were tied up to extort confession, to inflict torture, or for any other purpose whatsoever other than safe custody."

Mr. Staveley then went into the evidence of each of the witnesses for the Crown, upon which he commented with considerable ingenuity and force of reasoning. He contrasted what was told by one with the story told by the others, and attempted to shew that there was so much disagreement throughout, that all the story about the hanging up, the chilly powder, and the pincers, was not worthy of credit. He then entered into an anatomical argument of considerable length, to shew the utter impossibility that it could be true; and pressed strongly on the consideration of the Jury, that if the prisoners had been tied up as they described, either by a rope fastened to the hands, or the elbows, or the small of the arm, and slung off the ground to the height of three feet, and let down and hoisted up again, and pulled to and fro while they were so suspended, the consequence must have been a dislocation of the shoulder joints, or a wrench of such a serious nature, as must have deprived them of all use of their arms for weeks or months; and if the chilly powder (commonly called red pepper) had been thrown into their nostrils and eyes, the consequence must have been a swollen and inflamed countenance, which must have been remarkable for many hours afterwards; and if such a use had been made of the pin-

cers as was pretended, the necessary consequence would be, an instantaneous swelling and pain of their most tender parts, and a difficulty, if not a total incapacity of using the legs. And yet in about two hours after all this, as he should prove, they walked with apparent ease to the place where the Coroner's Jury sat, when no mark, nor sickness, nor ailment, nor pain, nor inability, was seen by any one, or complained of by either of them, nor was any syllable of all this strange and tortuous story told or heard, from that time till the moment of presenting their petition to the Grand Jury. Mr. Staveley then adverted to the circumstances of its being presented, and the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the situation in which some of them stood; two of them charged with the murder of a child, under circumstances which had been explained, and, of course, anxious to shift the burthen of that charge, by retorting upon the peons and persons who in all probability would be the means of bringing home guilt to them, by their activity in their offices; one of them was, as he should shew, an old offender; others, smugglers of tobacco, and dealers in spirits, equally interested in stopping the mouths of active officers of the police; and such, he said, he was instructed to say the present prisoners were; for one of them had been the means of bringing to punishment a gang of 13 miscreants, who for a long time had infested the neighbourhood of Madras. He next adverted to some other transactions which had taken place in the neighbourhood where these things were said to have happened; in one of which, a contest between the smugglers and police, three persons lost their lives; and another, where the life of an active servant had been the reward of his vigilance; and inferred the anxiety that prevailed in that district to get rid of the superintendence of these officers, who were a great hindrance to them in the exercise of their secret occupations, and an impediment to the obtainment of their views. Mr. Staveley then opened to the Jury the evidence which he meant to adduce; from which, he said, it would appear, that the total extent of the injury sustained by any of the persons confined, was a mark on the right arm of one of them from a rope or a bandage having been tied too tight. He should call before them the officer of the Coroner, who remarked it without any complaint being made, and the Jury would hear from him his own account. He called this man, though apparently against the interests of his clients, because, though as their advocate he was bound to consult their interest and protect them, he thought he should but consult it and protect them by exposing all, and probing every thing to the bottom, rather than by concealment or keeping back; and in this respect he

thought he might complain of the conduct of the prosecution, in withholding witnesses most material to have been adduced, if truth alone had been the object of the prosecutor's inquiry: for though five persons had been confined, and all had seen what passed within the choultry, two only are called, and they too are examined as to different parts of the transaction, so that no inconsistency might appear in their evidence, or the story of either; and yet there was one most singular contradiction to truth: for one man, the first witness, swears that while he was insensible, and lying on a pyall on the other side of the street, and surrounded with the mob, he still could see what was passing inside the choultry, when the door was obstructed by the crowd! If the application of a ligature so tightly to the arm as to mark it, and the facts he had admitted to be true could be considered an excessive strictness of confinement, sufficient to justify a conviction on the second count of the indictment, the Jury would hear from his Lordship; and he, Mr. Staveley, should bow to the decision if it was made; but he apprehended that the doing of an act such as that with an intention free from guilt, and, as it were, on the emergency of the moment, would not bring them within the second count. Of tying the persons entrusted to their care to pillars, and confining them fast in the stocks during the night, he was instructed to confess his clients guilty; but then he was instructed also to say, that such things were necessary to safe custody in open choultries and open tannahs, where there is no security by other means, and no other means of preventing escape: for, to the shame of the superintending power be it said, there is not a single lock-up room or a single place of security, within or without the walls, in the whole Presidency of Madras. The gaols are not open for the reception of criminals, except at certain periods of the day; and by regular commitment, there is no place whatever for safe custody! It is to be hoped that this complaint will not last longer, but that proper places of security will be provided, that there may be an end of such complaints, if they have ever existed in reality; and if they have not, that there may be an end of the suspicion of any mode of torture, under the pretence of safely keeping, being in practice at Madras. In the course of his address, Mr. Staveley adverted to the mode of securing prisoners and persons suspected in England with handcuffs and chains, and contrasted that mode of confinement and its evils with the mode adopted in India; and after dwelling with great ability on many other parts of the case, which our limits will not allow us to notice, and briefly advert-

ing to his main point of defence, he concluded a very long and ingenious speech, of which we have been able to give but a small part, by calling the following witnesses:

The first witness called was Mr. Betham, the Coroner, who took the inquisition on the child on the Sunday afternoon between four and five o'clock. He stated that he saw Parry Annah; that he took particular notice of him, and that he did not observe him to be in the least injured; that he did not remark whether his arms were bound with a turban or with a rope, and that he did not see that any injury had been done to his wrist; that the constable, Barr, pointed out that the arms were fastened too tightly, and he ordered them to be loosened. He added, that no complaint was made to him at the time that the persons in custody had been ill used.

On his cross-examination, he stated that he took particular notice of the man, but did not look at his arm, although it was pointed out, as he did not consider it to be the duty of the Coroner to do so.

The Coroner's interpreter, Colunda, was then called, who proved that the persons in custody made no complaint to the Coroner, but that Anneapah came to him, and desired him to tell the Coroner that the prisoners ought to be kept under the Coroner's peons, and that if the people went back with the police peons, some injury might be done to them. He told the Coroner this, who immediately said he had no peons to take care of them, and stepped into his bandy and drove away.

On cross-examination, it appeared that this conversation took place with the Coroner as he was stepping into his bandy.

Many of the Coroner's Jury were examined, who proved that no complaint was made before them against the police peons; and Capt. Pemberton, the Foreman of the Jury, who was with the Coroner in the bandy, corroborated the testimony of the interpreter, Colunda, as to the request made by Anneapah.

Barr, the Coroner's constable, was then called, who stated that he was close to the persons in custody at the inquest, and that he did not observe any lameness or swelling of the eyes; but that, on the second or third day, he observed the arm of Parry Annah, and went up and loosened the rope that bound it; the arm was much hurt, and he said to Nabbee Khan, how can you use the prisoner in so horrible and beastly a manner? Nabbee Khan answered, "he did this because they attempted to rescue them at St. Thomé."

A great many police peons were called to prove that they saw no injury to their persons, and that they had made no complaints to them.

Shaik Hoossain was then called, who

was also a police peon, and was the watching peon when the persons in custody were brought to the choultry. A multitude of persons collected all around; and although there was no attempt at rescue, yet they apprehended a rescue, and therefore tied them up to the pillars. They were pinioned and tied up, and remained so an English hour; he did not see any coconut shell with poochies brought; he was employed in pressing back the crowd in the street; there were both Talliars and Jemedars in the choultry; he knows that as soon as the two were tied up to the pillars they began to cry aloud; he saw them tied up, and then went away to keep back the crowd; half the crowd dispersed in one hour, and the other half in two; when the crowd had dispersed the men were put into the stocks; the pincers were brought to open the iron peg of the stocks; pincers had never been used for the purpose before, but other iron instruments, hooks, knives, and iron things; Nabbee Khan and Sooboo then went to dinner, and the five prisoners were left in charge of two peons. On cross-examination, he said that the stocks were difficult to open, and that they were fastened at the time; the men were tied up one English hour; the stocks could have been opened with any kind of instrument, even with his archa nut-knife, which he then had in the choultry; the pincers had never been used for that purpose either before or since.

Another of the peons stated, that the prisoners were tied up to the pillars but not to the roof, and that while they were so tied up, the prisoners asked them questions, to some of which the two men answered, to others they did not.

This closed the defence on Thursday morning, when Mr. Advocate General replied with great animation, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: It now becomes my duty to make some observations on the case stated by the Counsel for the prisoners, and on the evidence which has been offered in support of it.

"In regard to what has been insinuated, that this case has been conducted as if it were a party question, I can only say, that I never considered it in that light, and disclaim treating it as if it were of that description; on the contrary, I should have had great pleasure if the charges preferred against the prisoners had been satisfactorily repelled, and that the imputation of such disgraceful and scandalous conduct, on the part of these police peons, so utterly subversive of all justice, could have been shewn by them to have been unfounded. But I am concerned that I am compelled, in the faithful and honest discharge of my official duty, to declare, that what has been urged by their Counsel on their defence, and the

evidence which he has adduced in their behalf, appear to my mind most strongly to confirm their guilt.

"In respect to the principle to which I adverted, in my address to you on opening this case, that to attempt to extort confession by torture is wholly unwarrantable by the law of England, and is alike foolish and detestable, Mr. Staveley has conceded it in its utmost latitude; and indeed it would have been surprising if he had not so conceded it, at this period of the world, and in a British Court of Justice. He further admitted that the ordinary means of coercion alone ought to be resorted to, to which I beg leave to add another ingredient, such as are also legal and justifiable. He then proceeded to make rather a large concession, to which however he was compelled by the nature of the evidence he had to offer. He did not deny that Parry Annah was bound tightly, and considerably hurt; that he and Arnachellum were tied up to the pillars of the choultry, and probably tied up very tightly, and that tightness was a species of torture. Now I ask, why were they to be tortured at all? Why was any species of coercion used, but such as was absolutely necessary for their safe custody? Every man, till conviction, is presumed to be innocent, and when in prison he ought to be regarded as peculiarly within the protection of this law; no restraint is justifiable except such as is essential for his security. But an attempt is made on the part of the prisoners to vindicate their conduct towards these unhappy men on the ground that a rescue was intended. I think I never heard, in the whole course of my experience, of a defence more absurd and futile; it is a pretence which could not impose on children. What, a rescue apprehended! In the first place, was a rescue ever heard of among natives, and especially from police peons? In the next place, I should be glad to know why the men in question were to excite so great an interest among the people, as to induce them to attempt so violent a measure and so unprecedented? What! were these two obscure gardeners so popular? They were charged, under circumstances of considerable suspicion, with the murder of an innocent child, who was found stript of all her ornaments in a well in their garden. Why was the public resentment to be roused on account of their being apprehended? What was to impel the populace to commit an act which was never heard of in this country? But this excuse, stupid and groundless as it is, is absolutely contradicted by what has come out in evidence from the prisoners' witnesses, that these two men, notwithstanding their alleged apprehension of a rescue, and the public commiseration in their favour, were escorted by two peons, according to

the evidence of one witness, and by a single peon according to the evidence of another. The Counsel for the prisoners then insisted, that the story told by the prosecutor could not be true, since every man who understood anatomy must know that if they had been tied up as represented, a luxation, &c. must have been the consequence. But, Gentlemen, you and I are plain men, and though we are not possessed of such deep and scientific knowledge of the human structure, yet we have the use of our senses; and I leave it to you to judge, from the description which the witnesses gave of the nature of their suspension, if there is any improbability in it. They were pinioned and hung up, and, with the whole force of their bodies, they must have rested on their arms, which must of necessity have been, and indeed was admitted by the prisoner's Counsel, to be a species of torture. It was then objected, that Parry Annah was not called to speak to the torture inflicted on Arnachellum, or Arnachellum to those inflicted on Parry Annah; but, Gentlemen, you will recollect that, according to the evidence, they were tied up and tortured separately.

"In commenting on the resolution I expressed, never again to offer the confession of a native in evidence against him, under any possible circumstance, the Counsel for the prisoner charged me with inconsistency, and reminded me that at these present sessions I gave in evidence the confession of Kistnia Braminy, who was accused and convicted of having committed murder by poison. But to this I answer, first, that when I offered the paper alluded to in evidence, I was a stranger to the circumstances which have been proved at this trial, and which ought, in my opinion, in future to invalidate all native confessions; and in the second place, the paper I offered at that trial was not a confession, but contained matter which the prisoner urged, and persisted to urge in his defence, upon which, however, I thought some strong observations against him arose.

"So much for the observations submitted to you by the prisoner's Counsel.

"In regard to Mr. Betham, the Coroner and a magistrate, he admits that he was told by Barr, the constable, that Parry Annah, who had been brought before him in his capacity of Coroner, was tied too tight, and he says he ordered him to be loosed. But he further says, he cannot say whether Parry Annah's arms were tied with a turban or a rope: a proof, Gentlemen, of the notice he took of the prisoners! He also admits that an application was made to him that these men might be placed with the Coroner's peons, instead of going back with the police peons; and that in answer he said he had no peons for the

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purpose. But upon this evidence I must be permitted to observe, that as a magistrate it would have become him to look at the arms, which Barr in his evidence states were tied in a most cruel manner; and also, I think, he ought to have inquired into the reasons why they wished to be transferred from the police peons to the Coroner's peons. At the same time it is but just to observe, that the men evidently thought they should be better treated in the custody of the Coroner than in that of the police.

"As to Mr. Betham's evidence, and that of other witnesses, that the men made no complaint to him of ill-treatment, that amounts to very little, since they were surrounded by the peons who had injured them, and consequently under the terror of a repetition of the same injuries in case they had mentioned them. Then comes the evidence of Colundah, the law Dubash, and he admits he did not much look at the man, having other duties to perform. He says that Moorapah, the father of Parry Annah, requested that he and Arnachellum might be kept in the custody of the Coroner, and not with the police peons; and that he mentioned that request to Mr. Betham. Now I beg leave to ask whether that is not a strong circumstance in confirmation of their story? Why was so extraordinary an application made by them, except from their having been antecedently ill-treated by the police peons, and their dread of a repetition of it; and, Gentlemen, when I asked him whether he knew any thing of the infliction of such tortures, you recollect how he recoiled from the questions, using these remarkable words, 'don't ask me.' Such seem to have been the practices, that the sensibilities even of a law Dubash appear to have been wounded, and he shrinks from the shocking remembrance of them.

"Barr, the constable, says, that when these men appeared before the Coroner, they were tied in a cruel and beastly manner, the coarseness of which expression may be well pardoned for the honest indignation which prompted it.

"Captain Pemberton confirms that important part of the evidence, in regard to the parties wishing to be placed in the custody of the Coroner's peons.

"In respect to Shaik Hussain, the peon's evidence, it is a very material corroboration of the case on the part of the prosecution. He admits that Parry Annah and Arnachellum were tied up to the pillars, and that as soon as they were tied up they cried aloud. But he did not see much of them because he was engaged in beating away the crowd. Now why were they tied up at all? why were they not secured, as they were afterwards, in the stocks? why did they cry aloud, as soon as they were tied up? Is not that fact

the strongest confirmation of the truth of their story? It appears, too, by this man's evidence, that only Parry Annah and Arnachellum were tied up to the pillars. But if there were any dread of a rescue, why were not the other persons who were also apprehended tied up with them? In respect to the pincers, too, which it is pretended were brought to the choultry in order to open the stocks: he admitted that they might have been opened by a knife, and many other instruments, and that he did not recollect the pincers having been ever taken to the choultry before. Now it is a most extraordinary circumstance that the pincers should have been wanted just at that moment, and that the stocks, which one should have thought must have been always, as they are unquestionably, wanted, should just at that instant of time have been out of order.

"In respect to the torture by poochies, however incredible it may sound to an English ear, those who are at all acquainted with the customs of the natives will readily believe it. It is notorious, that among them it is a common mode of torture. I admit that there are some slight discrepancies in the evidence of Parry Annah and Arnachellum; but they are of such a nature as rather to confirm than invalidate their testimony in the main: they shew that there was no concert between them; to impose on the Court and Jury; it is also observable, that their evidence does not seem to be overcharged. They admit that the poochies did not bite them or subject them to much pain. They also state the scene of their sufferings to be in the presence of great numbers, not less than three or four hundred; they do not lay the scene in a retired corner or in any place of seclusion, as they would most probably have done if they had invented a story. It is also to be remembered, that although the prisoners called in evidence almost an endless train of peons, yet they did not venture to call Vencatasamy to contradict one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who stated to you that after the prisoners had unbound Parry Annah, a peon of the name of Vencatasamy brought water to Parry Annah to drink.

"Upon the whole matter, I submit to you, Gentlemen, that the case on the part of the prosecution, which will be more important in its consequences than any which I remember to have been brought before you, has been established by a strong and convincing series of proofs; that so far from their having been invalidated by the defence and evidence which have been offered for the prisoners, they have been strongly confirmed by such defence and evidence; and I persuade myself that you will, by the verdict you pronounce to-day, protect the natives from a repetition of the brutal outrages of these

low and base tyrants, subversive of every principle of justice, and shocking to all persons in whose bosoms every sentiment of humanity is not absolutely extinguished."

The Chief Justice (Sir Edmund Stanley) then charged the Jury in the most able and impressive address we ever remember to have heard in this Court. It is out of our power to do justice to all that fell from his Lordship, but we shall attempt to lay before our readers the substance of his admirable summing up. The Learned Judge commenced nearly as follows:

"After this long and important trial, which has lasted three entire days, I will endeavour to divest the case of all extraneous and unnecessary matter, and so to state the question which you are to decide, and to arrange the evidence which has been given, as to bring it clearly under your view.

"The prisoners, two head police talliars, and four police peons, are indicted for having in the month of January last inflicted torture upon two of his Majesty's native subjects at Madras, in order to force them to confess that they had been guilty of the murder of one Shasamah, a native child, who had been found drowned in a well. I am bound to tell you, that this offence is one of the greatest misdemeanors known to the law; and that if the death of either of the men tortured had followed, it would have been murder in every person concerned in such unlawful act. Long as the investigation has been, and many important cases as you have tried this session with great diligence and patient attention, this inquiry is of the utmost importance in every point of view in which it can be considered, as relating to the general administration of justice, the fundamental principles of the Criminal Law, and the daily practice of the Courts with respect to the evidence of confessions which are constantly given in criminal trials, and which ought to be taken with all imaginable purity, and free from all coercion, restraint, or undue means to obtain them. This inquiry is also of importance in another point of view, as it may serve to remind all inferior officers of justice that they are accountable for their conduct to the Supreme Court, whose duty it is to superintend all inferior Magistrates and officers of the law, to punish all abuses, and to restrain the excesses and oppressions committed by them under colour of the authority committed to them; and also to shew the native subjects of his Majesty in India that they are regarded by the law with the same care, and are as much under its protection, as his Majesty's British-born subjects.

"But you will, I am persuaded, in deciding this case, divest your minds of all prejudice, and pay no regard to rumours or reports which you may have heard elsewhere,

but determine solely upon the facts of this case, and the evidence you have heard in Court. You will also consider that the police, as well as other officers of the law, have many harsh and invidious duties imposed on them, which sometimes may be likely to excite resentment and anger against them: and therefore you will not lightly listen to charges unless they appear well founded, and substantiated by strong evidence and probability. Ministers of justice, in the fair execution of their offices for apprehending malefactors charged with or strongly suspected of crimes, are under the peculiar protection of the law, and are to be encouraged and supported in the just and legitimate discharge of their duty. But, on the other hand, in respect of the great powers these officers have, and while it is exercised with moderation ought to have, over their prisoners, the law watches with a jealous eye over their conduct, and if they abuse their authority, and pervert their power to the purpose of oppression or injustice, or if, in the language of the law, by duress of imprisonment, or any cruel or oppressive usage, they exercise cruelty or unnecessary severity towards them, it is an enormous violation of the trust the law reposes in its ministers of justice, and the offence is greatly aggravated by the circumstance of its being committed under colour of justice and legal authority.

"The instances of oppression which may fall within the rule of duress of imprisonment are as various as a heart cruelly bent on mischief can invent. Torture also may be of various species: any cruel or unusual pain or punishment is torture; suspending a man by a rope may be torture; applying instruments to excite pain, tying him harshly and unnecessarily with cords so as to cut him may be torture; or, in short, any mode by which pain or torment may be inflicted, may be called torture."

His Lordship here observed, in general, that all manner of tortures and pains upon persons accused of crimes for the purpose of extorting confession, are strongly prohibited by the British law, and quite abhorrent from its genius and principles; that it is one of the articles in the Bill of Rights at the Revolution, 1 William and Mary, c. 2, that even after conviction of a crime no cruel or unusual punishment should be inflicted, but that all judgments and executions must be according to the usual and regular course of the law. The Chief Justice then observed, that there is no point upon which the British nation and law values itself more, and which in the opinion of all foreign jurists and writers entitles it to a just superiority above the laws of all other nations in the world, than its mild and equal mode of administering criminal justice; and particularly its treatment of persons accused, in the dubious and awful interval between apprehension and trial: it

being a principle of the British law, that every man accused of any crime is presumed to be innocent until he is convicted; and that no torture, pain, or torment, or punishment of any sort, is to be inflicted upon him whilst in the care of the law before his trial.

"It is truly said by the learned Sir John Fortescue, in his panegyric on the laws of England, in his book 'De laudibus legum Angliæ'; written for the instruction of his Royal Pupil Henry the Sixth, wherein he extols the humane and just principle of the British criminal law, which excludes and condemns the use of any sort of torture or pain to force the accused to confess; he says, *innocentem cogit mentiri dolor*; and that many innocent persons of weak nerves have been forced by torture to confess themselves guilty of crimes which they never committed."

The learned Chief Justice proceeded to remark, that when a prisoner is apprehended on a charge or on suspicion of any crime, the law enjoins that he shall be brought before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or the Coroner upon an inquest of death, as soon as he conveniently can be, and such Magistrates alone, by the stat. of 2d and 3d Philip and Mary, are empowered to examine and put questions to the prisoner, and to take such examination of the prisoner, as to the fact and circumstances of the crime charged against him, and the information of his accusers; which, Mr. Lambard observes, in his treatise, was the first warrant given for the examination of a felon by the English law; for at the Common Law, *Nemo tenetur prodere seipsum*, and his fault was not to be wrung out of himself, but rather to be discovered by other means; and in order that his examination or confession may be the uninfluenced and free effusion of his own mind, and to prevent all appearance of compulsion, this solemn examination of the prisoner is to be taken by the Magistrate without oath, otherwise it cannot be given in evidence against him on his trial, as his oath would be compulsory on him to disclose the truth and the whole truth; but no power of examination of prisoners, after they are apprehended, is entrusted to the inferior constables or officers of police; much less is any torture of any description, or any pain or punishment of any sort, to be inflicted upon such prisoner, with a view of compelling him to confess himself guilty of the crime with which he is charged; so that this summary and intermediate jurisdiction assumed by police officers, as process of torment, instituted by them by anticipation to extort confession in their private prisons, is an usurped authority, and quite repugnant to their duty and to the law; and it may be productive of the most dangerous consequences, by deceiving and misleading

Courts of Justice to receive confessions in evidence upon the oath of the Magistrate or his clerk that they were free and voluntary, though made under the same impression of terror by means of which they were originally extorted in those secret prisons of the police officers.

"As to the practice of torture itself, it is strongly forbidden as early as the memorials of the English law can reach, and particularly by the Great Charter which, under the words *Nec aliquo modo destruatur*, my Lord Coke says, prohibits not only killing or maiming, but also torturing and every oppression by colour of an illegal authority; and though it was attempted, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, to introduce the rack with the civil law, into England, the attempt was rejected by Parliament with indignation, and with this strong reply, *nolumus leges anglie mutari*; and according to Rushworth and Whitlock, when Felton, at the examination at the Council-board, in the reign of James the First, declared, as he had always done, that no man living had instigated him to the murder of the Duke of Buckingham, or knew of his intention, the Bishop of London said to him, "If you will not confess you must go to the rack." The man replied, "if it must be so, I know not whom I may accuse in the extremity of the torture; Bishop Laud, perhaps, or any Lord at this board." Sound sense (it was remarked) in the mouth of an enthusiast and a ruffian!

"Laud having proposed the rack, it was shortly debated at the board, and it ended in a reference to the Judges, who unanimously resolved that the rack or torture could not be legally used; since which time it has never been attempted or practised in any of the dominions of Great Britain governed by the British laws. Now, whatever mutilations or torments may have been formerly allowed and inflicted by the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws or governments, all those practices were utterly abolished by the introduction of the British charters of justice, and the establishments of His Majesty's Courts at the different Presidencies of India. His Majesty's native subjects were, since the establishment of those Courts, as fully entitled to the protection of the British Criminal Law as the best British-born subject, and also to the rights of personal security and private property until he is convicted by due course of law of some crime or misdemeanor which subjects him to punishment. The history of all ages and of all countries, as well as the opinion of the greatest philosophers, proves, that there cannot be a more uncertain criterion of truth than a confession extorted by torture, or any sort of pain or severity, inflicted on persons accused; and it is well known that the

'Human mind under the pressure of calamity, is easily seduced, and liable in the alarm of danger to acknowledge indiscriminately a falsehood or a truth, as different agitations may prevail; a confession therefore of guilt which is obtained either by the impression of fear or the flattery of hope, however slightly the emotions may be implanted, is illegal, and ought not to be admitted in evidence: for the law will never suffer a prisoner to be made the deluded instrument of his own conviction; nor will it suffer any unnecessary severity to be exercised by police officers beyond what may be required for the security of the prisoners; and in the case of the King against Gascoigne, 1 Leach. 313, a Bailiff who handcuffed a prisoner with unnecessary severity, under the pretence of carrying him to prison with greater safety, and by means of this violence extorting money from him, was held by all the Judges to be guilty of the crime of robbery: a cut-wall's choultry or a gaol being places of safe custody only, and not of punishment or torment.' The Chief Justice having fully laid down the law upon this subject, stated to the Jury the general leading facts and features of the evidence on the part of the prosecution and of the defence, comprising the evidence of seven witnesses on the part of the prosecution, and of twenty-four witnesses in the defence, pointing out those parts wherein the witnesses for the prosecution were contradicted by those for the prisoners, and upon the whole left it to the Jury to weigh the evidence on both sides in order to judge of its probability, and to determine upon the credit of the witnesses, and upon which side the scales of evidence preponderated. On the part of the prosecution, tortures of a very severe nature were sworn, by the two witnesses who suffered them, confirmed by five other witnesses who were present and spectators, to have been inflicted by the police peons for one hour and a half (after the child found in the well, and the prisoners taken to the Cutwall's choultry), by tying and suspending them with ropes to beams, by applying insects to torment them, and by iron pincers to squeeze them severely, for the purpose of extorting a confession of their guilt of the murder of that child, and by very active operations carried on by the police peons immediately after they were taken; and though the witnesses for the prosecution may vary in their account of the manner of tying up and torturing the two prisoners in some trifling circumstances, yet that rather fortifies than diminishes their credit as to the main facts sworn to; as, if they agreed in every minute circumstance, it would look rather like a made-up and concerted story; and certainly, if any conspiracy was formed against the police, it is rather strange that they should have chosen to lay the scene of

that conspiracy in a place where some hundreds were collected, and might so easily have contradicted them. On the other hand, it was sworn by the defendants' witnesses, that the tortures were not so severe; but they all, and particularly Sheikh Hoossain, a police peon who was present, admitted that the two prisoners were not only pinioned with ropes, but that they were afterwards tied to pillars with ropes so severely, and creating such pain, as to compel them to cry aloud, and that they were kept in that state for one English hour, during which time the police peons "were putting questions to them," to make them confess they were guilty of the murder of the child; and Samuel Barr, the tipstaff, very properly complained to the Coroner, at the inquest, that one of the prisoners was even then tied in a most cruel and beastly manner, as he described it. It was necessary to consider, also, how far the contradictory evidence given by the defendants' witnesses, as to some particulars, is sufficient to over-set the whole credit of the two principal witnesses for the prosecution in the main and leading facts, in which they are confirmed by five other apparently disinterested witnesses, and in a great degree by the witnesses produced and the case made by the defendants themselves.

If any torture, or punishment of any kind, or any great and unnecessary severity, was used by the police peons towards the prisoners, with the intent and for the purpose of extorting a confession of guilt from the prisoners, though perhaps not to the fullest extent stated and sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution, still, if the Jury believed that any degree of torture or pain was inflicted for that purpose, it was a high misdemeanor and breach of trust in the officers of the law who so abused their power, and would warrant a conviction for the offence stated in both the counts in this indictment. It was stated in the defendants' defence and justification, that although great and unusual severity was really exercised by the police officers towards those two prisoners, that it was done for fear of a rescue; but there was no one tittle of evidence of any attempt to rescue, or any thing like it, by any body, and the people who were about the Cutwall's choultry dispersed as soon as their curiosity was satisfied, by hearing that the prisoners had absolutely denied they were guilty, and had refused to confess, and were untied from the duress they were put into; and then the prisoners were left in the Cutwall's choultry the remainder of the day, under the guard of two peons only, and walked every day for five days after to the Coroner's inquest and its adjournments without any guard but one peon only, and no attempt was ever made to rescue them, or any of them; so that if the Jury believed the defence of the rescue (as a justification

of what was admitted, on behalf of the defendants themselves, to have been very severe treatment of the prisoners,) was a mere pretence now set up to colour it, then it seemed to him very much to strengthen the case on the part of the prosecution; and so little did the police peons apprehend any thing like a rescue, which is a most unusual thing to happen among the natives, who dreaded officers of the law and all ensigns of authority too much to attempt it, that it appeared by the evidence of Anyapa Moodelly, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, that when he remonstrated with the police peons upon their severity and cruel treatment to their prisoners, and recommended to them to bring them before a Magistrate or Court, to be tried and punished if they were guilty, Sooboo Naicken, one of the head talliers, replied, "I will tie you up also," and turned him out of the Cutwall's choultry, so little did the peons fear a rescue from the persons about the Cutwall's choultry; and they never pretended any such thing at the time, or applied for any additional force of peons to the head Police-office.

Upon the whole, the Chief Justice, after a most perspicuous sifting of the evidence, left the case fully to the Jury, with every observation that occurred upon the evidence of the witnesses on both sides; and concluded with telling the Jury that it was a case of great importance, as if such practices prevailed, they would affect the fundamental principles of the administration of criminal justice and the daily practice of the Court, which was in the habit of receiving confession of prisoners, upon the credit and oath of the Magistrate, as free and voluntary confessions; and prisoners were liable to be convicted and executed upon their confessions, without the Court being acquainted with the original unlawful and undue practices used to obtain them; therefore it was of great consequence to the purity of the administration of criminal justice to check and put an end to such practices, if they really prevailed among the inferior officers of the police in their private prisons, before they were brought before the Police Magistrate and Justices of the Peace, who, he had no doubt, were perfectly ignorant of such practices; but which, if suffered to continue, might pollute and poison the fountains of criminal justice, and lead the Magistrates into error, by inducing them to represent on their oath such confession as free and voluntary, and deceive and mislead the Courts and Juries upon criminal trials in many cases, and lead to the most mischievous consequences, if not checked by the salutary controul and power of the law, by the due punishment of delinquents.

The prisoners were found guilty on all the counts, and sentence was passed upon

Jamidar Nabbee Khan and Darogah Sooboo Naick, both belonging to the police, to twelve months' imprisonment each; and Pyance, Veerasawmy alias Veeron. Narain, and Gooroovapah, police peons, to six months' imprisonment each. In consideration of the prisoners having been dismissed from their offices, and this being the first case of the kind, the Court declared that the sentence was more lenient than it otherwise would have been, and if any such case should ever occur in future, the punishment would be much more severe; and as the law is now well explained, it is hoped this will be a warning to prevent such practices in future.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. May 24.*

MADRAS INFIRMARY AND NATIVE POOR ASYLUM.

In the year 1808, the Monegar Choultry was taken under the especial patronage of the Government of Fort St. George, for the relief of the native poor, to be supported by the interest of the poor fund, as far as it would serve, and by voluntary contributions from the inhabitants of Madras.

The object of this Institution was to free Madras from beggars, and to afford a provision at the Choultry for such paupers as were incapable of earning a subsistence; in the following year the union of the Monegar Choultry and the Native Infirmary took place, under a guarantee in favour of the latter that its funds, amounting to Rupees 54,358. 1. 3. should be transferred to the joint charity in Government Securities irredeemable.

The charities are annually placed under the superintendence of twelve Directors, nominated by Government and aided by a Superintendent over the Choultry, and by an efficient medical establishment for the infirmary.

The records of the Choultry shew that since the year 1813, 6,216 natives, in circumstances of great poverty and sickness, have received benefit from this Institution, and that upon an average of seven years 306 persons have been daily supported at the Choultry and Infirmary; 4,795 have been discharged since 1813, and 886 died.

It is deserving of particular remark, that this asylum for the poor and the weak has, since its establishment, furnished food and clothing to multitudes during two years of extreme famine, and imparted the most efficacious relief to a great number of paupers suffering under the late epidemic. These extra demands, in addition to other occasional expenses, have more than once embarrassed the fund of the charities. The disbursements have thus exceeded the receipts; but, on all these occasions, it is most gratifying to state that the benevolent support of Government has always

Enough, it is to be hoped, has been said in explanation to shew the value of this important charity, and little need be added to induce a charitable benevolent community, to enable them to continue at least, if not to enlarge, the benefit of an asylum, of which the annual receipts, it has been seen, do not equal the expenditure.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Jaulnah, May 20.—The Cholera has broken out at this station with considerable virulence. Capt. Walker, the postmaster, died of it after ten hours' sickness; about 150 of the small force stationed here have also perished from the same disease. It is observable that the Cholera has always commenced its ravages here with the cloudy weather preceding the monsoon, and that it has mitigated its fury upon the setting in of the rains; a strong dry wind usually accompanies the cloudy weather.—*Cat. Jour., June 18.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Col. Kemp; Miss Dunford; Messrs. West, Caldicot, Bell, and Mansell; Mrs. Foulis, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. McPherson and infant daughter; Mrs. Turner; Misses Jane and Sarah Short; Col. D. Foulis, Capt. H. M. Cox, Capt. H. Turner, Major J. McPherson; Mr. W. Williams, writer; Messrs. J. S. Goldsworthy, H. Bower, J. Butler, M. Beauchamp, H. N. Noble, C. C. Manning, G. H. Sotheby, G. Gibson, C. A. Kerr, D. Kealock, C. Hall, J. Richardson, A. Coventry, W. H. Shot, W. A. Fosket, and Henry Hall, cadets; Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Gilbrand, Mrs. Keys; Misses Cherry, R. Cherry, G. T. Cherry, Freese, Shepherd, Toller, C. Toller, Downes; Major C. Downes; Mr. A. G. Freese, writer; Messrs. W. S. Binny, Thos. Keys, and G. Gleigg, assist. surgs.; Mr. Gilbrand; Messrs. H. Russell, W. Shelly, H. W. Dallas, J. Booker, G. Hammond, R. Watson, W. Leatherdale, H. Marland, J. Stephenson, J. Jones, J. Gibb, W. Perreace, J. S. Bushby, A. Bushby, J. Leslie, J. Dudgeon, J. O. Milne, J. Byng, W. Blood, C. B. Marshall, J. H. Marshall, G. Nott, J. Alexander, F. Chalmers, Henry Fuller, W. A. Freeman, A. G. Donaldson, Duncan Littlejohn, J. Woodgate, J. Blaxland, A. Trotter, Thos. Setree, F. W. Todd, G. O. Rochford, D. Babington, W. Maires, and J. Hutchings, cadets; Messrs. Frank Beeton, C. Wallace, R. Brook, free mariners.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 31. Ship Udney, Woodley, from

June 6. Ship Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, from London 23d Jan.

12. Ship Moffat, Aldham, from London 26th Jan.

14. Ship Kellie Castle, Lindsay, from London 26th Feb.

16. Ship Travancore, Boog, from Bombay 5th June.

Ship Charles Mills, Maitland, from Bombay 4th June.

20. Ship General Harris, Welstead, from London 14th March.

22. Ship Sophia, Waddington, from Bombay 7th June.

25. Ship Lady Lushington, Scott, from London 22d Jan.

26. Ship General Palmer, Truscott, from London 18th Feb.

Departures.

June 1. Ship Eliza, Woodhead, for Calcutta.

Ship Thames, Litson, for ditto.

8. Ship Udney, Woodley, for ditto.

Ship Theodosia, Kidson, for ditto.

17. Ship Moffat, Aldham, for ditto.

21. Ship Charles Mills, Maitland, for ditto.

23. Ship Travancore, Boog, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.

25. Ship Flora, Sheriff, for Rangoon.

BIRTHS.

May 19. At Vepery, Mrs. L. Bruce, of a daughter.

25. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. C. Coates, H.M. 89th regt., of a daughter.

— At Luz, Mrs. Wm. Oliver, of a son.

30. At Coconada, the lady of Hen. Sewell, Esq., of a daughter.

June 2. The lady of Lieut. H. D. Courtaigne, 69th regt., of a son.

3. At Pondicherry, at the house of Mrs. Colonel McCally, the lady of C. M. Bushby, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Punganore, the lady of his Exc. Emudy, Senker Royal, Eshowant Bouge-daur, Rajah of Punganore, of a fifth son.

4. At Gooty, the lady of Lieut. Odell, 1st bat. 13th regt. N.I., of a son.

10. At Punganore, in the palace of his Exc. the Rajah of Punganore, the lady of H.H. Savoy Basavah Linga Rajender, the Rajah of Soonda, of a sixth daughter.

12. At Bangalore, the lady of W. Fassen, Esq. M.D., Assist. Surg. 2d bat. 22d N.I., of a son.

14. At Ganjam, the lady of Mons. de Courson de la Ville Belio, chief of Ganjam, of a daughter.

20. In Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. Roe, (2d.) H.M. 30th regt., of a son.

23. The lady of Lieut. J. S. Kinsey, son of Lieut. Gen. Wm. Kinsey, of this Establishment, of a daughter.

— The lady of Paul Jordan, Esq., of

MARRIAGES.

June 13. By the Rev. John Dunster-ville, Mr. F. Lewis, of Mysore, to Miss Mary Victory, of Cannanore.

26. At St. George's Church, by the Rev. M. Davis, Capt. Chas. Wilson, to Miss Cath. Short.

DEATHS.

May 17. At Malligaum, after a short illness, J. Cooke, Esq., Surgeon of the 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I.

24. At Nagpore, of a fever, Theodosia, the youngest daughter of Mr. R. Rhodes.

25. At Nagpore, suddenly, Mr. Conductor Kenneth McKenzie.

29. At Nagpore, of a bilious fever, Capt. Thos. J. Wilkins, of the 1st bat. 6th regt. N.I. The death of this officer has deprived the service of a zealous soldier, and the officers of the 6th regt. of an old and respected companion.

June 2. At Nagpore, of a few days' illness, at a very advanced age, Mr. Malcolm McBean, Conductor of Ordnance, an old servant of the King and Hon. Company. He was present, and was miraculously saved at the massacre at Vellore. He lived highly respected, and died much regretted.

4. At Vepery, Mrs. L. Bruce.

5. At Mrs. Miller's, in the Fort of Ramnad, the infant daughter of Lieut. John Besly, of the 25d Native regt, aged nine months.

6. At Congeeveram, of the spasmodic cholera, after a few hours' illness, Maria, wife of A. Crawley, Esq., Madras Civil Service, deeply and deservedly regretted, aged 24.

7. At Honsoor, near Seringapatam, of the cholera, after a few hours' illness, Mr. Conductor Jas. Carter, attached to the Ordnance Carriage Manufactory, after having served the Hon. Company upwards of thirty-one years; deeply lamented by all who knew his worth.

— At Malligaum, Assist. Surg. Stewart, of the 1st bat. 5th regt. M. N.I. of spasmodic cholera.

At the same station and of the same complaint, on the 9th inst., Assist. Surg. Milner, late in Medical charge of the 1st bat. 5th regt.

Both these Officers accompanied the above Corps from Bangalore to Malligaum, and during a long march (in which about sixty men and nearly 300 followers died of spasmodic cholera), they exerted themselves with a degree of zeal, energy, and perseverance, in the discharge of their professional duties, which was highly praiseworthy. After the completion of the march, when the disorder had nearly left the camp, they themselves fell victims to this dreadful scourge! The death of these humane and much respected men is most

brother officers. Had they lived, they would have been an ornament to their profession and a credit to the service.

9. At Poonamallee, of apoplexy, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Miller, H.M. 46th regt., aged 33.

— At the Presidency, Peter Crawford, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. Company's Medical Service on this Establishment.

11. At Rannad, the infant son of Maj. Campbell.

13. In camp, near Venkettagurly Petal, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. G. Heath, Adj. 2d bat. 24th regt. N.I., a zealous and faithful officer, and by whose death the Service has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and who must be sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

14. At Arcot, Mrs. Mary Weeden Erratt, the lady of Jos. Erratt, Esq., Superintendent of the Hon. Company's Veterinary Establishment at that station.

15. After a long and painful illness, Mr. Peter Hart, aged 79. He closed his career, leaving a progeny of children, grand and great grand children, to lament his loss.

— At Vepery, Mrs. Sarah Murray, an old respectable inhabitant, and for many years governess of a female seminary.

17. At Secunderabad, Robt. Palmer, Esq., of Ingeram, nephew of Wm. Palmer, Esq., of Hyderabad.

18. At Royapooram, Mr. Ernst Stadge.

20. At his house, Black Town, after a long and painful illness, Mr. G. D. McCarthy, aged 35.

Lately. At Jaulnah, in his 28th year, of a fever, Lieut. Geo. Wm. Lys, of the Coast Artillery.

BOMBAY. COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1820.

By the Commander in Chief.

Referring to the General Order of the 13th Oct. last,* containing the observations of the Commander-in-Chief upon the sentence of the General Court Martial held on Lieut. Col. Sealy, of the Bombay Artillery, publication is now given to a letter with which he has been honored, expressing the sentiments thereon of the most noble the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 5015, Commander-in-Chief's Office, Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1820.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Exc.'s letter of the 15th Oct., accompanying the proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of Lieut. Col. Sealy, of the Bombay Art.; and having laid the documents before the Commander-in-Chief,

I am directed to communicate the observations which occur to him.

His Lordship considers the motive from which your Exc. called on the Court to revise its sentence as perfectly just and solid.

The question submitted for the judgment of the Court was, whether Lieut. Col. Sealy had abused opportunities with a person living under his protection (thence entitled to his council and warning against any step that might be injurious), and had misled her into a procedure liable to affect deeply her future state in society.

The cohabitation of the parties, no marriage ceremony having taken place, and the birth of a child, are found by the Court to be proved; but the Court frees the circumstance from any taint, on the ground of there having existed a secret written agreement, by which the parties were bound to regard themselves as joined to each other in wedlock.

The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that it was not within the competence of the Court to pronounce an engagement of that sort equivalent to a marriage solemnized with the prescribed rites; and, as referred to the question before them, it was incumbent on them to weigh whether or not such a contract was likely to satisfy general sentiment as constituting a legitimate union.

An acquittal having been returned, the Commander-in-Chief thinks that Lieut. Col. Sealy should have the entire benefit of it; and on that principle does not propose calling the attention of the Supreme Government to the subject.

I have the honour, Sir, to be, with much respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) C. J. DOYLE, Lieut. Col. M.S.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 10. Capt John Cocke to act as Interp. to the Officer commanding the Poonah division of the army, from the 1st inst.

Lieut. S. Robson, Europ. regt., to act as Adjut. to the bat. of Invalids until further orders; date of appointment 4th May 1821.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2d Reg. May 16. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Gordon to be Captain, vice Seward, deceased; date of rank, 9th May 1821.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Europ. Regt. May 7. Capt. G. Taylor and Lieut. R. Mignan to take rank vice M'Donell, retired, 3d May 1820.

1821.]

Hockin to take rank vice Barr, removed to 12th regt. N.I., 4th May 1820.

5th Regt. N.I. May 7. Capt. Thomas Palin to take rank vice Leckey, retired, 24th Dec. 1819.

Lieut. John Dillon Browne to take rank, do. do.

Capt. H. D. Robertson to take rank vice Barnwell, removed to 12th regt. N.I., 4th May 1820.

Med. Estab. May 7. Surg. W. Gall to take rank vice Inverarity, retired, 8th Aug. 1820.

CADETS PERMANENTLY POSTED.

The rank of the undermentioned Cadets having been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Corps, with dates of commission as follows:

April 30. Thomas Sutton to H.C. regt. of artillery; to rank as 2d-Lieut. 16th June 1820, Lieut. 17th June 1820.

John Thomas Leslie, ditto, ditto.

Francis Smith, ditto, ditto.

Alex. Urquhart, to 3d regt. L.C.; to rank as Cornet 4th Nov. 1820.

May 7. Henry Dempser, to 10th regt. N.I.; to rank as Ensign 4th July 1820, Lieut. 11th Nov. 1820.

John S. Hume, to 5th regt. N.I.; to rank as Ensign 4th July 1820, Lieut. 3d April 1821.

Fred. Graham, to 4th regt. N.I.; to rank as Ensign 23d Aug. 1820, Lieut. 14th April 1821.

George Olive, to 10th regt. N.I.; to rank as Ensign 23d Aug. 1820, Lieut. 17th April 1821.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

April 6. Mr. C. Jameson is permitted to resign the situation he holds in the Hon. Company's service of Acting Assist. Surg. in this Establishment.

26. Assist. Surg. M'Adam is appointed to the duties of Hospital Storekeeper; Surg. Christie continuing as Surgeon to the European General Hospital.

FURLOUGHS.

April 12. Lieut. Col. H. L. Osborne, lately commanding the Guickwar Subsidiary Force, to proceed to Europe.

May 2. Major Bently, Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, to sea, on sick certificate, for ten months.

10. Major John Hickes, 2d regt. N.I., to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years, from date of embarkation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. GOVERNOR ELPHINSTONE.
By letters from Bombay, dated the 24th of May, we learn that the Governor, the

Presidency, after a five months' tour to the northward. He must have suffered greatly from heat, as during the months of March, April, and May, the thermometer in the Guzzerat and Kattiware was from 90° to 110°. He most minutely examined all the judicial and revenue systems, and furnished the Collectors and Agents of Government with particular instructions for their guidance. He also sent out strong detachments to reduce some predatory hordes, who have long plundered the country, and been a terror to the peaceable natives. Those plunderers are called Bheels. They live in the hills and woods, and descend in bands to commit their depredations. We rejoice to learn that the cholera morbus has abated its rigour in the Deccan.—*London Paper.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Sessions.

The second Sessions for this island commenced on Saturday last (April 14).

After a concise charge from the Honorable the Recorder, the Grand Jury retired with the bills. The Court was occupied on Monday and Wednesday with the trials of the prisoners. There is nothing in the cases that deserves a detailed report, we therefore simply record the findings, verdicts, and sentences.

John Collins, true bill for larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned six months in Bombay gaol.

Salloo Fernandes, true bill for stealing in a dwelling house, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation to Prince of Wales Island.

Ally bin Syed Abdullah and Hussein Syed Ahmeh, true bill for larceny, found guilty, and sentenced each to be imprisoned one year in Bombay gaol.

Sonia Lukshuman Powar, true bill for larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Virjee Kessordass, true bill as receiver of stolen goods, found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Bombay gaol.

Gedon Hurry Aoty, true bill for a rape, not guilty.

Gopall Kallian, true bill for stealing in a dwelling house, not guilty.

Ahmed Hadjee Mapla, Gholam Hussein Ranjankhan, and Conjee Ahmed Mapla, true bills as receivers of stolen goods, not guilty.

Richard Murphy, no bill for manslaughter; on discharging this man, the Recorder told him that it was evident the homicide was an unfortunate accident, that no blame was imputable to him, and that he would go back to his regiment with an unblemished character.

Rama Venkatty Senoy and Balcrustna

Buxoo Juman and Mahomed Hussein, true bill for larceny; the men not being in custody, a bench warrant issued to apprehend them.

The sessions stand adjourned from day to day.—*Bom. Cour.*, April 21.

Report of the Prisoners in the County Gaol of Bombay, the 14th May 1821.

	Under Sentence.	Debt-Totals.	Total.
King's Prisoners.	European... 2	—	24
	Natives..... 22	—	
	Women..... —	—	
Petty Sessions.	European... —	—	9
	Natives..... 9	—	
	Women..... —	—	12
	Military..... 12	—	
Recorder's Court.	European... —	1	19
	Natives..... —	18	
	Women..... —	—	
Small Causes.	European... —	—	4
	Natives..... —	4	
	Women..... —	—	
Court of Requests.	European... —	—	25
	Natives..... —	25	
	Women..... —	—	

Grand Total..... 93

We insert the above Report, which is however a little below the general average, to exhibit the small number of crimes committed in so large a population; our island boasts of at least 180,000 inhabitants, and of 50 or 60,000 comers and goers, during the eight months of fine weather; and although a month has now elapsed since the last sessions, there has not been a single prisoner committed for trial: this, we think, is something to talk of.—*Bom. Gaz.* May 16.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The epidemic cholera having recently reappeared at the Presidency, we understand that Government has, with its usual liberality, authorized the employment of native assistants as formerly; and that their principal stations will be immediately announced by handbills in English and the native languages.

We are happy to add, however, that the disease has not yet spread to any very great or alarming extent.—*Bom. Cour.*, May 19.

COMMERCIAL.

Our abundant crop of cotton has turned out to be nothing unusual; at least not more than 65,000 bales have found their way to Bombay, the greater part of which will however go to China by the regular route; many of our ships are unemployed in consequence of this reduced quantity, and some of them about to sail are by no means so full as usual. Some cotton will remain no doubt to go by an eastern route, but larger quantities than usual have been sent to the adjoining provinces, and re-

served for the manufactories; it is not very easy to ascertain any thing like the real quantity that remains to the northward.—*Bom. Gaz.*, May 30.

SHIP BUILDING.

On Wednesday, the 2d May, at eleven o'clock, was floated from the upper Bombay dock, a new frigate of 24-guns, built for the Hon. Company's marine. This vessel, on quitting the dock in which she was built, received the name of "Hastings," in honour of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and passed into the harbour under a royal salute from the battery.

The Hastings is of somewhat less dimensions than the naval class of 28-gun frigates; and to speak of the beauty of her form, the goodness of her materials, and the excellence of her workmanship; we have only to say she was constructed under the immediate superintendence of the venerable Jamssetjee Boomanjee, the best eulogium that can be pronounced on her excellence and qualifications.—*Bom. Cour.*, May 5.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Lieut. W. Daniel, Lieut. W. H. B. Lindsay; Cornet A. Bromwich; Veterinary Surg. E. Price; assist. surg. R. Holmes, H. M.'s 17th Lt. Drags; Lieut. T. Workman, Ens. W. A. Mackay; Surg. John Mackay, H.M.'s 65th Foot; Mr. T. Pym Weeks, assist. surg. Bombay Estab.; Mr. F. Lugin, Mr. W. Lugin; Mr. J. Wooler, free merchant; Mr. F. E. Wainwright, free mariner; Messrs. C. Lawrie, W. Wade, D. R. Hutt, J. Hall, C. Denton, R. S. Gibson, and A. Graeme, cadets; Col. B. W. D. Sealy and Lady, Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Eliza Kensington, Miss Sophia Timmins, Lieut. G. Taylor; Messrs. J. P. Riach, James Fortmon, and G. H. Davis, assist. surgs.; Messrs. E. Holland and C. G. Houlton, writers; Messrs. A. Hand, W. S. Moncrieffe, H. Macan, J. H. Bell, W. Turner, T. Spencer, S. Poole, Jas. Dawes, C. Thuiler, J. Harvey, C. H. Delamaine, E. Walter, and J. D. Saltwell, cadets; Mr. A. Nott, volunteer Hon. Company's Service; Mr. R. Bell, free merchant; Mr. John Fell; Messrs. Spence and Clarke, cadets; Messrs. Inglis and Pringle, assist. surgs.; Capt. Falconer; Mr. Lukin, Mr. Beck, and Mr. Dawney, cadets; Mr. Hodges, B. Marine; Alex. Kerr Agnew, cadet; J. Steward, Esq., his Lady, and two children; J. Campbell, Esq.; Lieut. Col. R. Whish, Artillery, and his Lady; Rev. D. Young, chaplain Bombay Estab.; Misses I. Hardie, M. H. Gibson, and C. Elliott; Messrs. J. W. Muspratt, O. Hanson, H. A. Harrison, R. T. Webb, F. Franco, G. C. Wroughton,

and R. K. Pringle, writers; Messrs. J. S. Webb, H. Wilks, W. Stewart, R. Phillips, H. W. Trevelyan, M. F. Willoughby, R. J. Littlewood, P. Backhouse, T. Mitchell, J. K. Gloag, A. Rowland, T. Cotgrave, R. D. Mackenzie, R. Selwood, W. A. Wroughton, R. T. Lancaster, T. B. Foster, C. Lucas, J. S. Thompson, G. Thornton, A. N. Maclean, John Liddell, W. Maxwell, H. Coventry, A. F. D. Frazer, and N. Lechmere, cadets; Mr. J. Anderson, assist. surg.; Mr. G. A. Hughes and Mr. J. Forbes, of Bombay; Messrs. C. Stewart, P. Touks, and J. R. Williams, free mariners; Messrs. H. H. Whitelock, H. V. Honnor, J. P. Porter and T. Mulholl, volunteers H.C. Marine; (Mrs. E. F. Gibson died on 15th April last); Master T. A. Gibson, her infant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 20. Ship Inglis, Borradaile, from London 29d Jan.

Ship Royal George, Timins, from ditto ditto.

21. Ship Farquharson, Cruickshank, from ditto ditto.

Ship Marquis Camden, Larkins, from ditto ditto.

June 10. Ship Kent, Cobb, from ditto 14th March.

BIRTHS.

May 10. The lady of Capt. W. Black, 1st or Marine bat. 11th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

June 7. The lady of Lieut. T. Leighton, 1st bat. 7th regt., Brigade Major in Kandeish, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 16. J. A. Dunlop, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad, to Miss Elizabeth Sandwith, youngest daughter of the late Dr. William Sandwith, Second Member of the Medical Board at this Presidency.

DEATHS.

March 26. Off the Cape of Good Hope, John Colman, Esq., second officer of the H.C. ship Farquharson, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his commander, brother officers, and ship's company, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and in whom the service has lost a valuable officer.

April 6. At Ellichpoor, Jane, the wife of Capt. D. Ogilvie, of a fever, two days after the premature birth of a still-born son.

17. At Ellichpoor, at the early age of nineteen, Eliza, the Lady of Capt. M. Young, H.M. 53d regt.

May 5. At Seroor, Emily, second daughter of John Chudleigh Prince, Esq., Resident at Nattal, on the West Coast of Sumatra.

8. At his brother's Bungalow, Westfield, Lieut. A. Crawford, R.N., late commander of the ship Carron, of this port, aged 39.

— At Malwan, Capt. Godwine P. Seward, 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I.

13. At Seroor, Lieut. Col. H. W. Sealy, of the Hon. Company's regt. of Bombay Artillery, and in command of the Artillery with the Poonah division of the army. This excellent officer was carried off by an attack of cholera morbus after a short illness, and his loss is very deeply lamented by his relatives and friends. His great professional acquirements were universally admitted, and the scientific researches in every branch of knowledge were prosecuted through life with an ardour and perseverance not to be excelled.

19. Mr. J. Ball, mariner, and European inhabitant, aged 40.

20. In Camp, with Lieut. Col. Turner's Field Detachment, Capt. Huntville Montresor, of the 1st or grenadier regt. Bombay N.I.

23. Of the epidemic cholera, after an illness of thirteen hours, at Parunteje, with Col. Turner's Force in the Northern Division of Guzerat, and in the 25th year of his age, Lieut. John Sandwith, of the 1st grenadiers, leaving a young widow, two children and numerous relatives to lament their untimely loss.

30. The Rev. S. Newell, a Missionary, aged 36.

June 4. Master Henry William, infant son of Lieut. Stout, of the H. C. Marine, aged 17 months.

Lately, At Rampoor, Margaret Juliana Suares, the daughter of John D. C. Suares, Esq.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 3. The Hon. J. W. Carrington, Esq., Auditor General, to be also Accountant General.

Thos. Eden, Esq., Vice Treasurer and Accountant General, to be Vice Treasurer and Paymaster General.

March 17. Thomas Pasley Lurchin, Esq., to be Master Attendant at Trincomalie; 1st March 1821.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

March 17. Doctor John Dwyer, Physician to the Forces, to be Superintendent of Vaccination in the Kandyan Provinces, vice Staff Surgeon Marshall; date 1st March 1821.

LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Colombo.—The ship Susan, J. C. Collingwood, master, anchored in the roads on Thursday evening last, (April 26), having on board the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and 4 H 2

Mrs. Middleton, and the Rev. Mr. Hautayne. His Lordship landed the following morning, under a salute of 15 guns, and just in time to fulfil the notice previously given, of holding a Visitation of the Clergy on the 27th. After divine service, an able and appropriate sermon was preached by the Hon. and Ven. the Archdeacon, from the following text, taken from the 2d chap. of the 2d. Epistle to Timothy, 15th verse: "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." This being ended, an impressive and luminous charge was delivered by the Bishop.

His Lordship confirmed, this forenoon, above 100 persons of both sexes, and delivered an address to those confirmed, in which were comprehended the most essential duties of a real Christian. The whole was so appropriate and energetic, and made such an appeal to the reasonable soul, that we are convinced it will produce much good in the hearts of those that heard it.

We are glad to add, that above 100 copies of this fine composition were printed and distributed on the occasion.—*Cey. Gaz.* April 28.

The public were gratified on Sunday last, by hearing the Bishop of Calcutta deliver a most excellent sermon, after the morning service, in the garrison church; and we hear that his Lordship intends to preach every Sunday during his stay at Colombo. It is also said that an ordination will be held before his Lordship's departure from hence.—*Ibid.* May 5.

During the past week the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has exercised several of the peculiar duties of his sacred office at Colombo. On Monday last a second confirmation was held, when a numerous body of English, Dutch, Portuguese, and Singalese offered itself for confirmation.

On Tuesday, the Fort Church, now called St. Peter's, was consecrated. The ceremony began by the Lord Bishop receiving (from some of those who signed their names) the petition of consecration, at the principal entrance. The Bishop and the Clergy then retired to the vestry, and soon again made their appearance, the Bishop taking the lead, and his Lordship and the Clergy proceeded slowly along the body of the church, reciting alternately the 94th Psalm. When the Bishop was arrived within the rails of the altar, the deeds of donation to trustees of the church and the burying ground on the South Esplanade being presented by the Chief Secretary on the part of the Government, his Lordship commenced the prayers of dedication and consecration, after which he handed to the Archdeacon, who acted as Chancellor, the decree of consecration, which he read aloud.

Morning prayers then commenced by the officiating minister, but during the prayers and communion service the Bishop offered up occasional prayers. An excellent sermon was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hautayne, Chaplain to the Bishop, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. The Lieut. Governor, the Chief Justice, and a numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen were present; and the Lieut. Governor and Commandant, and others, afterwards accompanied the Bishop to consecrate the burying-ground, on the South Esplanade.

At the pettah church, now called St. Paul's, similar proceedings took place; the sermon was preached by the Rev. James Glenie, who happily introduced much matter applicable to that church, and the inhabitants of the pettah, and the other parts of his sermon were of the best description.

The Lieut. Governor was present throughout the whole, and the church was literally full. The burying-ground round the church being too confined, an additional burying-ground has been bestowed by the Lieut. Governor, near the Wolfendal church, which is to be consecrated on Tuesday next, after divine service at St. Paul's.

Divine service will, we understand, be in future performed every Sunday in St. Paul's Church, in three languages. The English who reside outside the Fort, and the numerous other inhabitants of Colombo, understanding the English language, will thus have the opportunity on the Lord's day, of hearing our admirable liturgy read in English, and a sermon preached in the same language, by a regular minister of the united Church of England and Ireland.

It is expected that an ordination will take place to-morrow morning in the Fort Church, now called St. Peter's Church.

The Rev. Mr. Hautayne, we hear, is to preach on Sunday morning.—*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.* May 26.

BIRTH.

Feb. 1. At Colombo, the wife of John Coghlin, Esq., Hospital Assist. Surg., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

March 3. At Colombo, Mr. J. J. Staples, to Miss Anna Loughlin.

DEATHS.

March 8. At Colombo, F. P. Fretz, Esq., aged 50 years.

21. Mr. Rich. Morgun, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Colombo, and one of the Proctors of the Honourable the Supreme Court, aged 35.

Lately. At Galle, to which place he had removed for change of air, while suffering

under severe attacks of fever and hepatic affection, on a constitution naturally delicate and debilitated by a long residence in a tropical climate, Major J. Truter, of His Majesty's 2d Ceylon regt., a gentleman of whom it is but justice to observe, that he bears with him the sincere regret of all who knew him.

— At Jaffna, in child-bed, Mrs. Susanna Isabella, wife of Lieut. J. G. Koch, of the Dutch E. I. Company's service, aged 42.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

A Correspondent has transmitted to us the following paragraphs for publication, for the accuracy of which he cites the authority of the Oojain Kangree Gazette:

Oojain.—“ Our leading articles for the last few weeks have been confined to domestic politics: the *sotto voce* remonstrances of Gokul Paruk to the Maha Rajah; the intrigues of Anbajee Ghatkiah to get his accounts paid; the bickerings of Baba Pattankur and Jozeh Sekundur in Abeerwarah, &c. The Indoor prints have been very severe upon us for this devotedness to our “nain sels,” to the exclusion of the general politics of Central India. We attribute this jealousy to the influence of the minister Fantiah Jogue, who, envying our Sabookars the money they have lately made by some desperate Opium Jullubs, has excited the Court prints against us. We would hint to Fantiah Jogue, that his own interest should sometimes yield to the good of the Holkar State, and that the glorious days of Abilliah Case (that brightest star in the annals of Gunarchies), are not to be restored by the limited policy of a Sabhookar, or the interested views of a Baniah. We now turn our attention to foreign politics.”

Kotah.—“ The Maha Rao, Kishnagar Singh, again dissatisfied with the Mayor of his palace, old Zalum Sing (or rather with his son), has first gone off in the dudgeons to Boondee, and then prolonged his journey to Muttra. The reading part of the public know the nature of the British connection with this State, from the lucid and able work of Mr. Princep. The Maha Rao is also the feudal superior of the Boondee chief, and, from the antiquity and respectability of his family, is much looked up to by the Rajpoots. If I mistake not, he is the lineal descendant of the famous Ram Singh Hara, so celebrated in Aurungzebe's wars in the Dhukun.”

Indoor.—“ It was yesterday confidently whispered in the Chowk, that her Highness the Rheemah Bae, tired of hard galloping and hurling the jureed, had sent for a respectable quantity of genuine Hoffman. Hanging and hard drinking have long been esteemed the most unequivocal concomitants of a high state of civil-

ization. Horace hints (in the Augustan age, too), that the ladies of the Eternal City indulged the *cacoethes bibendi* to a degree truly comfortable; and we know that Aspasia had one day a *bas bleu* conversation with Socrates, and the next day a drinking bout with Pericles. If her Highness the Bheemah Bae had contented herself with the spirit distilled from the Mawah tree, &c., such a *penchant*, although evincing a liberal cast of understanding, would nevertheless shew a taste somewhat tinged with barbarism; the philanthropics and statesmen will be therefore glad to hear that she only drinks genuine Hoffman. We recollect when this august personage amused herself in hastenadoing her servants along the small of the back until they died. Every one will allow the blessings of the change, and they may confidently assign it to Hoffman.”—*Ind. Gaz.*, May 1.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

The Birmahs are still continuing their preparations for a destructive war with the Siamese, and their army, which has been for some time at Martaban, ready to invade Siam, amounts to upwards of thirty thousand men. For the subsistence of this force a very large quantity of rice has been sent from the Aracan Coast, all the coasting vessels having been seized on for its conveyance, and the effect of such extensive requisitions to supply the army has been a great rise in the price of rice at Rangoon. The troops being also composed chiefly of labourers, who had been employed in agricultural pursuits at their homes, the cultivation of rice has been in many parts neglected, which has contributed to reduce the usual supplies. In order to counteract this effect, the soldiers have been employed in sowing rice where they are at present quartered, so as to obtain a crop before their campaign commences, at the termination of the ensuing rainy season.

Although hostilities have not regularly commenced, yet the Siamese, being convinced of the implacable animosity of the King of Ava, and of his determination to listen to no terms of accommodation, have passed the frontier, and burnt the town of Mergni, after plundering it of all the moveables that they could find, and carrying off a number of the inhabitants, chiefly women. They have also captured a pilot vessel, which was proceeding to join the army, having dispatches on board, and a number of people of rank, distinguished by their gold umbrellas and betel boxes.

The King of Ava has declared his fixed resolution to carry on the war with the greatest vigour, having for his object the entire subjugation of the Siamese dominions. Accordingly he is making prepa-

rations for heading the army in person about the end of the rains, and has ordered a palace to be built for him in the neighbourhood of Rangoon; to which place all the members of the Royal Family, and every officer belonging to the Court, will be obliged to repair, in attendance on his Majesty. It is expected that, when the Sovereign quits his capital, with the force which he has assembled there, to join the army on the frontier, a general levy will take place throughout the Birman dominions, in order to increase the invading army to an overwhelming extent. The mode of recruiting is similar to the usage of feudal times, every family being compelled to furnish a soldier, or to pay a certain sum of money, with which the King may obtain a substitute, or find provisions for those who fight. Pay, it seems, is entirely out of the question: his Birman Majesty no doubt supposing that the practice of paying troops, as other monarchs do, is one which ought not to be followed, as it leads to too great expense. Ammunition in abundance and a great quantity of fire-arms have been provided for the commencement of the campaign, which is accordingly expected to be opened in grand style. The Siamese are said to have collected large bodies of troops on the frontier, to act on the defensive, so that the struggle, when it begins, will be in all likelihood desperate.

The present King of Ava is said to be very well liked by his subjects, and his qualities are represented as sufficiently fitted to ensure also the respect of strangers. To a considerable share of talent he adds a most active and enterprising disposition, and contrives to unite condescension with dignity in his general deportment. He is very fond of shew, never going abroad without a splendid retinue, and, in hunting as well as all other field sports, to which he is very partial, he surpasses all his followers in ardour and dexterity. He is reckoned as good a marksman as the King of Naples, and he handles the spear as well as any man in his own dominions.

The trade which is carried on between Ava and China is very considerable, and it appears to have become so advantageous to the subjects of the latter, that the Chinese now resident in the Birman capital amount to a sixth part of its population. It is estimated that another sixth is composed of Musselman traders. The trade, which has been hitherto carried on overland, with Calcutta by Birman subjects, is likely to be entirely checked, as the King has lately made a decree, declaring it a capital crime to carry money from Ava over the Aracan frontier. He is said to have done so, in consequence of the manner in which his ministers accounted for a scarcity of money that was experienced; yet the traders to Bengal were so loth to give

up their lucrative employment, that some were afterwards detected transgressing the decree, and were decapitated without ceremony.—*Hurk.*

PENANG.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 16. Mr. John Scott, to be Master Attendant.

Mr. C. W. H. Wright, to be Deputy Master Attendant and Boat Master.

Mr. John Poynton, to be Assistant to the Master Attendant.

BIRTHS.

April 20. The Lady of the Rev. Mr. Ince, of a daughter.

May 7. The Lady of Major J. M. Coombs, Town Major, of a daughter.

DEATH.

May 6. Mrs. S. E. Van Dockum.

SUMATRA.

CAPTURE OF PALEMBANG BY THE DUTCH.

Hague, Nov. 8, 1821.—Lieut. Colonel Tael van Amerongen, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of the East India possessions, and Lieut. Koopman, of the Navy, arrived here yesterday, with the happy intelligence of the successful issue of the second expedition against the rebellious Sultan of Palembang, which was of so much importance to the maintenance of the Dutch authority in India. On the 24th of June, General De Koek, to whom the chief command of the expedition was confided, made himself master, after an obstinate resistance, of the works in the river, which impeded the approach to the town. The General states, in his dispatches of the 28th of June, that on the 26th he cast anchor before the town, and that the Sultan Badaroedin, seeing no means of resistance, declared himself ready to give up the Government to his brother, who was on board the Dutch fleet, and to surrender himself on the assurance that his life should be spared. The General, therefore, hoped that he should soon be able to send the Sultan and his family to Batavia, on board the *Dageraad* frigate.

The General bestows the highest encomiums on the bravery and perseverance of the soldiers and seamen. The enemy had his chief force in the river near the island of Gombora, in the mouth of the river Pladjoe, on a low and marshy spot of ground. A large battery was erected on the island. Between that and the right bank were two floating batteries, and on the bank four batteries, one behind the other, the largest of which was at the mouth of the Pladjoe. These works were

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defended by 126 pieces of artillery, which, as the event shewed, the enemy knew very well how to manage. The two banks were also defended by a double palisade under the command of the guns, and behind the palisade were armed boats. It appeared, therefore, not advisable to attack the enemy's works by land.

The first attack was on the 20th of June. At daybreak the ships of war took the positions assigned them. The cannonade was extremely violent on both sides.

In the forenoon, the fire from Gombora began to abate; one of the gun-boats had already penetrated through the palisade into the great river, and the General had already given orders to Lieut. Colonel Keir to make an attack with 300 men in boats on the last mentioned battery, when unfortunately the cables of some of the ships of war were shot away, so that they drifted with the stream. This accident exposed the *Van der Werf* alone to the enemy's fire; and as this vessel had already 60 men killed and wounded, and several of her guns were dismounted, the General thought it advisable to suspend the attack.

The second attack was made on the 24th of June. Before daybreak the ships of war took their positions under a heavy fire from the enemy. At five the ships returned the enemy's fire, and at a quarter past six the fire from the island began to abate. Colonel Bischoff made a successful attempt to penetrate with his troops, in boats, through the palisade along the left bank, towards the island; the battery was taken, and the flag of the Netherlands hoisted on the enemy's works. An attempt to attack the great battery in front was judged not to be advisable, and the troops were therefore collected on the side of the island, in order to cross the river behind it, and turn the batteries on the right bank. Meantime the *Ajax* and *Venus* had overpowered the floating batteries, which were taken possession of by Lieut. Vanden Ende, and afterwards burnt.

At nine o'clock, the troops under Col. Bischoff began to cross the river. At half-past eleven, Lieut. Lange, of the Navy, planted our colours on the hindmost battery; the second and third were quickly abandoned by the enemy, who endeavoured to maintain himself in the first and largest; but the troops under Lieuts. Wagoner and Van Styrum, carried it by assault, and made themselves masters of this last and important position.

The loss in the first action was: Killed 46; Wounded 97. In the second action: Killed 29; Wounded 140.—Total killed 75.—Total wounded 237. Among them the *Van der Werf* alone had 17 killed and 63 wounded.

To-day the guns have been fired, on account of this joyful victory.—*Dutch Paper.*

PADANG.

By the arrival of the Liverpool we have obtained accounts from Padang down to the 22d of March, and our inquiries have been so successfully directed, that we are enabled to give a positive contradiction to the many scandalous aspersions, which have been from time to time published respecting the conduct of the Dutch Authorities at that place. Satisfactory testimony has been furnished to us of the equity of their measures towards the traders who frequent the port, and of their uniform wish to assist every fair and industrious endeavour to obtain benefit from its commerce. The tranquillity of the settlement, and the confidence of traders in the interior, have been much increased, by the prudent management of the Government, in having stationed the greater part of the military force at a considerable distance up the country, where the predatory tribes, that have always produced annoyance, are effectually bridled.

Five American vessels were laying in Padang Roads, provided with an abundance of dollars, with which the Commanders were purchasing coffee as fast as possible. Sufficient quantities of this article were to be had at 20 dollars per pecul, and pepper was also to be obtained plentifully at the usual places on the coast, for nine dollars per pecul.—*Beng. Hurk. May 24.*

PULO NYAS.

The Settlement formed by Sir Stamford Raffles on Pulo Nyas has fully answered the purposes of its establishment, the Buggis guard stationed at seven different ports on the island, having effectually checked the shameful traffic in slaves, which has been carried on heretofore to such an extent in that quarter.—*Beng. Hurk. May 24.*

JAVA.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Letters from Batavia continue to give the most afflicting accounts of the ravages of the Cholera Morbus in the island of Java; they state that the number of deaths at Samarang is from 400 to 500 daily, and about 20 at Sapara. In other parts of the island the mortality is equally alarming. It has already appeared in the district of Souracarta. Its effects are every where terrible, the patients being carried off in the short space of from four to eight hours. Though the Europeans hasten to quit the places infected, a great number of them have fallen victims to it.—*Brussels Paper.*

The Cholera Morbus still rages dreadfully at Banlam, the out-districts of Sourabaya, and Passarouang. At Banlam, about 100 persons die daily; in the two

other places, above 170. The number of deaths at Batavia, in consequence of this disorder, does not exceed five daily.—*Batavia Paper*, July 21.

Hague, Nov. 10. — From accounts officially communicated, it appears that in general the Cholera Morbus in the island of Java was diminishing very considerably. From the reports received from some of the Residencies, it is to be observed, that many persons have been recovered by a timely use of what is called the Cholera Mixture, consisting of brandy, laudanum, and oil of peppermint, and, in consequence, thousands of the natives have eagerly applied to the Local Authorities for this remedy. Our papers contain the detailed reports for 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th June, and 21st July. The following extracts will show the decrease of the number of deaths daily in the principal places.

	June 1.	June 8.	July 21.
Batavia.....	35	12	5
Pekalongang ..	55	80	0
Randal.....	98	80	9
Souracarta	17	30	10
Samarang.....	260	130	12
Fagal.....	not known	155	not many
Bartan.....	do.	0	80
Rembang.....	74	0	0
Patty.....	59	137	4
Japara	38	11	not many
Danesk	0	280	24

The total numbers stated in the several reports are as follows, but it must be observed in each of the reports, the number of deaths in some places are stated not to be returned, in others to be inconsiderable.

Report of Deaths.

June 1.....	525	June 22.....	947
8.....	1107	29.....	1001
15.....	958	July 21.....	679

(*Dutch Paper*.)

COMMERCIAL.

The accounts from Batavia, brought by the Lady Nugent, which left that place on the 17th March, in a commercial view, are by no means favourable; produce of all kinds remained high, and ships of all nations remained unemployed in the roads; the ships that had been for salt to Siam, had returned, and it would appear that the great demand for this article had subsided, as the Government were not prepared to receive the supply from India; troops were arriving every day from Europe; a valuable Dutch ship homeward bound had been wrecked, and an English ship (the *Coromandel*) we believe was lost on a reef to the eastward; the crew saved.—*Bombay Gaz.* May 23.

The coffee crop has been unusually abundant, and will exceed that of last year by at least 4,000,000 lbs. The increase of cultivation by individuals is very

great, and if it be continued at the same rate for four years, the exports of this island of Java will exceed 50,000,000 lb. Europeans hire land of the native grower at a very low rate, and their subjects cultivate it for no other pay than a proportion of the rice produced on it. The coffee trees bear in four years after planting, and yield on an average one and a third lb. each. Coffee, cultivated on fresh land and such labour, could be afforded at six Spanish dollars the peul, of 133 lb. or at less than 2½d. sterling per English pound!—*London Paper*, Nov. 9.

By the arrival of the ship *Middleburgh* off Plymouth, from China and Batavia which latter place she left on the 27th of July, we learn that the rice crop had failed, and in consequence the Government had prohibited all exportation. Its price on board ship was 27, and on shore 24½. The coffee crop was very abundant but from the dreadful malady now raging a want of hands was experienced to pick it.—*Ibid.* Nov. 19.

LOSS OF THE DUTCH SHIP ARINUS MARINUS.

The following distressing account of a shipwreck is taken from the *Batavia Courant* of the 17th March 1821.

By the arrival of the Danish brig *Sovereign*, Capt. Boyle, we have the mournful news of the loss of the Dutch ship *Arinus Marinus*, Capt. Langveld: the brig having picked up four of her crew, who were floating on a piece of wood, not far from Christmas Island; their names are Gerrit van Dam, carpenter; and David Hysman, John Corneles, and Cornelis van Neck, seamen, from whom the following narrative has been obtained.

The ship *Arinus Marinus* sailed from Batavia Roads on the morning of the 28th of January, bound to Holland. Having met with foul winds in the straits of Sunda, the ship grounded on the morning of the 2d of February, on a soft mud bank, but was hove off again without receiving any injury or making any water, and on the 5th we cleared the straits, and got out to sea.

The whole of the 7th was stormy, and the ship went on at a great rate before the wind, under double reefed topsails. In the evening the wind increased; the fore and main topsails were handed, and the ship continued before the wind under close reefed main-top-sail and foresail. By 10 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane, and the sails were blown away, and the sea ran mountains high. At half past ten a very heavy sea was shipped, which broke the booms and boats adrift, tore the clamps and ring boats out of the deck, and hove the boats close to the larboard side, and gave her heel to that side, to such a de-

gree as she never recovered. The main-topmast was blown away, and not long after all the masts went by the board, about a man's height above the deck, but without having any effect in righting her, as she was completely water-logged; all hands had been employed pumping and baling without effect, and about 12 o'clock she went down head foremost.

The four survivors succeeded in getting hold of a piece of wood, on which they had been about 14 hours when they were providentially saved by the brig. A fifth person, of the name of J. Bem, had also been saved when the ship went down, but having received some injury in his hand which prevented his holding fast, he fell off and was drowned.

At break of day, nothing was to be seen but some pieces of wood, so that it is probable that the crew and the numerous passengers all met with a watery grave.

There were on board, exclusive of the crew, the following passengers:

The pensioned Col. Boins; the Captain Book-keeper of the Construction Department, J. Theysens, with leave, to Netherlands, with his Consort; Mr. T. Hommes, merchant, and his son, H. Hommes; Mr. T. Matak with his wife and two children; the 2d-Lieut. 7th regt. Hussars W. A. Ploem, with leave, to Netherlands; the widow of the late sea Captain Van Heck, with her sister Mrs. Griepman; Mrs. M. Morin, Miss E. C. W. and L. A. F. Sack, children of Mr. Sack, Book-keeper general; Mr. H. Meylan, son of Mr. G. F. Meylan, Inspector of Finance; Mr. T. Van Heerdt, son of Mr. W. H. Van Heerdt, Assistant Resident at Probolinggo; Mr. Clement, Surgeon 3d class of his Majesty's Netherlands Marine; and 40 discharged soldiers, with one woman.—*Bom. Gaz.*

CHINA.

CHINESE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

A proclamation has been issued by the late successor of the late Emperor Kea-king, on his ascending the imperial throne, which took place on the 9th of September 1820, being six days after the death of his father. The imperial title adopted is Yuen-hwuy, meaning, "an original assemblage of natural beauties." The Canton pronunciation is Une-fei. The next year is to be considered the first of the reign of his Majesty, the Emperor Yuen-hwuy.

His brother, the third son of the late Emperor, is created King, with the title Tan-tsin-wang; and his other brother, the fourth son, is made King, with the title Hwuy-keun-wang.

The title adopted by his Imperial Majesty, viz. Yuen-hwuy, was the Imperial title of a Chinese Emperor, A.D. 470, so

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that the successor of Kea-king is in fact, Yuen-hwuy the II.

Yuen-hwuy the I. was the son of a man kept for unnatural purposes by the Emperor Ming-te, who, to secure the throne to his adopted son, put to death sixteen kings, and three of his own brothers.

At ten years of age, Yuen-hwuy the I. ascended the throne; at thirteen, it is said, he behaved like "a fool and a madman." One of his generals, named Scaou-taou-ching, having suppressed a rebellion, was promoted to the chief command of the army; and the next year murdered his master Yuen-hwuy, who had rambled to a temple, and drunk himself drunk with a bonze of the Taou sect. He reigned only five years.

The regicide set a son of the late Emperor Ming-te on the throne, where he suffered him to remain three years, and then murdered him also; and next exterminated the whole imperial kindred of the family Sang, made himself Emperor, and founded the dynasty Tsze.

Since it is not the usage in China to adopt former titles, and infelicitous associations are deemed particularly unfortunate, and carefully shunned, the title Yuen-hwuy, now adopted, indicates a strange and unaccountable perversity of taste and sentiment in the new monarch.

IMPERIAL TITLE OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

Canton, Oct. 24, 1820.—During the last fifteen days, a document, both in manuscript and print, has been handed about, purporting to be a proclamation to the empire from the new sovereign of China. In that document he stated that the next year should be called the first year of Yuen-hwuy, or, as some of the copies read it reversed, Hwuy-yuen.

However, to-day, his Excellency the Governor General of Canton has received, from the Board of Ceremonies at Peking, an official order to close the office on the 20th of the 12th moon of the 24th year of Kea-king, and open them on the 19th of the first moon of the first year of Taou-kwang, which is to be the "national designation," as the Chinese term it, or the Imperial title of his present Majesty.

The meaning of the word Taou is similar to the *eternal reason* of some European writers, the *ratio* of the Latins, and the *logos* of the Greeks. In a political sense, the Chinese use it for a perfectly good government.

Kwang means *light, lustre, glory, illustrious*, and so on.

The new Imperial title Taou-kwang may be rendered by two words, "*reason illustrious*," by which the monarch wishes to intimate that his reign shall be "*the glorious age of reason*" in China: that he will rule gloriously, according to the pure dictates of the eternal reason.

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The Canton pronunciation of the title is Tow-kwong.

Whether it be supposed that the people dared to print and hand about a spurious Imperial proclamation, or that the Emperor and his advisers changed their minds on the subject of the title, the proceeding appears very strange.

NOTIFICATION AFFECTING BRITISH RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

Whereas the Honourable Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, possessing by Acts of the British Legislature full powers and authority to control all British subjects in China, have declared, that the residing of any persons in China the whole year is a practice they will by no means permit; and whereas certain indentures having been entered into by the Owners or Commanders of all vessels trading to this port from the different ports in India, whereby they have covenanted, promised, and agreed, to and with the said United Company, their successors, and assigns, that no person or persons whomsoever, of or belonging to the said ship or vessel, or who shall go or be carried in her to China, as a supercargo or passenger, or otherwise, shall be left at Canton, or any other place in the empire of China, after the said ship shall have come from thence, or beyond the same season; but that all such persons shall return from China in the said ship or vessel, or in some other ship which shall leave China the same season:—

Now we, the President, &c. of the Select Committee for managing all the affairs of the English nation in China, do hereby give this public notice to all persons, whether Europeans or natives of India, coming to this country, subject to and trading under the British flag, in order that they may act in conformity with the terms of the aforesaid indenture. And we further give notice, that in the event of their not conforming thereto, and being proved resident in China after the 2d of April next, that it is our determination to report such infraction of the indenture entered into by the owners or commanders of the vessel that brought them to China, to the Government of the Presidency from whence they sailed, in order that the penalties thus incurred may be duly and lawfully enforced.

(Signed) JAS. B. URNISTON,
JAMES MOLONY,
W. FRASER,
WILLIAM BOSANQUET.

Canton, Oct. 19, 1820.

COMMERCIAL.

Letters from Canton, of the 16th April, have been received, which speak of the si-

tuation of affairs there as tranquil and prosperous. The new Viceroy of Canton was on very good terms with the English, and filled the difficult post of mediator between our countrymen and his own Government with great prudence and moderation. Cotton was at a low price, so as to afford little profit to those who made it an article of export from Hindostan to China. *London Paper, Nov. 26.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

An interesting scene was witnessed at the Church of St. Philip's, Sydney, on Monday last (Jan. 1st), it being the second anniversary of the foundation of the Male Orphan School, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Reddall. After the sermon the children were examined by the Rev. Preacher, suitably to their respective ages and studies, according to the national system of education, very much to the satisfaction of his Exc. the Patron and the Members of the Committee; and all present were surprised to see the specimens of shoes and clothing made by the children: when his Exc. distributed six silver medals, inscribed "The best reader;" "The best arithmetician;" "The best writer;" "General good conduct and gardening;" "The best tailor;" and "The best shoemaker;" as also a number of books on various subjects to other deserving boys; after which they were regaled with a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding. When it is remembered that the national system was practically unknown in the colony until the arrival of the Rev. Thomas Reddall, who is charged with a particular commission for its introduction, the proficiency displayed by these native-born youths, from so short a course of instruction, stimulates a pleasing hope of the benefits to be reaped by the coming generation, when the advantages of the system are extended to all the public schools, whereby the natural talent of every little colonist may be fully developed; that as vice and ignorance have been the danger of the past, so wisdom and knowledge (with virtue) may be the stability of the future.—*Sydney Gaz., Jan. 6.*

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE USE OF DISTILLERIES.

1. That from and after the first of August 1822, distillation from grain, the actual growth of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, will be permitted, and from no other grain whatever.

2. That no distillation will be permitted from any other grain, or mixture, than from wash produced from wheat, rye, barley, oats, or Indian corn.

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3. That the Governor, or Lieut. Governor for the time being, shall be empowered to prohibit the distillation of spirit from grain whenever the price of wheat for two successive days in the Sydney market shall exceed ten shillings the bushel; and, during the continuance of this prohibition, distillation from fruit will be permitted.

4. That no person or persons shall have, or keep, or make use of, any still, or other utensil, for distilling spirits in New South Wales and its dependencies, without first having obtained a license for keeping and using the same, from the Governor or Lieut. Governor for the time being, under a penalty of £500, together with a forfeiture of such still and utensil.

5. That the contents of each still shall be estimated according to the quantity of liquor which such still, including the head and appendage to such head, as high as the steam can ascend, shall be actually capable of containing.

6. Before any license shall be granted, a drawing or representation of the still, setting forth its shape, dimensions, and proportions, as well as the place in which it is intended to erect it, shall be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary for the approval of the Governor; and in case the Governor shall disapprove of the still, and the situation in which it is proposed to place it, the license may and shall be refused.

7. That for every license, to be renewed annually, there shall be paid the sum of £25.

(From paragraph 8 to paragraph 24 are mere local regulations, not necessary to be repeated here.)

25. That every distiller of spirits shall be chargeable with a duty of two shillings and sixpence per gallon, for as many gallons of spirits of the strength of seven per cent. above hydrometer proof, as each and every still shall be found capable of producing, from the greatest number of charges that can be worked off in the space of twenty-eight days.

26. That it shall be allowed to the licensed distillers to lodge and deposit spirits of their own manufacture, at their own risk against fire or accident, in his Majesty's stores, but not to remove them therefrom without payment of duty.

27. That no spirits shall be removed from the store of any distiller without payment of duty, unless under a permit to one or other of his Majesty's stores, under a penalty of forty shillings for every gallon so removed.

28. That the present duty of ten shillings per gallon on all imported spirits shall be continued; and that the said duty shall be levied on the strength of all spirits above hydrometer proof, imported into New South Wales and its dependencies,

if from any part of British India, on and after the first day of May 1821, and if from any other place, on and after the first day of August 1821.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Mr. Cunningham, Commander of the Elizabeth Henrietta, we learn that there was a present scarcity of wheat at Port Dalrymple, but that a very luxuriant harvest was ready for reaping; and that the settlement was in a healthy and improving state.

Yesterday's (Feb. 2) market was very full of all the vegetables and fruits in season. Potatoes were plentiful and good; carrots and turnips rather plentiful, but not good. Geese, three parts in order for the table, sold at 5s. A good many turkeys, but none full grown; very little wheat, and that neither clean nor good; some excellent maize from 5s to 6s. a bushel; peaches abundant, but none good; apples abundant, of all sorts and sizes, from the pippin up to the triple-sized codlin; pears, Windsor and mellow, of enormous bulk; and a great many very fine quinces, and over ripe oranges.

A gentleman, Mr. Woolstonecraft, conducting the concern of Messrs. Berry and Woolstonecraft, appears entitled to considerable praise for the attention he is perpetually devoting to the staple. The many settlers who used formerly to shear their sheep and throw away the wool as useless and unproductive, receive from this house the best of all encouragements for its preservation: namely, the expectation of a market, with the certainty of profiting by attention to the preservation of the wool. A very great quantity has been already shipped from the house; and it is a pleasure to add, that a constant succession of new arrivals from up the country gives employment to a number of men, most of whom have families dependent on their industry for support.

From several recent depredations on the banks of this harbour, it is suspected that it is infested by some armed ruffians; for the discovery and detection of whom every exertion is made by the Government armed boats. On a dark night, a fortnight or three weeks since, the house of Mr. Fish, at Lane Cove, was broken into and plundered of a considerable property; and the banditti, it is suspected, have found a lurking place somewhere between Middle Harbour and Lane Cove.

The hot weather that set in last Monday was very intense, and consequently found extremely inconvenient to travelling, not less to the poor four-footed beast of burthen than to his master; and yet, upon the most minute observation, Fahrenheit's thermometer in the shade in no part

of the day exceeded 70 degrees of heat; but tried in the sun it mounted in 20 minutes up to 90°.

We find from the Meteorological Register, computed in London, for the year 1819, that the state of the thermometer differed five degrees between January and February; in January, 22 degrees of heat was its lowest point; and in February, it was 18 degrees. Its highest point in January was 53 degrees, and in February 51°; March was eight degrees warmer than February; April eight degrees warmer than March; May five degrees warmer than April; June five degrees warmer than May; July and August, the two warmest months, 8 degrees warmer than June: after which, it gradually declined to the ushering in of winter: and in July and August the highest point it attained was to the 86th, the lowest 42—43°. Now, although for several months in the year we are in the salubrious atmosphere of from 70 to 75 degrees of heat, yet in January we have had it, fairly tried in the shade, up repeatedly to 90°, but never found it, for 20 years ago, so high as 100°, but once; and presuming upon an appeal to Dr. Harris, we must refer to that worthy gentleman's memory for this particular fact. In 1805, we were permitted to compare his thermometer with that at Government House, and the degree of heat in both stood at 100° at half past two o'clock. Much of the inconvenience of what I felt here might arise from the heated state of the earth; and although about December and January may be best opposed to the British July and August, yet we do not find in our calendar any day in January, except in one or two remarkable days of heat, exceed 80° at the highest; some times so low as 67°, and mostly revolving about 70° to 73° and 75°. The weather is in the summer less to be depended on here for its permanency than at home perhaps; but this is doubtless the act of an all-wise Director, who, from the great length of our heats compared with those of higher latitudes, is pleased, for the benefit of his dependent animals, to bless us with a variety that may be best suitable to their health and preservation.—*Sydney Gaz.* Feb. 3.

DEATHS.

Jan. 28. In his 40th year, at Richmond, Mr. Thomas Matcham Pitt, gent., a distant relation of the late Lord Nelson, leaving a widow and five orphans to deplore the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and parent. His death was occasioned by a severe cold, contracted in going home from Sydney, which terminated in a fever that brought his existence to a period in the short space of a few days.

Feb. 2. In child-birth, at her father's residence in Macquarie-place, Mrs. Brown,

wife of Capt. Brown, of the ship Mary, and daughter of William Browne, Esq., merchant, late of Calcutta.

PERSIAN GULPH.

It appears that Sultan ben Sagger, the Joassamee Chief, who formerly resided at Sharga, but is now at Ras-ul-Khyma, is urging the Prince of Shiraz to insist upon the English withdrawing from their newly settled position at Kishmé, and indeed not to permit our keeping troops in any part of the Persian Gulf. He offers, it seems, to undertake the complete subjugation of all the piratical adventurers, by removing from his present position on the Arabian side over to Linga, on the Persian side of the Gulf, if the Prince will assist him there with a body of Persians to be under his command.

It is thought, says our correspondent, highly probable, that the Persians will be tempted by this bait to admit the Arab Adventurer, as they would rather have the Joassamees or any one else near them than the English: for, whenever they speak of our conquests in India, they compare them with our new settlements on their shores, and insist that we have no object in forming them but to possess ourselves of a portion of their territory, and gradually perps of their whole country.—*Cul. Jour.*, June 2.

BUSSORAH.

We are informed that the difficulties in the way of trade at Bussorah have been completely removed.—*Bom. Gaz.*, May 2.

ARABIA.

Mocha, March 14, 1821.—On the authority of Arabi Jelani an eminent merchant at Judda, and others, we have understood that Hamed Pacha, with an army composed of Turks and Bedouins, said to amount to eight or ten thousand men, had advanced from the neighbourhood of Mecca towards the frontiers of the State of Yemen, to demand from the Imaum of Senna the immediate payment of 18,000 dollars, being a balance of an old debt, and also the arrears of a stipulated annual tribute of coffee, which seems of late to have been withheld; and in the event of these demands not being immediately complied with, it is said they intend to possess themselves of the places on the sea-coast from Lobeiha to Mocha, and then advance upon the capital of Yemen. It may however perhaps be doubted to what extent these measures will be followed up.—*Bom. Gaz.*, May 2.

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AFRICAN INTELLIGENCE.

ABYSSINIA.

Extract of a Letter, dated Mocha, March 14, 1821.

"On the 22d Feb., accounts arrived at Judda announcing the success of the Turkish army in Abyssinia, under his Exc. Ismael Pacha, which stated that they had taken possession of Sennaar, the capital, after a battle, in which 300 Turks and 500 Nubians were slain. Salutes were fired from all the forts at Judda on the receipt of this intelligence."—*Bom. Gaz.*, May 2.

MAURITIUS.

STATE OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The fifteenth Report of the African Institution contains the following information on this subject:

"The Directors have learnt that, during the last year, a different system has been adopted, by the employment of smaller vessels, for the suppression of the Slave Trade at the Isle of France, which has been attended with the most beneficial results: and that, by this means, as well as by the great exertions of Governor Farquhar, the Slave Trade has been greatly diminished, if not entirely suppressed, at the Mauritius.

It is also said that, through the influence of that gentleman, the Chief of Madagascar has been induced to adopt decisive measures to prevent the sale of slaves by its subjects. The Directors look anxiously for details on this subject.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to them to learn, that the Governor of the Isle of Bourbon, General Mylius, has been ordially disposed to concur with the Governor of the Isle of France in such measures as were likely to tend to the effectual uppression of the Slave Trade in those eas."—*Mission. Reg.*

MADAGASCAR.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Translation of a Proclamation published by King Radama.

nhabitants of Madagascar:

You are none of you ignorant of the friendship we enjoy with the Governor of Mauritius, and the devoted attachment we ave avowed to him; his attention, unlike at of all other foreign nations that have isited our shores, has been directed to increase our happiness and prosperity; he as never deprived us of our rights or our roperties; he has not suffered the white en to carry off our children into sla-

very; he has sent us people to teach us arts and industry unknown to us before, to defend us against our enemies, and to prevent famine by more extensive cultivation. We are happier and safer since the establishment of British dominion in our neighbourhood; and we are grateful to our good Father who has procured for us these blessings.

His nation and King have made laws to prevent you from being carried out of your island into slavery; and he has punished such of the whites as have presumed to violate this law.

He has called on us to assist him in this work for our own benefit, and he has promised his powerful assistance to punish such as may be refractory or disobedient.

We willingly agree to this proposal of our Father; and we hereby declare, that if any of our subjects, or persons depending on our power, shall henceforward be guilty of selling any slave, or other person, for the purpose of being transported from the island of Madagascar, the person guilty shall be punished by being reduced to slavery himself, and his property shall be forfeited to me.

Let my subjects, then, who have slaves, employ them in planting rice, and other provisions, and in taking care of their flocks; in collecting bees'-wax and gums, and in manufacturing cloths and other articles which they can sell. I set them the first example myself, by abandoning the tax payable to me upon the sale of slaves for exportation.

I direct my brother, Jean René, and other chiefs upon the sea-coast, to seize, for their own use and profit, all such slaves as may be attempted to be exported in their respective provinces; they will also give every support and assistance to the Government Agent of Mauritius, in the execution of his duties.

I command all my subjects and dependants, and invite all my allies, to abstain from any maritime predatory excursion whatever, and more particularly neither to practise nor allow of any attack or attempt upon the friends of our ally the British nation.

It has been usual to make an annual attack upon the Sultan of Johanna and the Comoro Islands; our good friend the Governor of Mauritius dissolved the meditated attacks of the last year, and we now join with him in forbidding any further enmity to the King or inhabitants of the Comoro Archipelago, or other islands on the coast of Africa or North Archipelago, under the pain of our most severe displeasure, and of incurring the punishment due to

pirates, of whatever nation or people they may be.

Such is my will; let it be known to every inhabitant of this island; it is for their own happiness, and their own safety, to pay obedience to this Proclamation.

(Signed) RADAMA.

23d Oct. 1817. Renewed 11th Oct. 1820.

King Radama is about thirty years of age, of an extremely affable and cheerful disposition, and of superior understanding and intelligence. He appears to possess considerable talents for government; and although his intercourse with his subjects is characterized by remarkable freedom and affability, they nevertheless regard him with a degree of respect and submission approaching to awe. He has acquired a knowledge of the French, and has also some acquaintance with the English language. He is very desirous to have the latter taught generally among his people. *Mission. Chron., No. 20.*

His Majesty's ship Menai, Capt. Moresby, C.B., arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, 4th April last, with the Success brig, of Nantes, Vincent Bertrand master, from Zanzibar to Bourbon, with 343 slaves, men, women, and boys. The Menai had previously captured the Emily schooner, with 80 slaves.

The following is an extract from a letter:—"On the 23d April we embarked Prince Simiski, a Madagascan Chief, Mr. Hastie, Ambassador, Mr. David Griffith, Missionary (Dr. Bogue's pupil at Gosport), with their suite, servants, baggage, &c., and arrived on the 29th at Tamative. We saluted, and the forts returned it. About six hundred black fellows were down in a crack to clear the boats. The population is entirely black. The palace of the King, Radama, is situated on a prodigious high mountain, more than 200 miles inland. One of his principal generals was an Irish serjeant in our artillery. The King sent a message to our Ambassador (whose principal object is the abolition of the slave traffic), that 1,200 of his troops and 2,000 slaves were on the way to escort him up the country. There being no carriage conveyances, every thing is conveyed on men's backs. We had a bullock sent on board every day: they sell here at about a dollar and a half each, weighing from 300 to 400 lbs.; plenty of poultry, but no vegetables; limes and lemon trees grow wild. In fact, these civil islanders gave us every thing we wanted. We are now fitting (12th June) at Port Louis for a two months' cruise, intending to take a trip to the Johanna Islands, with two Madagascar Princes. This friendly island contains upwards of four millions of inhabitants."—*London Paper.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ANNUAL FAIR TO BE HELD IN THE ALBANY DISTRICT.

Proclamation.

By his Exc. Major General Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, Acting Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces at the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

Whereas the Landdrost of the frontier district of Albany having, by my express desire, had an interview with the Caffre Chief Gaika, for the purpose of cementing the friendly relations which happily exist between the Caffre people and the colony, it has been stipulated, among other things, that an annual fair shall be held on the banks of the Keiskahamma River, for the purpose of supplying the Caffres with such articles as they have been in the habit of obtaining from the colony, through the channel of Government; but which they have not regularly procured since the period at which the disturbances of the year 1818 broke out: these, therefore, are to give notice, that an annual fair will accordingly be held under the following regulations, which shall be subject to such alteration and modifications, as, from time to time, shall appear to me or to the Governor for the time being, to be necessary, viz.

1. The Landdrost of Albany, after having arranged with the Caffre Chief Gaika the spot on which a fair is to be held, for the object of supplying the Caffres with such articles as they may require, in barter for cattle, or the produce of the Caffre country, is to give notice, within his district, and to the Landdrosts of Ultenhage and Graaff-Reinet, of the time fixed for the intended fair, which he will also arrange with the Caffre Chief.

2. As in this first attempt to establish a regular traffic with the Caffre nation, it will be essential to enforce the strictest order, it will be desirable, that the Landdrost of the district shall attend in person, if possible, or should he be prevented from so doing, that he should depute one of the special Heemraden to superintend the regularity of the transactions.

3. The Landdrost shall appoint a Clerk of the Market, who shall take a regular account of the transactions of the fair, which shall be afterwards made public through the channel of *The Cape Gazette*.

4. It shall be the duty of the Superintending Magistrate to annul all transactions at the fair, which shall appear to him not to be just towards the Caffre people, so that they may be thereby secured an adequate compensation for such cattle or produce as they may bring for disposal.

5. The fair shall open one hour after

sun-rise, and terminate one hour before sun-set; no transactions entered into out of the hours of the fair shall be considered legal.

6. The Landdrost shall not permit any persons from the colony to attend the fair who have not articles to dispose of; it being of the greatest importance to public peace and security, that all crowding shall be prevented. The Landdrost or Superintending Magistrate will, therefore, use the most summary means to send away such persons as are above described.

The Landdrost or Superintending Magistrate shall also make arrangements with the Caffre Chief, in order to obviate the consequences which might ensue from the Caffres crowding upon the colonial vendors, and thereby exposing their property to the plunder of the Caffres.

7. The Landdrost or Superintending Magistrate shall be careful to be attended by as many interpreters as he can conveniently collect, for facilitating the intercourse of all concerned. The Landdrost will also require the presence, during the fair, of Mr. Brownlee, the Colonial Agent in Caffraria.

8. The Landdrost shall stipulate with the Caffre Chief Gaika, that the Caffres shall attend the fair unarmed: and it will also be desirable, that the Caffre Chief permit such Caffres, only, to attend as may have cattle or produce to dispose of.

9. The disposal of spirits, wines, beers, or other liquors, whether by sale, barter, or gift, is peremptorily forbidden; and should the Landdrost discover any such to have been brought to the fair (unless for the immediate want of those persons who may be in possession of them), he is hereby authorized and directed to seize and spill the same, and to inflict such summary punishment on the bringer or distributor (including corporal punishment), as shall to him appear equitable. The consequence of intoxicating the savages, or any proportion of them, might, and probably would, prove fatal to the best interests of the settlement.

10. It is, in like manner, most strictly forbidden, to take to the fair, for sale or barter, or to exchange or give away there, any fire-arms or ammunition. Any person offending against this regulation shall be punished by the Superintending Magistrate, as in the cases alluded to in the last article. And all fire-arms or ammunition found in the possession of persons attending the fair, unless the same be *bond fide* for the immediate use of the person who shall have such in possession, shall be seized and sold for the benefit of the treasury of the Albany district.

11. The Landdrost or Superintending Magistrate is hereby authorized and directed to use the most summary means in keeping the peace; and is empowered to and send away in custody, any

person who shall not demean himself with due order. It is most urgently recommended to the inhabitants who may attend the fair, to be as courteous and kind to the Caffres as possible, in order to inspire them with that confidence which is requisite to ensure a continuance of friendly intercourse with these people.

12. The Landdrost of the Albany District is also hereby empowered to make such further local regulations as shall appear to him to be necessary, to give full effect to my intentions in this regard; and he will, in his capacity of Commandant of the troops on the frontier, take such precautions as will be pointed out to him, through the military channel, to obviate any inconvenience which might arise from accidents unforeseen at the present moment.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed as usual.—God save the King!

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 20th day of July 1821.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

DEATH.

Sept. 15. At the Cape of Good Hope, after a residence of fourteen years, Dr. Hussy, Inspector of Military Hospitals.

SIERRA LEONE.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLONY.

From a "Second Annual Report upon the Settlements on the Coast of Africa," by Commodore Sir G. R. Collier, recently laid before Parliament, we copy the following testimony:

"The Colony of Sierra Leone has been so differently represented, so much has been urged against its rising prosperity, and proposals said to have been made for its abandonment, that I consider myself, as an impartial person, the one from whom opinion and remarks may be expected; and when I declare, that I shall not swerve in any degree from the plain and simple matter of fact, I trust I shall have full credit with their Lordships, for I can have no local interest to bias me in any way.

The continued and increasing improvements of Freetown attracted my particular notice: and added to my respect for the Governor, whose perseverance and indefatigable exertions, though almost unaided and unassisted in the great and laborious duties which he has to perform, had effected more than I had thought possible. For it is not merely to the improvements of Freetown, nor to the comforts of the residents, that Governor MacCarthy's mind is given; but likewise to the general increase of the Colony, by attending to the population from one extremity of this peninsula to the other, by protecting the untutored and ig-

norant African, and by giving the most patient consideration to his most minute grievances and wants.

In my former Report, I observed, that, in public improvements, the persons under surveillance of the law might, I thought, be employed. I was glad to see these people engaged in clearing the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of Freetown, and in removing the grass and indigo from the streets of the town: a measure which, if persevered in with care and attention, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the general health of the community; for, after a heavy fall of rain, and the sun striking on the ground with its vertical power, the vapours from the vegetable matter overrunning the streets is so perceptible, that, in drawing breath, I have felt that I was inhaling a vapour which I could but compare to gas from coal.

I cannot better mark the rapid vegetation of Sierra Leone than by noticing the following circumstance. When at Sierra Leone in Jan. 1819, in an unoccupied lot of ground in Freetown, where two or three small trees had just sprung up (seedlings of the last year), I was induced, from curiosity, to measure and mark them in a particular way. On my return this year, I observed the trees thus marked still standing; but their extraordinary increase made me doubt my own correctness: my initials on the bark, however, removed all doubt: they had grown up large trees, and were at least four times their former diameter.

Stone and brick buildings are now succeeding the wooden houses and crazy huts, of which, in former days, Freetown was composed; and the improvement by bridges of stone, over the rough and craggy water-courses which the torrents have formed, is very considerable.

A reservoir is now forming for affording a more ready supply of water to men of war and shipping, without interrupting the demand for the town. This, as in my former Report I observed, was much wanted: still an additional conductor to this supply from the town must be prepared, if Freetown continues to increase as rapidly as it has done since I have had opportunities of making any observations upon it.

The defensive works have been put into an excellent state: and some of the houses for the accommodation of the various servants of the colony are nearly completed; and not only with a marked attention to neatness, but to the personal comforts of individuals destined to occupy them.

The Church, though a work of great labour, is going on with spirit and perseverance; but some time must elapse ere it can be opened. The barracks of the officers have been much improved; and a Commissariat-Store is constructing, which will shortly be finished.

Before I conclude my observations on the improved state of Sierra Leone, it is justice only that disposes me to notice the indefatigable exertions of the chief of the medical department, Dr. Nicoll. No part of the establishment of this colony reflects more credit on the heads of departments, or does more honour to the Mother Country, than the liberal manner in which this branch of public duty is supported in England and conducted at Sierra Leone. And it is not merely in his professional duties that Dr. Nicoll shews his zeal for the public service; his unwearied researches, as to the localities of the country, its capabilities and productions, as well as a close investigation into the causes of disease, and the best mode of treatment, make his life a most valuable one, and his death or removal would be an irreparable loss to the colony. Talent and science, industry and application, are in him conspicuously blended.

The comforts and conveniences of the hospital are very great. The site is well chosen; but the original construction was bad, and the decaying state of the building promises its speedy dissolution. Every repairing seems to be a doubtful remedy: the rot of timber, if not originally well chosen and properly grown, is here increased by the nature of the climate; and, as it seems to me that a new Military Hospital, or the principal parts of a new one, will be necessary, I would suggest, as an experiment, that the supporting pillars, and some other parts, be made of cast iron, prepared and sent from England, which, being frequently painted, would not only prove more durable, but economical.

The incessant employment here given to mechanics, carpenters and joiners in particular, may be accounted for in the never-ending demand for houses, and the necessity of getting over certain parts of the work before the setting-in of the periodical rains; so that the price of labour, which to mechanics is generally from three to four shillings a day, rises frequently to something most extraordinary.

There is, however, in my conception, an error in the general construction of many of the public works.

From the particularly hilly nature of the ground of this colony, scarcely twenty houses stand on a level spot; and it frequently happens that many of the foundations are sapped, or the walls disturbed, from the want of the precaution of having either an underground drain, or a channel cut to lead off the waters which come pouring down the declivities, sapping or destroying the stability of the building. The Hospital, as well as the Church at Regent's Town, are strong proofs of this.

The manner in which the public schools are here conducted, reflects the greatest credit on those concerned in their prosperity; and the improvement made by the

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